THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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The Omaha Sunday Ban, melled to any address, One Year

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, | s. s.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly sweat that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Feb. 11th, 1887, was as

Sunday, Feb. 6. 13,550
Monday., Feb. 7 14,675
Tnesday Feb. 8 14,145
Wednesday, Feb. 9 14,055
Thursday, Feb. 10 14,140
Friday, Feb. 11, 14,125

Average......14.147 GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to be

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 15th day of February A. D., 1887.

ISEAL!

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 February, 1886, was 10,595 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for for May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for June, 1886, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for Aurust, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,039 copies; for October, 1886, 12,989 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,448 copies; for December, 1886, 13,448 copies; for December, 1886, 13,448 co

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of February A. D. 1887.
[SEAL.] N. P. Fell., Notary Public.

Ir will be presently discovered that this paper has made no tie-up to prevent railroad legislation.

In the annual New York publication, "Men of the Time," mention of Mr. Agee is studiously and meanly omitted.

WHETHER in Mexico or Utah-it seems to be a question-Dr. Miller did not return soon enough to rescue his paper.

A MAN over in Iowa contemplated suicide a long number of years. Finally, in the darkest hour of his despondency, he exclaimed, "why knot?"-and he knotted.

MR. AGEE inclines to the opinion that the railroad bill as submitted by the committee is not his legitimate offspring, but he has so much pride that he would rather father it than have it go about as an orphan.

THE legislature should not adjourn without taking some steps to protect the tate from bogus and graveyard insurance companies. Senator Meiklejohn has a bill in the senate which in the main will serve the purpose.

HOUSE ROLL No. 449 reduces the price of marriage licenses to one dollar and fifty cents. This is a move in the direction of economy. If that bill becomes law we predict the failure of many old bachelor clubs, and consequent increase in the double majority.

WE are informed by Dr. Talmage that the twentieth century "will see the victory of the church." Well, by that time this legislature will have adjourned, and we see nothing in the way. This nineteenth century, or the latter part of it, has been the victory of the railroads.

THERE is a generally accepted and somewhat doleful theory, that the only way to beat a life insurance company is to secure a policy and die. 'An investigation of the Beatrice concern, recently mentioned in these columns, robs even that grim story of its only pleasantry.

If THIS thing comes to a war and the Canadians are fed on fish, a midnight surprise would not be as serious as a dinner hour attack. A cannon loaded with cod fish balls would make a cruel weapon. The ravishing and penetrating perfume of such ammunition would even excel the dreaded Chinese death-dealing stink-pot.

THE Wisconsin gold find continues to create great excitement. There is a possibility that after the entire state attempts to locate at Chippewa Falls, a town lot syndicate recently formed there will have sufficient wealth to retire. It should be remembered that the syndicate was formed before the gold was found.

ARTISTS have their romances like common people. William M. Chase, the artist, has treated his fellow-craftsmen to a sensation by publishing a marriage notice dated a year ago, in which the contracting parties named were himself and Miss Alice Gerson, a very pretty and bright young woman who has posed as his model for two or three years. This is one of the rarest romances in artist life, and it is kept secret no longer because there is a baby in the family.

THERE is nothing in this world like perseverance. Colby talked against the Omaha charter until his health failed, and although "being very sick in bed," as his spokesman said it, instead of de voting what might have been bet a few brief hours left him for prayer and confession, he fooled his friends and physicians by claiming that he was preparing a will, when in truth, it was a vigorous written kick against the Omaha charter.

A DISPATCH announces that Alex M. Arthurs, of Winnipeg, with 1,400 pounds of supplies, has started to find the north pole. American newspapers will defray expenses of the trip. Another gentleman accompanies him. Mr. William Nye one time sent a correspondent in search of the same pole. A relief party found a well kept diary. The happenings each day were faithfully recorded. On a certain Friday the historian suddenly ended his labors. His last page was something like this: "I see a large bear coming. He is laughing. I think he sees me. He is here. He seems glad to see me. He is hugging and embracing safely with the pole in his possession.

