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

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GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

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

OMAHA workingmen will learn with interest that Pat Garvey was an ardent advocate of sidetracking the charter.

"Goo helps him who helps himself." With a practical appreciation of this plous precept the corporation creatures at the state capital are helping themselves to everything in sight.

GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, is in vigorous training for the presidential race, and is showing a pace which is astonishing his supporters of the patronage and plunder brigade. Hill is a shrewd politician not overburdened with scruples, and a thorough believer in the Pickwickian theory of always hollering with the largest crowd.

THERE must be no deals or compromises on the charter question. The Douglas county delegation owe something to the state as well as to the city of Omaha. They cannot afford, and their constituents will not ask them to sacrifice their manhood to save the charter from defeat. The responsibility for the defeat of the charter will be laid on other shoulders than those of the Douglas delegation.

A PRESIDENTIAL poll of the democrats of the Pennsylvania legislature showed a majority in favor of Hill for the next candidate of the democracy. The opingovernor was that he would be very much stronger with the labor vote of the state than Cleveland. A large majority of the democrats in the Massachusetts legislature favor the renomination of Cleveland, with Hill most prominent as a second choice. The republicans in the legislatures of both states are largely in favor of Blame.

THE legislature should not adjourn without passing a law abolishing stoves and oil lamps in railroad passenger coaches. Steam heating is practical and feasible. It is already in operation on the Boston & Albany road and on several other lines. It can be used effectively on our Nebraska roads in spite of the protests of the railroad managers. The single accident on the Vermont Central lost sixty lives every one of which could have been saved if fire had not been added to the horrors of the fall. The car stove and not the broken rail wrought the dreadful work.

THE veteran Cassius M. Clay is infusing a good deal of excitement into Kentucky polities by an attack upon bourbon rule in that state which is characterized by his usual boldness and vigor. He has been speaking nlmost nightly in various parts of the state for the past two weeks, arraigning democratic methods and government as practiced for the past twenty years, and is said to have found the more intelligent and progressive democrats ripe for revolt against bourbon domination. Mr. Clay is understood to desire the republican nomination for governor, and his candidacy would give to the campaign a national interest. It is not probable he could be elected, but he would certainly greatly reduce the democratic majority and thus start a disintegration which might ultimately redeem the state from democratic rule.

THE recent announcement that the emperor of China, through his various governors of provinces, had issued a proclamation to the subjects of the empire and to the whole world that henceforth there should be no religious intolerance in China, is gratitying evidence of progress in that quarter of the world. It is proclaimed that every city and village in the whole Chinese Empire shall be free and open to christian missionaries, who will be allowed to lease lands and build churches and preach the gospel; that the entire army and navy of China, if necessary, will be applied to the enforcement of this religions toleration, and that no mercy will be shown to any who attempt to stir up religious strife. Perfect freedom is assured to Chinese subjects to accept christianity, and they will be protected from violence and every form of intimidation, the only condition imposed being that if they become christians they shall remain loyal to the emperor. The government has fully indemnified the missionaries and their christian followers who recently suffered from outrage in several parts of the empire. The present emperor of China has given other evidences that he is not the least susceptible among modern rulers to the influences which make for the enlightenment and advancement of mankind.

A Few Words With Mr. Callaway. General Manager Callaway of the Union Pacific is a man with a reputation and character to maintain. He came to Omaha with the expressed determination of dealing openly and fairly with the people of this state and city. He has proved himself a railroad manager of ability, accessible, courteous and apparently frank and manly in his relations with the public. The impression which he has left on those who have met him to discuss questions at issue between the public and the railroads has been that of a man honestly desirous to heal up the sores which previous managements have irritated, and to

community. Assuming all that has been said of Mr. Callaway by his friends to be true, we desire to put to him a few questions on topics of general interest and of paramount importance to the city of Oniaha. Is Mr. Callaway aware that the corporation of which he is the local head, is assisting to maintain a gang of disreputable scoundrets and political bilks at the

build up his road in the confidence of the

state capital to thwart the wishes of the people of Omaha in the matter of selfgovernment?

If he is cognizant of the fact, how does he propose to evade the responsibility for their actions or to escape the indignation among the taxpayers which their dirty work is arousing in Omaha and throughout the state?

If he now learns for the first time of the existence of a railroad lobby in which Union Pacific employes are leading factors and who have banded together to defeat the will of the citizens of Omaha, will he see his duty in the light of his past public and private professions of fairness and honest treatment toward this community?

