THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1887.

THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

4

TERMS OF SUBSCIUPTION :

Daily (Morniag Edition) including Sunday BEE, One Year. For Six Months For Forces Months The Omaha Sanday HEE, mailed to any \$10 0 2 00 address, One Year.

ONARA OFFICE, NO. 714 AND 915 FARNAM STREET NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 55, TRIBUNK BUILDING WARHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 515 FOURTEENTH STREET

CORRESPONDENCE:

All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the EDI-TOR OF THE BEE. BUSINESS LETTERS: All business letters and remittances thould be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMANA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders

a. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders made payable to the order of the company. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY REE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

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

for the week ending reb, toth, tool, was as	L
follows:	Ľ
Saturday, Feb. 12	Ł
Supday, Feb. 13	r
Monday, Feb. 14	Ľ
Tuesday, Feb. 15	E
Wednesday, Feb. 16	Ł
Thursday, Feb. 17	E
Friday, Feb. 18,	Ľ
	L

GEO. B. IZSCHUCK. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to be-fore me this 19th day of February A. D., 1887. N. P. FRIL, ISEAL1 Notary Public.

N. P. FRIL. ISEAL1 Notary Public. Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual av-erage 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, 12,314 copies; for for May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for June, 1886, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,439 copies; for September, 1886, 13,630 copies; for October, 1886, 12,980 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,237 copies for January, 1887, 16,266 copies. Geo. B. Tzschuck.

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

BERLIN seems to have cast its vote against Bismarck, but Germany is still to be heard from.

OMAHA can stand the defeat of her charter if the remainder of the state can afford to shoulder the responsibility.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN has been sold for a large sum. The point of the sell will be sooner or later appreciated by the capitalists who have purchased it for a summer resort.

ENOUGH outside additions have been

platted for ten years to come. Real estate agents of farm lands should now devote their attention to making collections on contracts.

WHEN Omaha real estate agents follow the Kansas City plan of receiving all payments in checks and checking back to customers for whom they are the agents our clearings will doubtless reach the old figure.

IF Senator Plumb's amendment to the river and harbor bill is adopted by the house the Missouri river commission must go. This will be a clear saving of lumbus, O., says there is no disguising some \$7,000 a year to the government the fact that the friends of Mr. Sherman with little resulting detriment to the Big are greatly annoyed by the events of the Muddy.

A LETTER from the capital of Corea

charges and incidentally was requested The German Elections. The result of the German elections will to explain the operation of the present probably not be accurately ascertained method of contract-letting and execution. sooner than the end of the present week. of public works under the board as now A second ballot will be necessary in a organized. Our conclusions as to number of districts. The facts at hand the objects which the paving gang are somewhat confusing, but the indicahave in view in fighting against tions appear to be favorable to the govthe proposed change of the board of pubernment. It seems to be evident that the lie works were reached without any outjoint efforts of the vatican and Bismarck side inspiration. The facts are plain and for the disintegration of the center have clear that a radical change in methods of not been fruitless and that the faction contract letting and supervision is essenunder the leadership of Windthorst, the most formidable against which the government had to contend, has been materially weakened. It appears, also, that the liberals and the progressists have lost ground, the latter more especially, the seconders from these factions having doubtless swelled the ranks of the social democrats, who have made gains all over the empire. The progress of this element will be regarded as one of the notable and significant circumstances of the elections, and it is easy to understand that its development should have caused some anxiety to the imperialists. In Berim the government candidates, with a single exception, were defeated, and in two of the three districts of Hamburg social democrats were elected. The

fact is to be remarked that the socialist gains were almost wholly in the cities, and the organization of this element seems to have been very thorough. The statement that it received both moral and national encour agement from France and America is not incredible. Most of the factional leaders were re-elected and will be present in the new reichstag to renew their opposition to the government, though with poor promise of success.

The districts from which there are complete returns show a considerable majority for the septennate, and the government is credited with a gain of twenty out of the forty necessary to carry through its multary measures. The sources from which returns are yet to come make it reasonably certain that the other twenty will be secured by the government, and it is not improbable that the supporters of the septennate, and of the other military demands of the government, in the new reichstag will have votes to spare. In this event Bismarck will undoubtedly improve his advantage to put the government in a position not to be again easily balked in its military designs by an adverse parliamentary majority. Granting the success of the government, which the facts at hand appear to assure, how will it effect the peace of Europe? It has been proclaimed by the organs of Bismarck that a defeat of the government would mean war. Logically its victory should count for peace. Europe has been assured by both the emperor and his prime minister that Germany desires peace, and that it is to maintain the peace that the government has projected its military measure and advanced its warlike preparations. The world will not have long to wait for a demonstration of whether or not there was any sincerity in these assurances.