Rothacker's Roorbacks. We deeply sympathize with Mr. Roth-

acker. He is a sorely afflicted and sadly disappointed man. After a residence of four long months in the state of Nebraska he has a right to feel angry and indignant that the state senate has refused to take his advice to defeat the new Omaha charter. To be sure Mr. Rothacker will suffer no immediate hardship as a taxpayer in Omaha, but a man of his tender sensibilities would naturally grieve with the oppressed contractors and disgruntled bilks who hang around the state capital. While we appreciate the compliment that he has paid to the editor of this paper, we feel compelled to correct his misleading statements concerning the contents of the charter as it passed the senate. According to Mr. Rothacker, Omaha is to be saddled with the follow-

ing objectionable charter provisions: 1. A property qualification.

2. A printing steal. 3. A provision allowing city officers to

sell supplies to the city. 4. A provision compelling the council to include and place under municipal taxa-

tion thirty square miles of country. 5. A section continuing the present system of local control of the police.

6. The concentration of power in the board of public works. 7. The right to charge any or all

grades beyond the chance of appeal. Mr. Rothacker is either lamentably ignorant or is merely trying to crawl through a knot hole to cover his re-

treat. First. The property qualification is generally misunderstood. It has been magnified by Colby and other common liars into \$2,000 of real estate, when the charter says councilmen shall give a bond of \$2,000 for the faithful performance of their duties. They are required to be freeholders but no amount is specified. Even Mr. Rothacker may become a councilman under the charter if he will invest \$25 or less as purchase money in a \$100 lot. This has been law for twenty years in every charter Omaha has had. The some property qualification is exacted from canvassers of elections in every city or county in the state. In the language of Colby, a man might be president of the United States without being eligible to canvass the election returns of a cowboy county in western Nebraska.

Second. There is no printing steal

in the charter, and there can

be no fairer law devised for letting the city advertising. All the hue and cry of readerless papers is solely gotten up to befog people about their real grievance on the printing clause. Everybody must realize that this paper cannot afford to sell its advertising space to any patron at the rate charged by papers that do not circulate and costlittle to produce. To compet the council to accept the lowest bidder regardless of circulation would absolutely preyent bidding by the BEE and give it to any mushroom concern that might choose to print a daily in Omaha. The common liars that have raved about printing steals have asserted that the charter gives the printing, regardless of cost, to the paper naving the largest circulation. This is untrue in every essential particular. The charter simply provides that every bidder shall furnish a sworn statement of circulation, and in awarding the contract the relative circulation of competing papers shall be duly considered by the council. In other words, if the BEE, with 6,000 city circulation, bids tifty cents per square, and the Republican, with 1,000 circulation, bids thirty cents, the council may award the printing to the BEE on account of the rel ative difference in the value gauged by circulation. But the council is in no way bound to award the printing to the paper having the largest circulation if for any reason its bid is not considered advantagcous. There can be no unreasonable charge by any paper because the charter prohibits the council from paying a higher rate than the lowest price charged by such paper for advertising to its most favored patron. This clause is more obectionable to the disgrunted rivals of the BEE than the requirement to show up their circulation. While the BES has uniform rates to foreign and home patrons, the other Omaha dailies carry advertising from abroad at any price they can get. It is common for them to charge from five to ten times as much to their Omaha patrons that they do to foreign advertisers. The printing swindle in Omaha is the criminal deception and fraud practiced by papers whose agents procure money under false pretenses from business men. Last, but not least, the present printing contract gives the city the benefit of the present contract rate, which is no higher than the Herald charged twelve years ago, as long

as no other contract is made. Third. It is absolutely untrue that any councilman can sell supplies to the city. Councilmen are expressly prohibited, under severe penalties, from being pecuniarily interested in any contract work or letting. See section 171.

Fourth. It is untrue that the council is compelled to include thirty square miles under municipal taxation. While the right is given, provisions are made for gradual extension of the city limits until thirty square miles have been enclosed.

Fifth. The present system of appointing policemen by the mayor and council is abolished, and a commission is substituted. There can be no more peddling out of police stars or trading in police appointments by the council.