How does Mr. Callaway and his rail road explain the breach of faith by which the Douglas delegation was deliberately insulted in the lower house by the side tracking of the charter in a committee the majority of whose members are railroad men through the votes of representatives equally well known to be the creatures of the railroads?

Does Mr. Callaway, a citizen of Omaha. know that threats are being made at the state capital by the allied railroad lobby that the city of Omaha will be plunged into confusion, property values depreciated and legal complications innumerable awakened by the defeat of the charter, unless the Douglas county delegation surrender their manhood and betray their constituents by yielding assent to the wishes of the corporation attorneys in matters of railway legislation?

Does Mr. Callaway, the general manager of a great corporation, largely dependent upon the good will of the communities from which it draws its patronage, imagine that such a position on the part of his road, with the consequences certain to result, will be a paying investment in the long run?

Studying the Bill.

Now that inter-state regulation of rail roads has become mevitable, both the railroad managers and their patrons have begun to study the bill with the care which its importance demands. The conclusions arrived at are interesting when compared with the loud protests of a few weeks ago. Then, congress was informed that the passage of the bill would mean either the destruction of the railroads or the ruin of the west, through a general reduction or a general advance ion of the supporters of the New York | in all through rates and a ruinous com petition as the result of forbidden pooling. Now men like Pool Commissioner Fink; probably the best informed expert in the country on the theory of successful railroading, openly declares that the law as passed is elastic enough to adapt itself to the conditions which may arise without materially damaging the corporations or injuring commercial interests. On the much abused long haul clause, Mr. Fink observes:

"If it can be shown, for example, that it costs a railroad more to carry freight for fifty miles over its road than it costs to carry the same kind and quantity of freight one hundred miles, this clause would be an authorization for charging more for the fifty mile service than for the one hundred mile service: or if it can be shown that the rate to the end of the one hundred miles of a road is fixed by water transportation, hardly sufficient to pay the railroad the cost of doing the work, with out any, or without an average profit in the capital invested in the road, the railroad company would be justified in making a lower rate to the station one hundred miles distant that it does to the station fifty miles distant, provided, however, that the rate to the fifty mile station is reasonable in itselfnot as low as the cost of water transportation would be, but not higher than the cost of railroad operation and a reasonable interest on the cost of the road. The shippers at the one hundred mile station enjoy the natural advantage of their location on a navigable river, while those who live in the interior are necessarily under disadvantage. This discrimination exists in the nature of things,it is not unjust; it is not the result of the arbitrary action of the railroad transportation companies, who are compelled to regulate their charge in accordance with the circumstances and condition of the situation as they find them."

The clauses prohibiting rebates and discriminations will be generally received with favor. They certainly will in Omaha, where our wholesale dealers are now suffering from the action of the Union Pacific freight department in rebating to Kansas City merchants the difference of 10 cents a hundred over Omaha rates on shipments to Grand Island and beyond over a distance of 125 miles greater than from Omaha, while our jobbers are completely cut out from Kansas territory.

The Cost of Congress. The appropriation bill for the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government aggregates over \$30,000,-000. In its present shape it is nearly half a million dollars less in amount than the sum appropriated for the current fiscal year, and more than \$800,000 below the estimates of the secretary of the treasury. Additions that will be made between the two houses will doubtless bring the amount fully up to the estimates, and may exceed them. The cost of congress is an interesting part of the information derived from this bill.

The appropriation for the senate is \$808,369, which does not include \$41,000 asked for to pay private secretaries to senators who are not chairmen of committees, and which amount the senate will certainly add and the house will doubtless allow. The salaries of the seventy-six senators amount to \$380,000. There are 216 officers and employes required to wait upon these seventy-six

It thus appears that three attendants are necessary to each senator, the average annual pay of the attendants being \$1,391. But as the attendants are employed not more than ten of the twenty-four months included in a session of congress, the average salary is \$278 each for the time actually employed.

The house is relatively a less expensive body. The salary of a representative and a senator is the same-\$5,000 a year. To pay the 838 members of the house requires \$1,665,000 a year. But the representatives do not require, or at least do not have, so much attendance as senators, and the employes are not as a whole so well paid in the lower as in the upper branch. The house has 304 officers and employes, less than one to each member. and the annual pay toll for these amounts to \$388,113, an average of \$1,244 for each. The difference in favor of the house is an average of \$148 a year for each employe, amounting for the number of the senate employes to a total of \$31,753.