The Foraker Episode. We were not astray in assuming that the Foraker episode at the republican gathering in New York would cause some un easiness among the friends of Senator

Sherman in Ohio. A dispatch from Co-

past week, and it is generally conceded

that the speech and presence of Governor

tial to protect the community against swindle, fraud and imposition by contractors. It certainty is not in the inter est of property owners, or for that matter, of working men, that the charter be amended to suit the contractors. Raising the Rates. When the railroad magnates of the country procured the questionable opinion from ex-Judge Dillon that the inter state commerce law, which prohibits undue advantage between patrons, meant that all passes except those to employes would be illegal, the people did not feel aggrieved in the least. It was generally assumed that the abolition of passes

everywhere would naturally result in the reduction of passenger rates. But even if passenger rates were not reduced there would be general satisfaction in the knowledge that the dead-heading and dead-beating system of free travel had received its death blow. The evident purpose of the abolition of passes is now becoming manifest in the edict that freights are to be raised be-

tween nearly all important commercial centers. This means that our railroad rulers propose to punish the American people for daring to attempt to regulate public carriers. The raise of freights at the opening of spring on lake ports, as well as at Missouri and Mississippi river points, shows that a conspiracy has been entered into to make the law as odious as possible and force the whole country to revolt against inter-state commerce regulation. What else can these railway managers mean by the general advance in freights on all classes of products. The law certainly was not enacted for the purpose of increasing the earnings of railroads, but to reduce and equalize tolls and indirect taxation. It was expected that an honest compliance with the law might raise the rates in a few exceptional instances where special favoritism had ruled. On the

people. other hand it was expected that the

rates would be reduced in other instances where they had been excessive. We are yet to hear of those places. The railroad manogers have failed to discover any locality entitled to lower rates. The immediate effect of this wholesale levy upon the country's products will of course decrease the farmers' profits, reduce the merchants' income and rob workingmen who are buying provisions and fuel and clothing, while the railroads will increase their earnings and dividends. This will only be temporary, however. Politicians who cannot travel any longer on passes may feel indignant at the law makers, but their clamor will be overborne by the curses loud and deep

that will pour upon the heads of the rail road highwaymen from valley, hilltop, village and city. It is a trite saying that whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad. Nothing but sheer madness could impel the confederated railway barons to do the very thing which will drive the people to desperation and force the issue between them and the railroads in the very next

campaign.

first time that an outrage was percome from in the spring, where they go petrated by the charter committee in continuing the clause that requires each councilman to be a freeholder, which really means nothing more than interest. in any lot even if the interest does not exceed \$10. Then the cry was raised that the new board of public works, created by Guy Barton, Frank Murphy, Herman Kountze, Andrew J. Poppleton. Hugh Clarke and a majority of the committee was an infamous piece of jobbery. But beneath all this clamor from sporting editors who never paid a dollar of taxes and never will, from hireling shysters who have not paid for the clothes on their backs, from the claim agent of the Union Pacific, who owes old Mrs.

Wyman over five bundred dollars for board, gotten years ago; was the prim ary grievance of the railroads that the charter required them to pay city taxes on their grounds and lots. At the mstance of certain citizens, who went to Lincoin as peace-makers, the delegation agreed to modify the railroad tax section upon assurance by Judge Savage and Henry W. Yates that this concession would put an end to warfare on the charter by the railroad lobby and ensure its speedy passage. It was, however, understood that no change would be made in the senate. These promises were repudiated by the railroad attorneys who did their level best to de feat the charter in its passage in the sen

ate and finally had it sidetracked in the house so they could make it a foot ball in connection with railroad legislation. And now Omaha presents the humiliating spectacle of a great and growing city which pays one-tenth the entire state tax, but whose representatives in the legislature are not permitted to se cure for her a law for local self-govern ment framed by her leading citizens and tax-payers and approved by 99 out of every 100 of her citizens. It is certainly a commentary on the wretched sub serviency of our capitalists and business men who have not the manhood to resent villainous interference of the railroad managers with the vital interests of the community. In any other city there would have already been a popular uprising that would have stamped out the disreputable gang that has had the insolence to hound the members of the legislature under the pretense that it voiced the wishes of our

The Legislature.

The legislature reconvenes to-day after its three days' recess. It is a serious question whether it would not be well for it to adjourn for another week. By that time the recount of the vote on the constitutional amendment will have progressed far enough to determine whether the life of the legislature is to be extended and whether the session is to continue for eight or for twenty-eight days. If the session is to extend for nearly four weeks longer, as seems probable, there is no reason for haste. There will be ample leisure to digest bills and kill off the bad ones and pass the good ones. On the other hand, if only eight actual working days remain, it will take night sessions and great pressure at that to get the appropriation bills through and pass the bills that are absolutely essential to the state.