Sixth. The new board of public works is modeled after those of Detroit, St. Louis and Cincinnati. In those cities public works have been carried on for many years without detriment to taxpayers. While the new board will have somewhat extended powers, its action will be under check and control of the mayor and council, who can veto their work. There is a very strong safeguard in the new charter which is lacking now. Regular meetings are called for at stated times, open to the public, and whose action must be recorded. Ample notice is to be given to property owners of every proposed change of grade, and no star chamber work in the interest of contractors is permitted. That is where the shoe pinches Mr. Rothacker's clients of

the contractor and scavenger brigade. Seventh. Changes of grade will be much more difficult to make under the new charter than under the old. At present the mayor and council can, by suspending the rules, pass an ordinance at one sitting that changes a grade and closes or gives away a street, me. 1-1-." We hope Alex may return and when the damages assessed are tendered to property owners the change is

made, appeal or no appeal. Under the new charter the board of public works must first give property owners twenty days' notice of the proposed change. A full by the council read at three different meetings and approved finally by the mayor. Appraisal of damages and final appeal to the courts is provided for just as now, the only difference being that the court is required to advance all such cases on the docket to give them a speedy

Mr. Rothacker is an able and brilliant writer, but when he deals with facts he should curb his fiery imagination. To aid and conservator of universal prosoppose a measure by misquotation and misrepresentation because it is supported by another paper is not reputable journalism.

It Assures the Boom. With the passage of the charter, public improvements and the extension of the city limits, excluding South Omaha, will be an assured fact. Every owner of a foot of valuable real estate can throw up his hat over the prospect. The Douglas county delegation in fighting for the charter have been fighting for Omaha's prosperity. The result of their labors, if endorsed by the house, will make assurance doubly sure. Property values will feel the impetus of encourged enterprise, work for labering men, extended streets, added payements

and the influx of foreign capital. No city was ever built up permanently on wind. Omaha's steady and marvelous growth has been due, more than to any one cause, to the excellence of her scheme of municipal government, the honesty of her city officials and the resulting confidence of the community that the large sums of money laid out would be honestly expended for the public welfare. The splendid confidence of the people of Omaha in the future of their city has been the magnet which has drawn foreign enterprise and capital for reinvestment in our midst. With municipal clothes large enough for this city, nothing can stop the good work now in progress. The boom has scarcely begun. Plans and schemes of private investment of foreign capital are now in prospect, soon to be developed, which will make the most enthusiastic of boomers open their eyes in wonder. Capitalists who have been waiting to see whether Omaha would rest on her oars, satisfied with what she has done, will open their purses within a few weeks after our new charter becomes a law. Municipal growth is the foundation of advancing values. The passage of the new charter will lay that foundation broad and deep.

War and American Interests. The belief is very general that war is imminent in Europe. The cable dispatches daily bring reports of active military preparations. All the nations, and particularly Germany, France and Russia, are arming their soldiers with the most approved and repeating guns. Germany has called home her citizens sojourning in other European cities who are subject to military duty. That country, Austria and Russia have prohibited the exportation of horses. Bismarck is quoted as regarding the progress of warlike preparations in France, and the sentiment of an influential element in that country, as a menace to peace. Austria is arming with all possible rapidity, and ministerial councils denote uncommon solicitude. The ezar is said to have declined to say what the attitude of Russia would be in the event of hostilities between Germany and France. Italy is not idle, while England, though manifesting less preparation than the other nations, is not unconscious of the grave nature of the situation. Such are the conditions which seem to warrant the expectation that a European war is a probable event of the not very remote future. The magnitude and completeness of the preparations for war may prove to be the means of averting such a calamity. This would accord with the theory of Bismarck, so far as Germany is concerned. In his appeals to the reichstag for an increase of the army and an extension of the term of service, the salient point of his argument was that such preparation would be for the conservation of peace. It was plausible, whether or not sincere. It may be that when all the powers are fully ready to fight they will be better disposed to try another way of settling their differences, if settlement in any other way be pos-

The probable duration of a European war may be conjectured from the extent of the preparations, the protracted deliberation, and the certainty that wherever it might begin it would almost inevitably grow to involve all the great powers. There is not one of the continental nations that is not better prepared for war to-day than at any other period in its history. Their armies are as large as eyer before and much better armed and equipped. The means of destruction have been greatly improved in the last ten years, and these nations are well supplied with the surest and most terrible death-dealing weapons. To some of them war would be the realization of a desire long deferred. For sixteen years France has nursed her bitter grievance against Germany. For a longer period Russia has awaited the time when she could strike again for conquest. Germany and Austria have scores to settle or ambitions to subserve. In the arbitrament of arms Italy and England could not remain inactive. The possibilities of a war in Europe, wherever it should be started, are far-reaching, and the conflict would be prolonged until the resources of the weaker powers were exhausted.