Members of congress are allowed twenty cents a mile both ways by the shortest route between their homes and the capital. This costs annually \$143.624. It appears that the per capita to senators, as shown by the figures of the pending bill, amounts to \$434 and to representatives \$333.20-the senators as usual having the advantage. For contingent expenses, embracing a multitude of requirements, some necessary and some not, but for all of which the dear people must pay, the bill provides \$69,980 for the senate, which divided per capita would give each senator \$921, and for the house \$113,987, which would give to each member \$342-a little more than a third of the senate per capita from this fund. The figures of the pending bill show the annual cost of congress to be \$2,932,482. and this amount is more likely to be in creased than reduced. They also show that exclusive of the annual salary each senator costs the people to provide him with attendance over \$5,307 per annum, and each member of the house \$1,840.

The willingness of the American "house of lords" to generously provide for itself has always been understood. but the wide disparity in the relative cost of the two houses to the people, as exhibited in the above figures, is not generally known or suspected. Such facts are very likely to strengthen the opinion of those who regard the senate, wisely or not, as a more ornamental than useful part of our governmental system, while they can hardly fail to increase confidence in the popular branch of congress as the more prudent and conservative guardian of the public purse.

Shall the Lobby Rule?

For nearly six weeks past the state capital has been beset and the two houses of the legislature besieged by the most disreputable and conscienceless lobby which has ever disgraced the political history of Nebraska. The ablest and most characterless of corporation attorneys, the most debauched and venal of broken down political hacks, reinforced by a horde of bums and dead beats, have formed the personal following and body guards of the railroad managers who have camped on the trail of the legislature to corrupt the people's representatives and defeat the expressed will of the voters of this commonwealth. Forty rooms in a single hotel have been hired by the corporation managers to house their corruptionists who have swarmed in the lobbies of the Lincoln inns and alternated in their attentions to the gin mills and dens of vice and to such members of the legislature as they deemed suitable victims of their wiles. From the day when the senatorial contest opened, the railroad lobby has been the most prominent factor in the work of the legislature. With a brazen disregard of common decency they have flaunted their disreputable profession in the face of the entire state and carried on their villainous harlotry in reckless defiance of public sentiment and private protest. These political procurers of the tailroads have not hesitated to crowd the floors of the two houses at the state capital, to stand behind the chairs of members and in the full light of publicity to debauch members under the shadow of the statue of justice and in the very presence of the law making power of the state. No wonder that Senator Caspar, as he indignantly watched from his seat the prosti tution of the sacred trust committed to the people's representatives, exclaimed in the white heat of his passion: "The msolence of these hirelings has become unbearable. When I see these paid attornevs hanging over the members and bringing pressure upon them I feel like taking a club and cleaning out the whole outfit."

Senator Casper's indignation will be shared by the entire state. The question to which the people will demand an answer is whether the rule of the lobby shall or shall not be broken, even if a few necks must be slightly strained to accomplish it.

THE elections in Canada will occur next Monday, and the campaign is now in its very hottest stage. It has not been conducted with absolute regard for the amenities, but on the contrary has exhibited not a few of those characteristics which political methods in this country are charged with being largely responsible for, but which really seem to be inseparable from politics everywhere. For example the dispatches report that the opponents of the government have dragged the wife of the premier into the contest, simply because she possesses a diamond necklace given her by the president of the Canadian Pacific railway. The claim is that this was the price of concessions secured by the railroad from the government, which as reflecting upon Sir John Macdonald might be passed as justifiable campaign material, but there is something more implied in the declaration of one of the opposition leaders that "Lady Macdonald wore the price of her shame around her neck." This is carrying the brutality of politics beyond the American limit, and serves to show the bitterness of the fight in Canada, or more particularly in the maritime provinces, where the policy of the government has been most severely felt. The defeat of the government would not be surprising, as the present indications are, and it will certainly lose ground even if successful.

ONLY something like ten days and then this legislature adjourns. It is indeed true that a kind of Providence tempers the wind to the shorn lamb. Nothing senators, at an annual cost of \$300,839. I personal in this regarding Mr. Agee.