It is useless to count on any session lasting more than a day or two after pay is stopped. A majority of the members are not in condition to work for glory without rations. ----

late in the fall and spend the winter, why they are found in great sbundance off the New England coast for a series of years, and perhaps the next year in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, remains as much a mystery and matter of theory as 100 years ago. The fact remains, however, that while the near-shore fisheries of New England and the British provinces are to a small extent valuable to the fishermen adjacent to them, they are not to others, the amount of fish there caught, compared with the aggregate catch, being insignificant, the bulk of the catch being taken on the distant fishing banks of the high seas.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

Waboo smiles with rays electrical. The Chadron coal vein is said to be fifty inches thick.

Knox county is talking of voting bonds to sink a coal prospect hole.

Falls City is struggling with two datties the News and the Reflector. The main question in Stuart is to bridge

or not to bridge the Nio brara. Brass founders are shoving large quan tities of snide jewelry in the northern counties.

Now comes West Point with a coal find ninety feet from the surface. Particulars are wanted to ease the anxiety of doubters.

Henry Furhman of Fremont is talking brick in Rapid City and wants to buy s few thousand to ship home in his grip Henry carries "rocks" in hì pocket.

The creditors of winsome Eddie Cooper, of Weeping Water, are still anxiously watching the list of arrivals in Montreal. Cooper hooped them up to the amount of \$10,000.

D. W. Clancy, one of the pillars of Juming county democracy, has been appointed deputy internal revenue collec tor in the Nebraska district. Mr. Clancy has held the office of county treasurer for a number of years, and ran for state treasurer on the democratic ticket in 1884

The people of Amsworth were treated to a beautiful mirage view one morning last week. The banks of the Niobrara river, thirty-five miles distant, stood up n their majestic splendor, while ordinarily they cannot be seen. Johnstown and Long Pine were visible, both towns being hid by high ground at any other time.

Twenty-seven miles of telegraph wire and poles along the Union Pacific in western Nebraska were laid out by last week's gale. Cheyenne papers say a "great many cattle were killed in the railway cuts by the trains during the continuance of the blizzard. The entire country, as far as the eye can reach, an endless succession of deep presents and bewildering snow drifts."

lowa Items.

Creston has 5,000 inhabitants and two faily and six weekly newspapers.

There are five building associations and wo sayings banks in Clinton, and all are ighly flourishing. The people of Cedar Rapids will again

decide by ballot whether it wants \$100,000 worth of sewerage.

Creston has contracted with a New York firm for a complete water system with fifty hydrants.

Alex Anderson has been sent to jail for fifteen days in Dubuque for polishing his wife with a broomstick

Creston has granted the freedom of the city to the town cows. Sunflowers will soon bloom on the sidewalks.

The amusement managers of DesMoines ave entered into an agreement to play alternate attractions at a uniform and higher per cent., giving bonds to insure the closing of one house while the other is open. There is to be no rivalry what ever, even in the way of amateur performances, concerts or conventions of any kind.

Deserting the Sinking Ship. Cleveland Lea

Any man who will resign the secretaryship of the United States treasury to become president of a second or third class bank, must have a poor idea of the administration of which he was a part.

Hope. Macmillan's Magazine.

In lonely vigil till the day be born, Whose one star glimmers pale the clouds among, She hears the voices of the human throng,

The hopeless_murmers of a world outworn The tumult of immitigable scorn.

The old ancestral cry of mortal wrong, Sound like the weary burdens of a song, Love loveless left, and faithless faith for

She hears, unheeding. Her self-blinded Keep still undimmed the glory of the view Which once was hers, when all the world

was new: Her ears, that catch one strain which aever

Hold firm, through chance and change of earth and skie. Her

dumb, unswerving faith in Good and True.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

What Was Going on in the Year 1786 After the "First War."