Deplorable as such a calamity would be, if there can be any excuse for considering it from a selfish standpoint, American interests can regard it as an eventuality whose consequences would bring them no disadvantage. A prolonged European war would mean the assured market for all the surplus products of this country that armies consume. It would mean the diversion of a vast amount of European capital to American investments. It would mean the extension of our commerce in markets which the contending nations were unable to longer fully supply. It would mean the partial restoration at least of the ocean carrying trade of the United States, and in rendering this neutral nation the chief source from which to obtain numerous commodities and supplies the production of which would be cut off or greatly reduced by a state of war, a general and long-maintained conflict in

to the growth of many industries in this country and to the general prosperity. Nor would this at once cease with the close of hostilities. Years would be conchange of grade can only finally take ef- such a war, and while this was in profect upon the passage of an ordinance gress the United States would continue to be drawn on largely for the deficiencies. Possibly a generation would elapse before the contending nations could restore their industries to a condition of complete self-dependence.

But American people will never defriendship they possess because they may profit thereby. Their faith is in peace as the surest and best perity and happiness. And if their voice could silence the ambitions and passions of European rulers and statesmen it would be unanimonsly given for such a consummation.

The Business Situation.

Little change is noted in the general trade situation. Jobbers have had a better trade owing to milder weather, which has quickened preparations for spring wants, though but few of the markets have shown any decided activity. Indications point to an improving trade, however, as the season advances and the development of out-door enterprises becomes practicable.

Wool is moving very slowly, and while values are not quotably lower the position is not so strong, and there is less confidence among the trade owing to the unsatisfactory opening of the new season for heavy clothing woolens. The latter are selling a little better than they did, but demand is not active and thus far has not realized expectations. Business in iron and steel has been generally less active, but confidence in the future of the market continues strong because production in all departments is heavily sold ahead. Old material is weaker in price, but there has been no decline in crude or finished products. Wheat declined heavily during last week. Speculative sentiment is not unfriendly to wheat as an investment, but the outside buying interest is small, and operators who are "long" of the staple have become tired of waiting for a revival of export demand or other favoring influences to advance the market, and many of them have been selling out on the theory that a lower range of values is inevitable before the expected rise shall take piace. The downward turn of values has been helped along by the absence of sensational crop scares and by the more peaceful tenor of the foreign political news. The in terior movement of wheat is light, but exports have decreased in volume, and the decline in visible stock is unimportant. The foreign demand at the moment is light and unsatisfactory, and no improvement is looked for until supplies in the United Kingdom, recently replenished by large imports, shall again begin to run down. The situation is favorable, however, for a renewal of demand later in the season, as present stocks in Europe are unequal to requirements for the balance of the cereal year and must be supplemented by liberal imports, which will have to be sent chiefly from the United States. The export demand for corn is very fair, and home consumption continues to absorb a large amount of this

grain at fairly steady prices. It is probable that General Middleton voices the sentiment of the more intelligent and judicious Canadians when he says, referring to the fisheries dispute, that "there is not the least chance of war between the two great English-speaking Anglo-Saxon races," but there is reason to believe that the element he speaks for is not largely represented in the government of the Dominion. Certainly those in authority, whatever their views may have been as to the chance of war, have directed their efforts so as to invite such a result, and were they dealing with a people less tolerant and forbearing than the American people it is not questionable that they would before this have brought it about. Having presumed to the last extremity upon our patience, the American people now only propose to apply to them the same sort of treatment they shall apply to us, and make a trial as to who can stand it the longest. There is no general desire in this country to perform the not very difficult task of castigating Canada. There would be nothing gained by doing so. But we may refuse to have anything to do with her if she persists in behaving unfairly, as she now seems disposed to do. Meanwhile the good offices of men like General Middleton ought to be actively exerted to bring the "hot-headed and toolishtongued' to a sense of their mistake.

THE brokers of New York are deeply exercised over a bill introduced in the legislature of that state providing for a tax of one-fiftieth of one per cent. on speculative sales. According to a member of the stock exchange who testified before a committee of the state senate, such a tax on the annual transactions of the exchange would amount to \$5,000,000, averaging \$7,000 to each member. This would be a very handsome revenue for the state, and might be made to do great service in the charitable institutions, to which it would be well to devote a revenue from this source. Such employment of it would justify the tax to the people at large, if any justification were needed, and would be likely to give it a claim to permanence, As to the justice of a law of this kind-a law applying strictly to speculative sales-there can be no reasonable contention. Speculation is the bane of the financial and commercial systems of this country. In no other country is it so entirely a method of gambling as it is here. Its effects are permelous and demoralizing. It may not be possible to abate it, but like other irremovable evils it can and should be made to pay for its existence. The principle of the bill before the New York legislature is sound, but the success of the measure against the formidable influence in opposition to it is not probable.