Double taxation is oppressive and unjust. The county tax for the maintenance of the insane should be abolished and the moneys due under the decision of the supreme court from the various counties ought to be promptly refunded. The legislature every session makes ample appropriations for the maintenance of the insane asylums. It is absurd to tax the counties in addition by a special levy based on their representation of immates. Enough is as good as a feast.

NEBRASKA CITY has a school for the state's blind; Peru boasts of a state normal school: Beatrice is the proud posses sor of a home for the feeble minded; Kearney glories in a reform school, while Norfolk is happy over her new insane hospital. Yet with this liberal distribution of public buildings every other town in the state yearns for a state normal school. Verily, whither are we drifting?

What the legislature should do, in stead of wasting time on windy "rail road commission" bills, is to adopt a tariff for the Nebraska railroads to follow. The idea of charging over one dollar to carry goods three hundred miles is surprising, and yet the figures tell

THE way some of the members are pleading for new insane asylums certainly suggests insanity. A man favoring these many wild bills should be compelled to plainly define his position.

ACCORDING to figures being presented a short haul is a very expensive luxury. The bill for a long haul, however, loses none of its terror.

Other Lands Than Ours.

The roaring farce of "Trial by Jury" is once more being enacted in Ireland, where the cases of the crown against the nationalists are now in progress. The courts are organized for conviction under rulings from the bench and harangues from the crown counsel which would disgrace a police court in a tree country In the first panel for a jury every name was thrown out because it bore the Irish prefixes of O', Mac and Fitz, and every juror finally selected was only chosen after a rigid examination which seemed to prove his unfriendliness to the Irish cause. In the words of an Irish Nationalist the chances of conviction are a thousand to one in favor of the government with a packed bench, a packed jury and subservient court officials. The scandal is so great that on Wednesday sixty British members of the house of commons at a conference adopted a resolution to call the attention of parliament next week to the alleged packing of jurie in the cases against nationalists in Ire land and pledged, themselves to arouse public sentiment in favor of fair play.

The result of the election in North An trim, one of the strong Orange district of Ulster, which was held Saturday to fill the seat left vacant by the resignation of the conservative member chosen at the last general election, is in some respects a worse blow to the tory government than the recent repulse of Mr. Goschen in Liverpool. The latest previous vote was 4,249 to 1,910 in favor of the conservative candidate, but now the same home ruler who was beaten then has polled 2,626, a gain of 716, against 3,858 for the victorious tory and 424 for a liberal-unionist, the combined opposition gaining only 33 votes over the last election. This is a net nationalist gain of 683, and it certainly looks as if the cause of the Parnullites was fast making headway in the Protest ant strongholds of the north of Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone and his supporters have evidently determined to make the Burnlev election a test one with the toryunionists. They have selected their best man, Mr. John Siagg, a wealthy manufacturer of Manchester, which town he formerly represented in parliament, as their candidate. He is interested in various enterprises in the borough and is a generous and popular employer. Mr. Rylands, the late member, who represented the constituency for eleven years and who was very much liked, only scratched in last July by a majority of forty-three. Slagg will probably win the seat this time for the Gladstonians. He contested the Darwen division of Lancashire last July against Lord Satisbury's son and deserves the present preference.

The German elections next Monday

are awaited with feverish anxiety throughout Europe. The appeal which is to be made to the German electors by their emperor can hardly prove wholly fruitless if it takes a different tone from that of Bismarck's speech in the reichstag. Some of his subjects who care little for the difference between a septennate and a triennate may besitate to deny what is likely enough to be the last request of this character that he will make of them. Yet to postpone the manifesto until Saturday is a little like the device against which the American politician warns his followers when he tells them to "beware of roorbachs published too late to contradict." It is quite evident that, when even the pope and emperor are brought in to help him, Bismarck is making a tremendous effort to carry Monday's elections. It is clear, too, that there is a great deal at stake for Germany in this contest. The cause of German militarism has been committed to the success of the current elections in an unusual way. The issue made by Prince Bismarck between parliamentary and imperial control of army matters doubtless need not have been so sharply defined, but having been thus made, the sequences of the struggle must be more momentous. It is evident that the tide is setting strongly in favor of Bismarck and his military machine. The progressists are evidently weakened by internal dissensions, and only the socialists, of the opposition factions, are fighting with great enthusiasm and hope of gaining ground. It must be remembered, however, that the news from Germany is likely to be colored more or less in the interests of the government, and the case of Dr. Windthorst's followers may not be quite so dubious as it looks from this distance. France is giving the army party very little campaign material, and it would seem that the German electors must soon weary of the attempts to excite their patriotic fears of invasion.