Judy's Annual: What was doing in the world a hundred years ago-in 1786 Let us see, now. Here are newspapers, magazines, and an old pocketbook. What is this? The story of the queen's neck-lace. Cardinal de Rohan had nursed for Marie ten years an insane love for Antoinette; and the Countess de la Motte to make capital of this foily, induced the cardinal to believe that the queen reciprocated his passion, and, after extorting various sums of money, persuaded him to buy a diamon' necklace, made by Boehmer for Mme. Dubarry, as a present for the queen. De Rohan swallowed the bait, handed the necklace to the countess to give to the queen, and received a letter of acknowledgment signed Marie Antoinette de France. The countess in reality sold the necklace in England, but he jeweler not being paid, applied to the queen for his money, and, as the queen denied all knowledge of the matter, brought an action against her The trial lasted nine months and created mmense scandal. The Comte de Motte was fully convicted of contempt of court, and condemned, when taken, to be whipped and marked with the letters C A L, and to be sent to the galleys for life. Mme. Jeanne Valois de la Motte was ordered to be whipped and marked with the letter V upon her two shoulders, with a halter round the neck, and contined for life in the Salpetriere. Vilette was ban-ished. The Cardinal de Rohan and M. de Cagliostro were discharged from all accu sation, while Mlle Oliva was dismissed the court. The sentence on the unfortunate lady was carried out June 21. When the sentence was read to her it threw her into the most frantic rage and she uttered fearful imprecations against the court the parliament and the cardinal, but her courage deserted her when she felt the hangman placing the rope about her neck, while at the sight of the instruments for her further punishment, the brand, etc., and red-bot fire, she cursed and swore in the most unwomenlike manner. It was with difficulty that the iron could be applied to her hot shoulder. She rolted on the ground and kicked at the executioner with such violence that some strength was

required to perform the ignominious operation. The instant it was accomplished she was conducted to the Salpetriere. What was doing at home. Here is an English cheat-a dangerous one, too. An imposter, under pretense of being a cripple, had long been a charge upon the parish of Godstone, in Surrey, and, on being detected by a surgeon of that town, threw a handbill at that gentleman's legs as he was proceed-ing with his son to the poorhouse. He then pursued, and overtaking them brought the father to the ground by a blow from his crutch. This was fol-

in his old age and he was unable to fulfill the contract. Enough got out to put the Pennsylvania people on their guard, and their representatives met the Boston bankers in this city, and never adjourned until the papers were drawn up by which they agreed to deliver a majority of the stock in the road at 140 on the dollar, which was about 10 per cent more than they had ever been able to sell it at, all the individual stockholders being allowed to come and sell their stock at that figure. They brought it to the Boston bankers, and on the first day of July the Boston party received Mr. Taylor's check on the National Bank of Commerce of this city for \$14,256,440. This is believed to be that largest check ever drawn in this country

LARAMIE AND KIT CARSON.

Recollections of a Famous Spot and Famous Scout,

In view of the fact that railroads are opening up that vast region of Wyoming territory which is drained by the Laramie and North Platte rivers its early history grows more important and interesting. Fort Laramie is situated immediately in Fort Laranie is situated infinediately in the point of land at the junction of the North Platte and Laranie rivers, and the spot is a center of much historic interest. In 1842 General Fremont and his exploring party visited Fort Laramie, and with them as guide was the famous frontiersman Kit Carson To those who have never read a personal description of Kit Carson it is generally supposed that the famous Indian tighter and guide was a bearded and leatherclad giant, loaded with death-deal-ing weapons, savage of aspect, and voiced like an enraged hon, with the Dcarriage and swagger of a pirate king or a boss brigand. He was, fin reality, a plain, good-natured, silent, and unobtrusive little man, with mild blue eyes, slender form, pleasant face, delicate hands, curly brown hair, soft voice, and the suave manner of a quiet and thorough gentleman; but when the best type of manhood was needed on the plains he was all there all the time. He was the hero of hundreds of desperate lights with outlaws and Indians; was the chief in plainscraft and border knowledge; did no boasting; avoided notoriety; blushed when applauded; and wept at the sight of human suffering. He was ever vigi-lant, keen of eye and scent, never had a quarrel, and never took a life, except in self defense or as a measure of justice, and then he did it unhesitatingly, as a matter of course. He was never profane, always strictly temperate, rode like a Comanche, and his shot was always unerring. General Fremont, in his mem-oirs, says of hum: "Mounted on a fine horse without a saddle, and scouring bareheaded over the prairies, Kit was one of the finest pictures of a horseman I have ever seen." He was a Kentuckian by birth and a frontiersman by nature and was considered by General Fremont to be the ideal scout, and the best guide that ever crossed the Rockies.