Mu. LITTLE, of Ohio, following Van Wyck's proposition, on Monday introduced a bill in congress proposing a constitutional amendment for the election of senators by the people of the several states. Should such an amendment become a law, there would be a cheerful rattling of dry bones out this way, about a year from next November.

THERE is no doubt now existing, and it is proven that General Lew Walface is a shrew diplomat. He recently lectured in Europe would contribute most materially | Brooklyn, his subject being: "Turkey | Strike out "cranks" and insert the names |

and the Turks." Of the Turkish women, he sald they were beautiful, and graceful in everything except their walk, which resembled the waddle of a duck. Mr. hearing is accorded to objectors and the sumed in repairing the devastations of Wallace shrewdly awaited until he had returned to America to refer to the ducklike movement.

> It was an "unholy deal" on the part of the Douglas county delegation to tamper with the tax clause as it left the committee of fifteen. It was an "unholy deal" in the same delegation to modify sire war between nations whose the clause in response to the urgent supplications of our representative business men. Anything and everything connected with the charter was unclean and unrighteous which did not have the approval and endorsement of the contractor and seavenger's brigade.

> > IN MR. MANNING's withdrawal from the treasury, the president loses "a guide, philosopher and friend." Let us hope, however, that Mr. Miller and Mr. Morton will not trouble themselves about filling the vacancy. For once, let us give Grover a chance to make a choice. The gentle and childish resignation of Colonel Frank P. Ireland is earnestly and hopefully pointed out to the two great leaders of Nebraska democracy.

> > SENATOR HOAR of Massachusetts modestly claims over a thousand dollars as an attorney's fee for recovering the Nebraska saline lands from the strong embrace of a squatter a long time ago. He prays the legislature to grant his claim. Times are pretty hard out here this winter, and the legislature had better recommend that the Bay State senator take his pay in salt. He may need it to save his bacon the next time he runs.

WE apprehend that Senators Meiklejohn, Conger and Majors will survive the impertment lecture to which they were treated by the grief-stricken champion of the Omaha paving gang. We imagine they will survive the wrath of the crowd that wanted the senate to fritter away two weeks more on a single bill that did not concern anybody outside of Omaha.

According to the Herald, Church Howe is reported to have said that the charter fight cost his side \$15,000. According to the Republican, Church Howe "all last week was wearying the patience of the opponents of the charter by claiming that he could buy five votes in the senate." Somebody is lying or else tales are being told out of school.

Mr. Sullivan insists that he must write a book. Mr. Sullivan has always been treated kindly by the American people. He is cold, unfeeling and selfish. It is generally regarded as hard to get near him. Why he should be so ungrateful to his people is hard to imagine, as the cultured Bostonians will be knocked out on the first chapter.

THE city of Omaha is bigger in the eyes of the legislature than a few contractors, scavengers and small bore lob-

A FEW agitated real estate dealers will wonder now what they were kicking about.

KINGS AND QUEENS.

Prince Rupert, of Bayaria, has been apprenticed to a Munich wood turner. Empress Elizabeth, of Austria, will go to Amsterdam at the beginning of March to re-

ive for the second time the massage cure of the famous Dr. Metzger. Prince Ferdinand, of Bavaria, who is a distinguished surgeon, has, during his recent visit to Madrid, performed several delicate operations. The prince is a brother of the

empress of Austria-Hungary. His majesty, Franz Josef, of Austria-Hun-gary, has recently caused a revolution in state etiquette. Hitherto at the receptions of their imperial and royal majestics, wives of state officials who were not noble birth could not be admitted. At last ball of the Hofburg several ladies who did not enjoy this privilege were invited and presented by the empress to the emperor. This revolution in imperial etiquette is

now a subject of gossip in European court If the prince of Wales, as is announced in the cable dispatches, has appeared in a box at a London theater with a conspicuous louble watchschain drawn across the rotund protuberance of his vest, he has set a fashion which will be regarded with disfavor. A watch-chain never looks well with evening dress. A fob with seals is quite recherche. But if the prince is not averse to displaying his vest lewelry other people will be forced no doubt, to overcome their prejudices.