Brussels is now the prey of a war excitement like that prevailing in Paris and Berlin. Belgium has not only put I The new and elegant Grand Army hall

her forts in readiness, but has even mobilized her troops to protect her territory from violation by belligerents. The task set for the little kingdom is a trying one. The elaborate concessions of her neutrality in divers European state papers she feels to be worthless; the presumed patronage of that neutrality by England might have been worse than worthless, since it might have led a less alert country to rely on it. Belgium, however, is taking betimes her measures of self-protection, and is even talking of a general conscription. Her unpromising outlook is the pettiness of her utmost force against the resolute attack of either of her powerful neighbors who may wish to use her territory as a highway. But this is probably outweighed by a consciousness that either of them will think twice before intruding upon her soil at the peril of giving its opponent Belgium

Austro-Hungary has at last taken the threatening step long ago anticipated and wholly prohibited the exportation of horses. Russia set the example several days ago, and it looks as if somebody was preparing for a cavaly campaign on a huge scale. Nevertheless, peace may be maintained for an indefinite period. Preliminary war measures are too common in Europe to mean much.

as an ally, with her vast advantage of a

flank position.

. . The volumes written in Canada during these exciting days of the political campaign may be boiled down to this: The liberals when in power accumulated a debt of \$7,232,000, or at the rate of \$1,446,-400 a year; the tories have contracted a public debt of \$176,536,000, or \$12,609,000 per year. The tories reply that they have railroads and other things to show for this great outlay, and the liberals retort that the other things consist of official jobs, useless wars and bribery funds.

The death of the Prince of Wagram, a son of one of the marshals of the great Napoleon, recalls the extravagance of the first empire and the heavy burdens that were laid upon the people in order that imperial favorites might be supported in luxury and idleness. Unlike some other mushroom families which were thus ennobled, but which rapidly became extinct, the Wagrams have clung to existence and to pensions with wonderful tenacity, and even now a descendant remains to inherit the annual income of \$60,000 that has been paid from grandfather to grandson for the last eighty years.

Ir has been a very rare thing in the history of English politics that an amendment to the queen's speech has been passed in the house of commons, and the defeat of Mr. Parnell's amendment is not, therefore, so very insignificant. The debate has had the effect of showing that the tory party is determined that it will grant no concessions to Ireland, while the calm and dispassionate utterances of Mr. Parnell and his followers cannot fail to have an influence on public opinion when attempts to enforce further coercive measures shall be made.

MR. COLBY IS tireless. He keeps presenting his bill to the legislature. It is hoped that it will be liquidated.

KINGS AND QUEENS.

The czar and czarina are to visit Austria and Germany in the spring. Queen Victoria will buy some of the rench crown diamonds soon to be auctioned

Empress Elizabeth of Austria is going to Amsterdam to be put through the massage

The king of Corea has made a study of for eign inventions, social customs and political

Prince Henry of Prussia is going to Windsor castle next month to be made a

Knight of the Garter. King Louis of Portugal has conferred the order of Knight of Santiago on the Amerian doctor, W. J. Hoffman.

The festivities attending the ninetieth birthday anniversary of the emperor of Germany will last from March 19 to 28 The prince of Wales has set the fashion of

wearing a big double watch chain across his vest, where it can be painfully visible. Queen Margherita, of Italy, does all her own shopping and is very well able to take care of herself in managing her domestic affairs.

Empress Elizabeth of Austria will go to Amsterdam at the beginning of March to receive for the second time the massage cure of the tamous Dr. Metzger. Tsai-tien, the sixteen-year-old Chinese em peror, assumed the responsibilities of gov-

ernment. His wife is a great beauty. He selected her from a lot of over one hundred girls sent to him for inspection. King William, of Holland, will, February 19, celebrate the seventieth anniversary of his birth. In almost every Netherland village

and town there will be great festivities; in every church a service will be held; and there will be a general distribution of bounty to the poor.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

Ashland's waterworks will cost \$13,000. Lincoln is trembling on the brink of a Mindenites are endeavoring to revive

the board of trade. Thirty-six converts were scored at six weeks' revival in York. A branch of the Irish National league

has been organized at McCook. Nebraska City is promised a large box factory. This will facilitate the planting of kickers.

