

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, I, s. County of Douglas, Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Feb. 19th, 1887, was as follows: Saturday, Feb. 12, 14,300; Sunday, Feb. 13, 14,000; Monday, Feb. 14, 14,700; Tuesday, Feb. 15, 14,125; Wednesday, Feb. 16, 14,075; Thursday, Feb. 17, 14,125; Friday, Feb. 18, 14,050.

Average, 14,308. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 19th day of February A. D. 1887, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Geo. B. Tschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of February, 1887, was 14,308 copies; for March, 1887, 14,125 copies; for April, 1887, 14,125 copies; for May, 1887, 14,429 copies; for June, 1887, 14,298 copies; for July, 1887, 14,214 copies; for August, 1887, 14,454 copies; for September, 1887, 13,030 copies; for October, 1887, 12,989 copies; for November, 1887, 13,348 copies; for December, 1887, 13,257 copies; for January, 1887, 16,376 copies.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of February A. D. 1887, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

The next time Patti comes to Omaha her manager will find no difficulty in securing a \$40,000 guarantee.

The amount of Kansas City capital which is seeking investment in Omaha alarms the envious city on the Kaw. Hence these fears.

OMAHA may not stand above Kansas City in her bank clearances, but her musical clearances returns double those of the city on the Kaw.

INSURANCE benevolent humbugs should be given a wide berth by the people. Cheap insurance, like other cheap goods, is generally mighty unreliable stuff.

A SIXTY days' session of the legislature seems now assured. The exhausted railroad lobby is not particularly exuberant over the news. But they are no more disgusted than the taxpayers.

SENATOR MERKELJOHN'S bill to regulate insurance companies and to compel non-forfeiture of policies is stirring up every wild-cat concern in the state. The howls from the windlows is all the more reason for the prompt passage of the law.

The democratic house has sustained the president in his veto of the dependent pension bill. Several congressmen will discover that they need something more than the president to sustain them when they come again before the people for a reelection.

It was very unkind in Senator Van Wyck to call attention in the senate to projected junketing trips of committees. He was unanimously voted a very disagreeable man. A senator's perquisites are no business of the public who are forced to foot the bills.

The veteran soldiers of the country have long memories. They will not forget that a democratic president is responsible for the defeat of the most important legislation in their interest ever enacted by congress and that he was sustained wholly by democratic votes.

SENATOR STIRLING'S wicked insinuations about legislative bribery at once brought Colby to his feet in indignant protest. Such things ruffle the sensitive feelings of the immediate senator from Gage, who stands as the perpetual champion of the purity of the lobby and the guileless innocence of the railroads.

The right to condemn property outside of the city for city uses gave New York her Croton aqueduct. Unless Omaha secures the same rights we can never move our waterworks to the distance which the growth of the city is already demanding. Back water from sewerage will not be a healthy beverage to be sure, but a general epidemic of typhoid fever may bring another legislature to its senses.

The distinguished actor, Henry Irving, has just given further evidence of his exceptional genius in a most remarkable impersonation of every character in "Hamlet." The task is not unprecendented, but the complete success which Mr. Irving achieved unquestionably is. It is not too much to say that it shows Mr. Irving to be without a peer among living actors in the range of his versatility, and to deserve rank in this particular with the great Garrick.

MISSOURI is indignant over the tactics of Jay Gould's lobby at the state capital and the St. Louis Republican warns the democracy that the issue to be met is one higher than party itself. The west will sooner or later be a unit on the question of compelling the railroads to loosen their grasp on the law making power. The issue must be met and will be met in spite of the howls of "straight out republicanism" and "straight out democracy" from the subsidized party organs.

The supreme court of Indiana agreed with the republican view that it had no jurisdiction of the question whether or not Robertson was elected lieutenant governor, the right of determination resting wholly with the assembly. The returns showed Robertson to have been elected, and he has taken the oath of office. The revolutionary element in the senate, however, headed by Smith, the president pro tem., persists in refusing to allow him to assume the duties of the office. The democratic clerks are playing a game and a losing game.

What Next? The failure of railway legislation at the present session will be justly laid at the doors of the republican party of Nebraska. Under pledges of conventions and candidates an overwhelming republican majority was elected by the people to carry out its will. For the third time promise has been belied by performance. The lobby has proved superior to the unwritten law, while the favors and arguments of the corporation attorneys have outweighed the burden of popular expectation and public demand.

What next? How do the republican leaders who have assisted in the defeat of the people's hopes and who have sacrificed convictions and conscience on the altar of personal interest expect to explain their course? How will the men who sawed the air and filled hall and platform with their eulogiums of republicanism as the people's party face an indignant and exasperated rank and file when the next campaign brings them face to face with the men they have deceived? What will be the next move to convince the people of Nebraska that the railroads no longer dominate the actions of republicans in this state?