His almost countless deeds of heroism gained him marked attention and distinuished consideration from leading people when he once visited Washington. He was then the guest of Senator Benton and under the patronage of Mrs Fremont he was the lion in society. President Polk appointed him a lieutenant in the army and sent him home with an escort of cavalry. The jealousy of army officers in Washington had the effect, however, of defeating his confirmation by congress and when Carson heard of this he was so disgusted that he dismissed his escort and went to his home in Taos, N. M., where he was a ranchman until the day of his death, except during the civil war in which he enlisted as a private but rose to the coloneley of a Colorado regiment. In 1868 he died at Fort Lyon, Col., sixty years of age, from injuries received eight years before when the mule he was riding fell with him upon a pile of stones. He is buried at Taos, and there is a handsome monument to him in the public place at Santa Fe. In 1848 the United States bought Fort

aramie and made it a military post for the protection of the "Oregon route" but lowed by a repetition of blows on the it seems that the post was not so well head with his handbill, until it was ac-tually buried in the skull. The unfortunate garrisoned as to numbers in the days when troops were most needed there as since. Many romautic, and nas been

In the spring of 1854 Lieutenant Grat-

of that year a Mormon emigrant

says that the king's winter palace has been newly finished and furnished with American furniture, costing \$18,900. The large contributions of American lumbermen for foreign missions are now explained.

According to the babbling Burrows, of Indiana, Matthews, the colored man who has been twice appointed recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, used to play poker with President Cleve land. Mrs. Cleveland may now be expected to join her protests to those of the senate against Matthews' confirmation.

At the conservative conference on Monday, it was decided to push the change in the procedure rules first and to inaugurate coercion afterwards. The plan is to choke the Irishmen in parliament and to follow it up by strangling them in Ireland. Lord Salisbury is evidently preparing a winding sheet for his coalition ministry.

WITH a whoop and a vell like a wild Indian, the Herald bounds into the ring with the startling announcement that the city engineer has bought and sold city lots during the past year. Well what of it? We presume the dreadful charge is true. The Omaha citizen who hasn't mvested in real estate during that period should be put in a glass case and labelled as a curiosity.

MR. ROBERT FOWLER has ordered plans drawn for a large beef packing house at South Omaha. Mr. Fred Ames will shortly construct the largest business block in Omaha. The Northwestern has purchased grounds for shops. These three incidents of a day are respectfully commended to envious Kansas City contemporaries as reasons why Omaha does not weep. The boom keeps right up. "Business is business" | and business seeks business. It will continue to do so as long as large profits and quick returns offer inducements for investmont.

THE impression that the union effected between the Tammany and county democracy, in the last New York mayoralty election, was the beginning of an era of democratic harmony in that quarter, the advantage of which would accure to the national administration, appears to have been a mistaken one. So, too, the reports which have been since current that the antagonism of Tammany to Cleveland had died out, and that if the democracy or the country wanted him again as a presidential candidate there would be no opposition from that source. seem to have been erroneous. The latest announcement is that Tammany is relentless, and that if possible that organization is now more keenly hostile to the president than it has ever been before, and proposes to show him no quarter. Irving hall, also, has its tomahawk poised, and promises to do its humble part toward slaughtering Mr. Cleveland with infinite satisfaction. Developments of this kind must make the president feel that efforts to harmonize the democracy of New York are well nigh hopeless.

Foraker in New York have had the effect of enlarging the list of possible presidential candidates. It is also suggested that the retirement of Foraker from publie life would be very gratifying in certain quarters, and that a determined effort will be made to smother him. It is not difficult to see that the information proceeds from a source friendly to the governor, but it is not therefore to be disregarded, nor does it stand alone in evidence of what it affirms. Foraker has been getting since his speech a large amount of complimentary attention from some of the leading republican papers of Ohio, most of them, it is important to

remark, exceedingly friendly to Mr. Blame. It is not for an instant to be supposed that any of these journals seriously regard the Ohio governor as among possible presidential candidates next year, but if he can be kept in that position it may serve their purpose to obstruct the chances and perhaps defeat the nomination of Sherman. which is a desire doubtless much stronger with them than that of promoting the political fortunes of Foraker. The obvious fact is that Senator Sherman will have to again confront an insidious opposition in his own state which is already developing.

Meanwhile the friends of Senator Sher man will find gratifying evidence that he is gaining ground in other directions. The careful and intelligent Washington correspondent of the Boston Advertiser save of the Foraker incident that it is not made much of there, and as the result of his inquiries and observations respecting the Sherman boom remarks that it "is slowly but steadily commending itself to public sentiment." The thoughtful men of the party are disposed to consider other qualifications than that of personal magnetism as of supreme value in the next presidential candidate of the republican party, and a comparison of records cannot result to the disadvantage of Senator Sherman. So far as Ohio is concerned, there are honest and able republicans there who, remembering the loss of influence and character which the state suffered in consequence of the course of her delegation in the last national convention, will do their utmost to prevent a recurrence of the blunder in the next convention. It should be hoped that the influence of this class will not be wasted.

A Damaging Defense.