A county seat contest is raging in Frontier county, with Curtis and Stockville in the ring. Mrs. John Conley slid off a load of hay

on the road to Seward and died of the in juries sustained. Lincoin real estate went up several pegs Thursday night. The town was

treated to a shower of mud. The short horn gamblers have been kicked out of Crawford, but veteran professionals stand in to watch the "pot. McCook's new band goes outside the corporation limits to practice and their efforts are highly appreciated in conse-

A verdant Lincoln youth, while visiting relatives at Cedar Rapids, Ia., was held up by footpads Monday night and relieved of all his valuables. Plattsmouth's mossbacks are unfurling heir ears to catch the distant rumbling

quence.

of a real estate rise. Prices are stiffening with the approach of spring. The temperance freshet in Thaver county engulfed 1,000 tipplers in thirty As a consequence a bushel of corn will now bring three straights and

Her name is Mrs. George Clark and she posses a farm near Niobrara. Her claims to fame rest on 700 bushels of corn husked last fall to replenish the family purse and to break the monotonous round of do-

mestic duties.

in Hastings will be dedicated next Tues-day, Hon. John M. Thurston will desert the railroad lobby in Lincoln long enough to preach to the veterans on the beauties benificence of republican institutions.

lown Items.

Fort Madison is planning for a new college. Van Buren county has 9,843 residents who were born in lowa.

fourteen morning daily papers. Davenport has a cooking school, and gentlemen are invited to attend and receive instruction.

lowa has twenty-seven evening and

A veteran of the war of 1812, Leander L. Chapman, died near Davenport lately at the ripe age of eighty-seven years. Hardin county now has nineteen inmates in the insane asylum at Independ-

ence. They cost the county about \$3,000 annually At Des Moines a boy is dangerously ill from what the physicians decide is inflammation of the covering of the stomach induced by constant exercise at

coasting. Captain Adam Hine, an old river man, steamboat owner and captain, died at Keokuk Sunday night, aged sixty-seven

years. He was postmaster at Keokuk during President Polk's administration. During the recent heavy sleet storm a Mahaska county man came upon an eagle whose movements seemed to be curiously hampered in a manner that rendered his flight impossible. The noble bird had been out all night and was enveloped in a complete coat of mail so heavy and thick that he was almost helpless. He now adorns a fine cage in that citizen's house.

Dakota.

Twenty-four inches of snow covers Sully county.

Frozen whisky is sold at 10 cents a chunk at Redfield. A colony is being formed at Pierre to locate in Alaska. It will leave Pierre about May 1.

The fourth annual encampment of the Dakota Grand Army of the Republic will be held at Jamestown March 22, 23 Out of a list of seventeen bachelors at

Keystone who three years ago resolved never to marry, eleven are now married and two are soon to be. The storm was so severe in Hughes

county last week that many of the settlers were obliged to tunnel their way out of snow drifts that nearly buried their houses.

The territorial legislature is wrestling with the railroad regulation problem. As usual, the monopolies control the upper house, as is shown by a single sentence in a late dispatch: "The Elliott railroad bill, fixing the maximum rates, will pass the house, but will be killed in the sennte " Dakota has copied the Nebraska method.

A World or Seeming. H. A. Blood, in the Century.

It is a world of seeming, The changeless moon seems changing ever, The sun sets daily, but sets never So near the stars and yet so far; So small they seem, so large they are! It is a world of seeming.

And so it seems that she is dead, Yet so seems only: for, instead, Her life is just begun; and this— Is but an empty chrysalis; While she, unseen to mortal eyes Now wins her way in brighter skies— Beyond this world of seeming.

Her Hospitality.

Detroit Free Press: "These taineers are the most hospitable people on earth. It is a rude but genuine hospi They would share their last loaf with a stranger within their gates. The latch string hangs out for all.

We were riding down a steep Rocky mountain trail, my friend Clate and I, when Clate made the remark quoted. He was an enthusiast over the noble traits of the honest miner and mountaineer. Certain experiences of my own had made me skeptical on the subject. At the base of the mountain stood :

little log cabin. "Now," said Clate, "I'll prove my the ory. It's past dinner time, and we're both hungry as wolves. I'll wager any thing you like that we'll get a good

square meal at that cabin free of charge. Five minutes later we stood before the

elosed door of the cabin. "Hello!" roared Clate. There was no reply.