Which Eyes are Fairest? Joseph Alphansus Farrell in Atlanta Constitution. Which eyes in woman are the fairest 'Mongst those of every hue? I've asked a dozen, and now dearest. I ask you which you think the rarest-Come, tell me—tell me true,

Ah, sweetest Mabel, to your query An answer you request.

An answer you request.

Know, then, the fairest eyes, my fairy,

Though brown or blue, though sad or merry, Are those we love the best.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings. Culbertson has organized a fire brigade

Plattsmouth has sold her fire engine to Ogallala. W. A. Wilson, ex-treasurer of Sherman county, is under arrest for embezzle-

McCook reports flattering prospects for band of horn tooters. The surplus of calorie there stored insures an early ear-

splitting success. Among the prosperous business interests of Schuyler that of balling and ship-ping hay holds a leading place. Over 100 men are engaged in it.

Ainsworth has laid aside all other schemes and is concentrating her ener-gies for the grandest effort of her lifebonding the county for \$10,000 to build a court house. The election will take place March 12.

Beaver is promised a railroad with a name longer than its credit. The Minne sota, Kansas & Nebraska railroad proposes to cross the state from Duluth to the coal fields of Colorado. Grand Island neatly Riefed the sails of

all rivals in the house for the location of the soldiers' home. Ninety six out of one hundred votes is so nearly unanimous that there is no room for a kiek. Messrs, Allum & Holtry, of Des Moines, have been awarded the contract to build and operate a flour mill in North Platte. They receive a bonus of \$3,900. The mill will have a capacity of

100 barrels per day. There is considerable activity in real estate on the Nebraska side of the river opposite Sioux City. A tract of earlity acres sold there recently for \$20,000. The belief is growing that the railroads will erect a bridge at that point at an early

An orator at a boom meeting in Cres ton one evening last week stated that Omaha was the deadest town in the west 'until a lot of cranks" got control of the city government, inaugurated a system of public improvements and made the city the best and most progressive in the west

of two old residents and pioneers -James E Boyd, mayor, and James Creighton, first chairman of the board of public

works, and the record shall stand. Mr. Scully, of Dublin, an Irish landlord of the worst type, owns 15,000 acres of land in Nebraska, which he refuses to sell at any price. The land is leased to tenants and all improvements, such as buildings, sheds, etc., revert to the land-lord under ironelad contracts, when the lessee departs. To meet this and other flagrant cases of absentee and alien landordism, the house of representatives has passed a bill to make such land revert to he state at the death of the owner. Mr. Scully can't die too soon.

lowa Items.

Bremer county claims to be the Eden of fine horses. Plans for a new packing house to be built in Sioux City are being drawn in

Chicago The Rock Island railroad officials agree to locate the company shops in Daven-port provided the city give the site, the estimated cost of which is \$10,800. The buildings will cover 42,000 square feet of

ground. Two inmates of the Harrison county poor house, each of whom was about sixty years of age, applied to the clerk recently for a license to enable them to The request was very sensibly marry. refused.

The report that a little girl from Ben-ton county was being ill treated at the soldiers' orphans' home at Davenport is erroneous. The little girl is from the orphans' home, Jacksonville, Ill, and is iving with a family at Vinton, which, it is reported, has not been treating her as she deserves.

The governor has called a meeting of the board of regents of the state uni-versity to be held at Iowa City on the 28th inst. The purpose of the meeting is to graduate the students from the medical department, but the subject of a successor to President Pickard may also be

The official record of marriage licenses in the Carroll county clerk's office bears a minute in red ink over the face of a permit issued last month to the following effect: "This license returned and cancelled, no marriage having been contracted or performed thereunder, parties having changed their ideas." There ought to be material in these few words for a first class breach of promise suit.

The ground is frozen to a depth of four feet in the Black Hills. The Methodists of Yankton have de

clared for woman suffrage. A gentleman in Washington writes that 2,500 miles of new railway will be

built in Dakota this year. The attempt to sink an artesian well at Brookings has been abandoned at great depth on account of rocks and other diffi-

During the progress of a trial at Lead last week knock down arguments were resorted to freely and much other unseemly conduct resulted.

Oliver Gaar, a ranchman living on the Belle Fouche, between Empire and Vale, was found a few days ago almost frozen to death. He was living in bachelor quarters, and when found was in a bed scantily covered and no fire in the house or fuel on hand. It is believed he will die. His age is seventy-one.

Wyoming.