Dr. Miller has no other defense to make for the Murphy-Gallagher paving ring whose champion he has made himself in trying to defeat the charter, than an attack upon the city engineer. He imagines that he can hoodwink our citizens by filling the entire editorial page of the Herald with assaults and pretended exposures. That official is able to take care of himself, and needs no defense at our hands. Our exposure of the paving ring depredations on Omaha tax payers was not inspired by him or any other outsider. Most of the facts were gathered from various contractors who have suffered at the hands of the Murphy gang. The engineer was, however, called upon to verify these

The inevitable effect will be stringer maximum rates on local traffic by the states, followed by a general reduction through congressional enactment. Instead of forcing a repeal of the interstate commerce act the country will compel congress to make it more effective by laws which will cut down existing maximum tariffs and bring the railroad dietators to their knees.

What About the Charter.

-

We have been asked a hundred times within the past three days whether the Omaha charter bill will pass. Our answer has been and is "We Cannot Tell. Nobody else can give any assurance of its passage. The bill is now in the hands of the judiciary committee of the house whose members are for the most part, in active sympathy with the opponents of the bill. The judiciary committee is expected to point out the features which are claimed to be unconstitutional, but we presume the committee in reality will bring in amendments on all sorts of subjects, merely to satisfy the clamor of bilks and blatherskites of the lobby who are in the pay of the railroads and the paving gang. The committee may re-

port the bill back Thursday with such amendments as it sees fit to recommend and then the bill will have to take its chances among the hundreds of others now pending. If it is amended by the house it goes back to the senate, and that body may and probably will, refuse to concur to any amendment except such as the Douglas delegation in both houses will concede to be satisfactory. In case the senate fails to concur in the amend ments, the bill goes back to the house and if that body does not recede, the bill goes into a committee of conference, which may or may not agree. If the re port of this committee is not adopted by both houses, or if the house absolutely

refuses to recede then the bill will fail. There is, however, another serious problem, and that is whether the bill will receive two-thirds of the house, 67 votes on its passage. If it does not, it cannot go into effect until June, and Omaha will either be governed by the Lincoln charter from the time that passes, or have anarchy in its municipal affairs for the next year. This is the real situation without varnish or coloring.

If the bill does not become a law by March 5, it will hardly be possible to organize and elect the new city government under it. The city election comes off the first Tuesday in April, which will

be April 5. It requires thirty days to reorganize the city into new wards, provide additional registrars and get out proclamations for election. And who is to blame? Fifteen of the

most prominent citizens and taxpayers labored twenty-seven days to perfect this charter, after carefully comparing the existing charter with those of other large cities. The work of these men was pub lic and the papers that have since denounced most of it as dangerous and full of jobbery, had no fault to find until the charter had been reported back favorably by the senate committee on cities and towns. Then we heard for the An Important Witness,

The Republican serves notice upon the legislature that it will expose and send to the penitentiary a number of persons whom the editor of that sheet knows personally to have given or taken bribes. In other words, the editor proposes to turn states evidence against certain of his associates whose bosom companion he has been at Lincoln. In the interest of good government, about which this man al

ways prates we hope he will be called upon promptly by an investigating com mittee. When a man like him sleeps in the same bed and wallows in the mire with a gang of whisky drinking, gambling and dissolute bummers, hired to do the dirty work of jobbers and railrogues he is just in position to purify the government. Such a witness has been wanted for a long time. We have been trying very hard to get somebody to squeal on this gaag and we rejoice that he has turned up. Up to this time the Republican has rather been a disappointment under the new management to its moral and conscientious patrons, but now that its editor has decided to turn informer the paper may do something to redeem itself.

It is currently reported that the present proprietors of the Omaha Herald are about to dispose of the paper to a syndicate of democrats, whose sympathies are more in accord with the rank and file of that party than Dr. Miller and his associate wrecker have shown themselves to be. This change, if made, will doubtless prove beneficial to this city, whose interests have time and again been sacrificed by the Herald's selfish policies and mer cenary methods. This city has become populous enough for a well-conducted metropolitan daily, democratic in poli ties and honest in its expressions on every question vital to this community and the state at large.

The fishery industry of the United States is a more extensive interest than is generally supposed. The last official returns are as follows: Number of vessels, 6,605; tonnage, 208,297,820; persons employed, 131,426; capital invested, \$37, 955,849. The New England states make the following report for the past year: Vessels engaged in all branches of the fisherics, including: oyster and whaling, 1,956; tonnage, 115,130; men employed 17,996 The fishing interest is New Eng land's oldest industry. In its early his tory it was carried on in small vestels or boats, which had no occasion to go far from shore, on account of the abundance of the fish. In those days the near-shore

fishing grounds along the New England coast were well supplied with all the leading and desirable varieties of salt water fish, and were of great value to the producer. But since the general introduction of the purse seine in 1870, nearly all the mackerel catch has been on the high seas,

or more than three miles from shore. Of late years mackerel, in common with nearly all other kinds of fish, have ceased to be found in abundance within three miles of land. Though scientific research has added much to the knowledge of the fisheries, yet where the mackerel | Mr. Sullivan for a round e- two

Wyoming.