Hello, I say! This time Clate rapped loudly on the loor. There being no response, he lifted he latch, when the door swung open showing no one within, although the

cabin was evidently being occupied. "All right!" cried Clate cheerily "Come right on in, Ned, and we'll forage round and see what we can find in the commissary. The folks won't care They've left the door open on purpose for wayfarers like us to step in and help themselves. It's just like them. It's your westerner who knows what true

nospitality is." Clate "foraged around" for some time but all he could find was a piece of dry salt pork and a few potatoes.

"We'll help ourselves to what there," said Clate, cheerily. "You build a is," said Clate, cheerily. "You build a fire, Ned. We're welcome to what we've found,' I'll bet on that, for-" He stopped. A tall, lank, grim-visaged woman, with a leathern-looking face, sud-

denly appeared at a back door. She saw Ciate, and yelled out: 'Drop them taters!" "Why, madam, I-I-"
"You drop them taters!"

"We are strangers, you see, madam, "Drop 'em." A shotgun hung on the wall.

brought it to her shoulder with a jerk and said: 'Drop them taters too quick."

Clate dropped them. "Drop that pork. Clate dropped it. 'Now you fellers git."

"I had already got, but Clate, abashed and rebuked though he was, lingered until the shotgun was again pointed to ward him and the woman said: "Clear yourself! I'll learn you how to walk into a body's house and help yourself to one's vittles. That bacon and them taters ain't to be bought for love

nor money, let alone et up by you uns fer nothin'. Now you light out!" We "lit out," hungry and crestfallen, and Clate has been dumb ever since on the subject of western hospitality.

Stanley As a Smoker.

Pall Mall Gazette: "I never allow the luxuries of civilization to demoralize me, and I never was a gourmand. I shall be happy when I set foot once more on African soil and I fall readily into my old nomadic ways of life. milk, tobacco, but stimulants seldom Yes, here I smoke six cigars a day. In Africa I have my pipe and mild tobacco. I did not begin to smoke until I was twenty-five, and could not grapple with a pipe until I was thirty. Since then I have always found tobacco a solace and an aid to concentration. I remember when I was on one journey down the Congo we were just about to enter a most dangerous country. I knew that a fight was inevitable and told my men to make ready. I took as observation, lighted my pipe and smoked for five minutes to myself for the action. fighting for our lives a few minutes afterwards and the battle went on for hours. Livingstone never smoked.

Editor Carroll E. Smith, of the Syra cuse Journal, is a candidate for congress to succeed Frank Hiseock.

THE DEAD ALIVE.

A Drowned Man Arrested for Defrauding an Insurance Company. Superintendent Cornish, of Pinkerton's detective agency, and Chief Inspector Hanseom escorted to police headquarters a man who, according to the certificate of death, was drowned more than four months ago, says a Boston dispatch of February 9 to the New York Sun. At headquarters he met the man who had sworn to seeing him drown, and who was so mad that he exclaimed: "You fool! If you got out of the way why didn't you stay out?" These two men, with two others, were arrested for conspiring to defraud the United States Mutual Accordance dent association out of \$5,000. One of the conspirators took out a policy for that amount, and soon afterward was reported to have been drowned, Applicaion was made for the insurance money, but the conspirators made one or two blunders and failed to get the cash.

story of the conspiracy, as confessed by the supposed drowned man, is this:

Early last summer Henry J. Thomas, of Cambridge, Charles L. Frost, of North

Andoyer; and Walter E. Bray and Eugene

L. Saunders, of Chelsea, were discussing schemes for making money. They de cided to try a plan for defrauding the United States Mutual Accident associa-tion, of New York. On June 8 Thomas procured a blank application, and Saunders filled in the necessary answers to interrogatories concerning his health and general condition. A policy of \$5,000 was taken out, and Mary Leonard, who passed as Thomas' intended wife, was made the beneficiary. It was understood that Thomas was to die at a certain time, and that the money would be equally divided among the conspirators. sessments were paid, and then the men thought it was time to act. On the morning of September 30 the four men met in a saloon in Boston and decided to drown Thomas in Beverly harbor. Thomas went to his room at West Springfield street, packed all his things, and took them away. Then he went to Beverly, and met Bray and Frost. They spent some little time in discussing who should assist Thomas in his voluntary sacrifice. Frost was chosen, and he and Thomas went to the docks. Frost and Thomas spent two hours in examining the yacht Mayflower, which lay along side of one of the wharves, and at sundown they went to the railroad bridge and hired a boat. That was the last that was seen of them until to-day. Late that night Frost returned to the bridge alone, and reported with every appearance of grief, that the boat had capsized and that his companion was drowned. He said he searched for the body, but without suc-cess. All he could find was his friend's hat, which was in the boat. After telling the boatman where to look for the body he drew a wallet from his vest pocket and paid the man with a note that had not been wet. The boatman did not no tice this important fact until after Frost's departure.