The troubled waters of municipal strife in Lusk have subsided, and the residents have disarmed.

The Union Pacific shops at Evanston are crowded with work, requiring night and day gangs. Four section men, it is reported, were

frozen to death on the Oregon Short line near Granger last week. The bill granting the Billings, Clarks Fork & Cook City railroad the right of

way through the Crow Indian reservation has passed the senate. The construction of this road will revolutionize the range, mineral, oil and agricultural conditions of the best portion of northern Wyoming. This portion of northern Wyoming lies in Fremont and Johnson counties, and comprises the entire region of the Great Big Horn basin, with an area larger than the state of Connecticut, and only some hundred square miles less

than Massachusetts. Dr. Hayford, of the Laramie Sentinel. who visited Chevenne recently, gives the following picture of the capital "Chevenne winds are necutiar. You will be walking along bracing with all your might against a head wind when suddenly something will strike you in the back which you imagine is a bale of hay In walking the length of a block you will be turned hind side before and wrong end up from thirty to fifty times. consoling to know that no one will witness these interesting gyrations and acrobatic performances, because the air is all the time so tilled with dust, gravel, awnngs, signs, barrels and dry goods boxes that nobody can see as far as they can reach. Even Cheyenne ladies with large feet and shim legs can perambulate the streets with perfect impunity."

SCHOOLS FOR REFORM.

Views On the Work of State and Private Institutions.

COLDWATER, Mich., Feb. 10 .- To the Editor of the BEE: In the Chicago Tribune of the eighth instant there was an article on "An Industrial School For Girls," in which the closing sentence is as follows:

The mother superior, in speaking of the lack of funds yesterday, said that if the legislature would set apart one-third of the money now asked for in the bills now pending for reform schools for children for their use they would take care of 350 additional girls without regard to nationality or

This was evidently called out by the meeting held the day before at the Tremont house of the ladies and gentlemen interested in the passage of a law in Illinois for an institution for dependent children, in some respects similar to the state public school of Michigan. Very complimentary words were said at the meeting for the Michigan system. This has encouraged the writer to present a few facts regarding that system and others, illustrating the propriety of state aid to private charities.

The work of the various churches in this country and in Europe for dependent children, has been for many years of wonderful magnitude. In this re-spect the Catholic church has always taken the lead. Only words of the highest commendation need be said for the pri ate charity which has built up and operated these vast enterprises for destitute children. But when this private charity is united with public charity, the results have not been satisfactory. Before Illi-nois or Nebraska places the dependent children in private institutions and pays a per capita for their support, the exper ience of other governments may consulted. The experience of New York and California in this respect are the most striking and convincing.

In 1875 a new law had been enacted in New York, by which no dependent child of sound mind and body, between three and sixteen years of age shall be sent to the county poor house, but should be sent to families, orphan asylums or other appropriate institutions of the same relig ous faith as their parents. That provithe county poor houses was admirable, and has been adopted in Michigan and Pennsylvania. But the commitment of their children to private asylums, the county to pay for their support, the public to have no control over their admission or the time of detention, bus proved very

unsatisfactory. Mrs. J. S. Lowell, the intelligent lady member of the

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES of New York, regarding this law and its

operations, says: "Since the passage of this law, and apparently as a consequence of its provision, not only has the number of dependent children increased in a ratio out of proportion to the increase of the popuation but the sectarian institutions of the city of New York have likewise increased in a remarkable fegree.

This and other facts regarding the New York experience is from her address before the state convention of superintendents of the poor, held in Jamestown, New York, last fall. At this convention Superintendent McGonegal, of Rochester, in his remarks said: "There should be no sectarian institutions in the state supported by the public. The laws of 1875 and 1884 making it obligatory to commit children to institutions which are controlled by persons of the same religious faith as the parents of the child, should be repealed. They have more than doubled the number of children to be supported by the county."