The sports of Cheyenne will indulge in a live pigeon shooting match for \$500 a side on the 19th of March.

The Big Sandy Colony and Canal company in Sweetwater county has 26,000 acres of land under ditches.

Two female shoplifters are enjoying limited quarters in the Laramie jail. Their pilferings amounted to \$129.

Fred Kicker borrowed a livery team in Cheyenne last week and skipped for Nebraska. He was overtaken at Ante ope station and boosted into jail.

Sweet Edgar, William Nye writes to is friends in the territory from North Carolina that he feels as brisk as a Cheyenne zephyr. He has corralled a book of 500 pages, which will net him \$200 a page, and thinks his condition is a triffe better than that of a preacher.

"The last coach on the Black Hills stage line out of this city," says Sava Cheyenne Sun, north Friday morning. It was with a general feeling of regret that our citizens witnessed the departure from this city of the large coach with its six handsome horses attached. The Cheyenne & Black Hills stage line has so long made this city its headquarters, that it seems like bidding adieu to an old pioneer custom to have no more stages running into the All who saw it depart were vividly reminded of the days of the iron coach. the road agents and Indians with which the traveler had often to contend."

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Millionaire Representative Scott cooks his systers in the flouse restaurant.

Senator and Mrs. Frye will sail for Europe on March 12

Sarah Bernhardt will be in Washington the last week of the congressional session. Ex-United States Senator Bruce is lectur

ng in the northwest on "The Race Problem." Leon Gambetta's father lives at Nice. He is seventy-four years old, and lives on the proceeds of his fruit business.

Ex-Governor P. B. S. Pinchback paid \$10,000 the other day for the race horse Montana Regent, at Lexington, Ky.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox has been engaged, so they say, to write the words of an opera, to be sung by the American Opera company next season.

Charles Longfellow, a son of the poet, was one of three yachtsmen who crossed the Atlantic in the fifty-foot sloop Alice, from Boston.

Congressman Reagan, of Texas, now sen ator-elect, was with Jeff Davis when the latter was captured. It is said that Davis had more confidence in Reagan than in any other of his cabinet ministers.

The European Objector. Chicago Tribu

Russia appears to be the Congressman Hol man of the European situation.

A Strong Probability Chicago Times.

county, and acquitted.

Out of ten Harvard students recently examined for the medical staff of the navy, nine failed. The nine failures were proba bly the college base ball nine.

How to Cure His Delusion

Chicago Times. A man in New York has been sent to an nsane asylum afflicted with the delusion that he can knock out John L. Sullivan. The New York Herald thinks that the best way to cure him of this delusion is not to put him into an asylum, but let him stand up before

같이 아니는 바람이 한 것이 같아.

rgeon's hand was also severed from the arm in endeavoring to save his head, heroic, and trying incidents are connected and a thumb was afterward found some with its history, the recital of which distance. At this terrible moment would be too voluminous for a newsthe little boy, seizing the murderer's crutch, struck him such a paper article and this sketch shall therefore close with one incident of serious low that it staggered him, but fearing importance during its early occupancy his father's fate he ran to call assistance by United States troops. and in the meanwhile the villain made off, though soon after he was found hid in tan, who was a cadet of the West Point a copse. On being seized he lamented academy from Vermont, joined his comthat the overseer had escaped his venmand at Fort Laramie and was without geance. They hanged people in the streets a hundred years ago. In January experience in Indian warfare. In Au-John Hogan, a mulatto, was executed on train, bound for Salt Lake, encamped at a gibbet in Charlotte street for the mura point about ten miles east of the fort. ler of a servant of a Mr. Orrell of this Near their camp was a village of Ogastreet. It appears that the last giboet erected in England was for George Cook, lalla and Brule Sloux. A young brave returning from an unsuccessful hunt a bookbinder of Leicester, who was exe-cuted for the murder of Mr. Pass, a Lonwillfully shot a cow which belonged to the Mormons to give vent to his ill-feeldon commercial traveler. Cook's ing over his luck. The Mormons arrivwas put on a gibbet thirty-three feet high ing at the fort complained to the com-Saturday, August 11, 1832, in Safiron lane, mandant, and he sent young Grattan out Avlestone, near Leicester, but, owing to with twenty-eight men and orders to bring in the cutprit. The Sioux chief the graat disturbances which arose among the crowds of people who thronged the pretended to desire to give up the ofplace Sundays, it was broken down by order of the secretany of state, and