The papers announced the death of Thomas, and on October 2, Mary Leonard telegraphed to the secretary of the insurance company, claiming the amount of the policy. The agent visited her to make the usual inquiries, and found her at a restaurant at No. 86 Dover street. He asked her how she had learned of the accident, and she promptly replied that she had seen the account of the drowning in the Journal, which was taken regularly by the proprietor. The agent had not seen it, so he went to the proprietor and asked for the paper. The man said he did not take it. The girl's confusion made the agent suspicious, and an inves-tigation was begun. After patient shadowing, a man who partly answered the description of Thomas was seen visiting the woman, and was traced to Taunton, where he went by the name of Thompson. He recently moved to Camoridge, and the police went there to arhim to-day.

"Well, you are looking pretty well for a man who has been drowned four months," said Chief Inspector Han-

Thomas recognized Hanseom and turned as though to run, but the spector stopped him. He pretended he didn't know what the inspector meant. He denied being Thomas and stoutly maintained that his name was Thompson, but when Detective Thornhill produced a picture of him, taken before his alleged departure from this world, he confessed. said that he and Frost rowed around the harbor until a specified hour. Then they rowed to the shore and got out and met Bray. Frost then jumped overboard in water up to his waist, and careened the boat until several buckets of water had been shipped. Then he got in again and rowed back to the bridge with his

Frost was arrested in North Andover o-day, and protested until confronted with Thomas in Inspector Hanscom's of fice. The men stared at each other with out a sign of recognition. Then Frost went up to Thomas, touched his face and said, facetionsly: "He's alive, that's sure." "Yes, I'm alive," was Thomas' dry retort. The woman heard of

A Team With Golden Horse-Shoes. From the Colonial Mail: In the year 1855 a storekeeper named Donald Cameron, carrying on business in what was known as the Woolshed, Victoria, was elected first member of parliament for the Ovens district, and he had the honor—unique in the history of the colony—of being driven in triumph from the Woolshed into Beechworth in a

Thomas' arrest and fled.

gig with tandem team, the leading horse of which was shod with gold. Just before the election an eccentric individual, known as Tinker Brown, who had made a lot of money on the diggins, suddenly purchased a circus, with tents, horses and wagons complete, and, coming into Beechworth with his company, he offered to drive his newly elected member, and supply golden horseshoes for the occasion. The Woolshed bosses, who were greatly elated at the result of the election, warmly took up Brown's idea, and they resolved in addition, to

present their member with a diamond searf pin. The horseshoes were made by a working jeweller named Totteld and weighed nine ounces each. The team was driven from Woolshed to Breechworth and back as far as La Serena Hill. On removing the shoes of the leader (a piebald circus horse), they were found to have lost a total of one and three fouths ounces. Be-fore Tinker Brown died he willed them to a married daughter keeping a public house at Wagga Wagga. They were in existence until about four years ago, when the owner had them melted and

turned into sovereigns. Searching For Buried Bonds.

St. Joseph Gazette: When Captain Ebenezer Blackiston died some two weeks ago it was thought that his estate would worth not less than \$200,000, but, judging from the way matters look now, it will not yield more than one-half that amount. It is believed that he had about \$100,000 worth of government bonds which cannot be found. In 1874 he had over \$75,000 invested in 5-20 government gold bearing bonds, which hore interest at the second control of bore interest at the rate of 6 per cent. His son-in-iaw, William N. Elisworth, helped him cut the semi annual interest coupons in that year, which amounted to \$2,300. The bonds have never been heard of from that day to this. His heirs are under the impression that he had them buried somewhere in the neighborhood of his late residence, but on account of the suddenness of his death he not tell his family where to find them. In years gone by he had a habit of burying his money and valuable papers. During the war he was known to bury \$85,000 in Elwood, Kan.