These were the general sentiments of the convention. The following statistics more than prove the correctness of these

speakers. In 1875 there were 8,044 chil-

dren on Randall's island and in private

institutions, costing the city that year \$760,237. The new law took effect Janpary 1, 1876. Eight years after, in 1884, there were on Randall's island and in private institutions 13,764 children, costing the city that year \$1,436,377. The immediate effect of the law was to largely increase the number in private institutions and to ex-tend the time of detention for the inmates paid for by the county. It was for the interest of the private charity to secure and retain those for whom the county paid. There was no haste to dis-charge or place in a family home any of these children. Non-paying inmates were readily converted into those for whom the public paid. The admissions and detentions were entirely in the discretion of the officers of these private institutions and there were serious abuses by them of this trust: If the children were improperly admitted or improperly obtained the county paying the expenses could not object with effect. In Brooklyn the rate of increase after the passage of the law of 1885 was as follows: In 1875 there were 300 children in the alms house, children in the alms house. These were transferred to private institutions: In 1876, 670; 1877, 874; 1878, 1,169; 1879, 1,404; 1880, 1,479. Then the law, so far as it related to that city, was amended by which the county commissions greatly reduced the admissions. This was the way taxpayers were affected. But the result of this system was even worse on the children. By this law they were and are detained long in pent up public institutions constructed and operated on the congregate plan-in one large building, with hundreds of others-with no family life. In such a place chronic paupers are made of little children just as surely as they are made by country poor house influences. Many other facts might be given regarding the New York experience showing the great expense to the public, the increase, building up and prosperity of sectarian institutions under this law and the great wrong which it works to destitute chil dren who ought to have been placed in good family homes. The California experience is remarkable, especially for a western state, where

we have a right to expect progressive

ideas. The population of that state is only about one half that of Michigan which to-day has only about 250 depend-

ent children in its state public scho

cares for all the dependent children of the state of sound body and mind. I have at hand only the California statistics of 1883 and 1884. There were then in private institutions there 3,325 children. The state has no will in the management of these asylums. For these two years there was paid by the state to these sectarian charities the sum of \$400,988.04, and not one cent was paid to put these children in homes. The legisla-ture for the biennial period sucthe above considerately exceeded this enormous sum for this object. The money was divided among twenty-one asylums and the highest amount paid to any one was \$73,424.13. This all looks like a lack of statesmanship in the golden state. But the secret the continuance is right here. In California there are twenty-one sectarian institutions, interested vitally in keeping up this system. In New York there over one hundred and tifty. All of these fornish a powerful influence on the legislature, preventing repeal. Were this system adopted in Illinois, would not the same influence soon appear in Springfield? Now only a few words, there might be many, regarding the Michigan system. It was established in 1871 and the school was opened in 1874. t has received about two thousand two hundred dependent children out of a population now of about two million.

Most of these are now in good homes in
the state, It has cost the state for
grounds, buildings and current expenses, so far, only a little over what California paid the sectarian schools in two years, and this has worked for about thirteen years. It receives and places in family nomes about two bundred enildren annually. These homes are carefully ex-amined and approved by a trusted agent n each county. Regular visits are made to the children by the state agent of the school, and the county agents. The running expenses are about thirty-five thousand dollars annually. There are now about two hundred and fifty in the school, the average lately being only about 225. All admissible children are received. can be kept in the county poor houses. The state cares for all. There is no taint of crime attached to any of these dren. Poverty is the only price of admission. Crime admits none, any more than to the district school. The radical separation of these dependent from criminal children, and placing them as soon as may be in family homes, gives this school an unique character. It is the first of the kind ever established. The states of Rhode Island, Minnesota and Wisconsin have re-enacted the Michigan law. The writer, who has had the pleas ure to draft all statutes regarding the Michigan school, wrote by request the bill now in the Nebraska senate, and which appears to receive favorable con-sideration. The Michigan system is not more popular anywhere than at home iovernor Alger, in his late message, said:

'It is as near perfect as can be It was established to save the dependent children of the state from pauperism and crime; to make them respectable self-supporting citizens. And in all this work, the far-seeing statesman will perceive that the success of the enterprise secures the safety of the state.

C. D. RANDALL. From the Athletic Trainer at Prince-ton College.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 21, 1886. I have found it imperative to have sure and simple remedies on hand in case of cuts, bruises, strains, sprains, colds, rheumatism, etc. Shortly after entering upon my profession I discovered such a remedy in ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. I tried Benson's Capcine and other plas-ters, but found them too harsh and irritating. ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS give almost instantaneous relief, and their strengthening power is remarkable In cases of weak back put two plasters on the small of the back, and in a short time you will be capable of quite severe exercise. In "sprint" and "distance" races and jumping, the muscles or ten-dons in the legs and feet sometimes weaken. This can invariably be relieved by cutting the plaster in narrow strips so as to give free motion, and applying on muscles affected.

JAMES ROBINSON