fender, but the latter went to his tepee, and his relatives refused to allow him to buried on the spot where the gibbet stood. be taken. Lieutenant Grattan rashly en-Shooting a Pilot to Save His Boat. afterwards aimed a howitzer at the tepee St. Louis Globe-Democrat: One of the and fired, killing several Indians, wherebrayest as well as the most notable river upon the entire village fell upon the sol-diers and killed all of them but one. He was mortally hurt and was dragged into men who ever navigated the Ohio is Captain David M. Dryden, who now lives in Ballard County, Kentucky. Captain Dryden is seventy live years of age, and some bushes on the river banks by a friendly Indian, who during the night spent sixty years of his life on the river. managed to convey the man to the fort, In 1836 he was pilot on the Swiftsure, where he was wildly delirious for three mail line packet plying between Louisville and Cincinnati. The Paul Jones also ran in the same trade, and a great rivalry d ays and then died without giving any account of the affair. The men of Lieu-tenant Grattan's command were buried existed between the two boats. One cold on the spot, which is to this day marked by a heap of stones. The body of Lieuteday in January, 1836, both boats puffed out of the Lousville harbor, and the capnant Grattan was sent to Vermont.

tain of each resolved that his craft should After this incident the fort was in a be the first to land at Cincinnati. Pine state of great anxiety and alarm, there knots, coal oil, bacon, and everything that being only thirty men for duty in the garrison, and all expected to be massawould make a blaze were thrown into the furnace, and the engineers received ered by theinfuriated savaves. To their orders to turn her wide open. For some astonishment, however, the Indians on miles they were exactly side by side, and although both engines were doing the following day struck camp and went away.

their utmost, neither had the advantage To day, a few miles north of the seene The captains and crews were greatly exof the Grattan massacre, a railway lies, over which rattling trains and screaming sited, and the boats quivered under the immense steam pressure. Finally the Swiftsure began slowly to forge ahead of its rival. Sylvester Edwards, pilot of the locomotives are running. All of that yast area of country of which Fort Laramie is yet a trading center, and which, Jones, saw the race was lost, and in-stantly resolved that it he could not disless than half a century ago, was the grazing ground of countless thousands tance the Swiftsure he would sink her. He accordingly turned his bow toward the side of the other boat Captain Dryof buffalo, with herds of elk, deer and antelone, is now covered with flourishing ranches and mighty herds of cattle The place which was then the righting-ground of warlike tribes of Indians, each of which claimed the region as their own, contains den whistled and shouted to hun to keep off, but he did not heed the signals, and n a few moments the sharp iron-covered hows of the Jones were nearly against the Swiftsure. Captain Dryden realized at once that unless something was done his boat would be sunk and his passengers now one poor, old, sad eved, blinking Ogaliala Sioux, and Fort Laramie, garrisoned by four or five companies of the Seventh infantry, is a delightful vine-embowered place, where the officers and their wives, sisters, daughters and their mothers have a delightful society, indrowned. Hastily snatching a rife from the floor he fired through the window, and, the ball so king Edwards in the center of the forehead, killed him in-stantly. The Jones then veered off and the collision was averted. Captain Dry-den was tried at Burlington. Boone dulge in amateur theatricals, bathe in the Platte, play croquet, and enjoy a dolce far niente Wyoming, the least known of all the

territories, is a great empire of itself which the railroads will rapidly develop. A Check for Over \$14,000,000. New York Mail: The biggest check ever drawn in the United States was that drawn by John D. Taylor, now dead, but It contains vast deposits of soda, enough to supply the world for centuries for all uses; it has almost inconceivable quantidrawn by John D. Taylor, how dead, but then treasurer of the Pennsylvania rail-road, to Lee, Higgins & Co., of Boston, in payment for the Boston stock in the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore road. About ten millions of it was owned in Bostou. Nathaniel Taylor was the largest stockholder, and he had agreed ties of the linest petroleum, immense for ests of excellent timber, inexhaustible quarries of the best building stone, untouched mines of gold, silver, mica, etc., and a great area of rich soil which irrigation will yet cause to bloom as a garden.

to deliver to Jay Gould enough to give him a controlling interest and enable him to bring the road into harmony with the A wonderful gold mine has been dis covered in Sonora, Mexico. The miners Jersey Central, and then dispose of the get pure metal by breaking the quarts two as he thought best. But Mr. Taylor was with hammers.