The republican majority cannot hope to evade the responsibility. They were entrusted by the producers of this state with a sacred duty which they pledged themselves to perform. The sentiment of Nebraska republicanism on the paramount issue of the day brooked no questioning. It was expressed in terms too clear and decisive to admit of dispute. To thousands of voters the choice between railroad domination through the republican party and relief by any party from the burdens of overtaxation through corporation exactions will never present itself a second time. The moment that the voters of the state become convinced that anti-monopoly success is only possible through republican defeat republicanism in Nebraska will yield to something better. Party supremacy and party success cannot be erected on any lasting foundation except that of popular confidence. Trickery and treachery may postpone the inevitable, but the day of reckoning will come.

A Disagreement. The apprehension of danger to the proposed retaliatory legislation in congress will be increased by the refusal of the senate to accept the substitute for its bill passed by the house, and the appointment of a conference committee. Owing to the radical difference between the measures of the two houses the chance of the conferees reaching an agreement cannot be regarded as very promising. There is reason to believe that all the material concessions necessary to an agreement will be demanded of the senate, and it is very questionable whether that body will be disposed to yield to the extent that will probably be asked of it. Despite protestations that party or political considerations should not be allowed to affect this question, there is reason to believe that they are doing so. The senate took the initiative in this matter, and it is quite probable that this fact is not regarded favorably in administration circles or by the leaders of the majority party in the house. The adoption by the house of the senate bill might have given whatever political capital could be derived from the legislation to the republican body, notwithstanding the fact that it received the nearly unanimous support of the democrats of that body. The administration, also, would doubtless prefer not to take direction in this matter from the senate, to which it has shown only an enforced respect. Hence the delay in reaching this legislation in the house, the consultations of the chairman of the foreign affairs committee with the administration, the invitation to the secretary of the treasury to submit his views, and other circumstances perhaps intended to indicate to the country a profound sense of the gravity of the matter in hand, while reflecting upon the apparent haste and want of care with which the senate had dealt with it. Having kept the subject in committee until the closing days of the session, a month after the senate bill was passed, the house adopts a substitute radical in its provisions, concerning which there may be serious international objections, and thereby throws the matter into a conference committee. If the senate conferees should accept the substitute, the political benefits will be claimed by its democratic projectors in the house, although it received the support of all the republicans. Should failure of all legislation result, there should be a divided responsibility, each party finding reasons for charging the cause of failure upon the other. In such an event, however, there is little doubt that the intelligent judgment of the country will see that the weight of responsibility is upon the democrats.

In case of failure, what will the probable effect be upon Canada? The elections in the Dominion have resulted in favor of the government, and its policy regarding the fishery dispute was one of the issues in the campaign. It will not be quite so strong in the next parliament, but it is enough that it has succeeded. Having the popular endorsement it will necessarily adhere to its policy, and its purpose to do this would naturally be strengthened by the failure of this country to provide any legislation for the protection of its citizens, or for applying to the Canadian interests the same policy she employs toward similar American interests. The Dominion authorities are prepared to carry out the hostile statute which a little while ago received the assent of the crown, and have announced their intention to do so. If the proposed retaliatory legislation fails, they may be expected to pursue the course they have prescribed with increased aggressiveness. And we shall be powerless to help ourselves or to hold the aggressors to any immediate responsibility. Such a position would, to say the least, be a most humiliating one for this government and people to be placed in.

It is announced that the president will not appoint the inter-state commerce commissioners until after the adjournment of congress, which gives color to the expectation that several retiring members will have places on the commission. It is said that thus far the president has offered a commissionership to only one man—ex-Senator Thurman—who positively declined it. It is also stated that no one will be appointed from the Pacific slope. The commission will consist of one man from the New England states, another from the Middle states, and prob-

ably from New York, another from Ohio, Indiana or Illinois, a fourth from the northwest and a fifth from the south. The applications are said to exceed four hundred, but a very small proportion of which will receive the executive attention. This and other matters may necessitate an executive session of the senate.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TAYLOR, poet and journalist, died at Cleveland, O., where he had resided for several years, on Thursday. He was in the sixty-fifth year of his age, having been born in 1823 at Lowville, N. Y. He received a college education, and was for a number of years connected with the Chicago Journal as its literary editor and during the civil war as a correspondent with the armies. In both these capacities he acquired reputation as a meritorious writer, but he is best and most widely known by his contributions to literature as a poet. Several volumes of his poems have been published and attained a considerable circulation. He possessed excellent qualities of character, which are reflected in the best of his writings.

The letter of Mayor Hewitt which was suppressed by the president of the Young Men's Democratic club of Brooklyn is said in deference to Governor Hill, upon whom in part it was supposed to reflect, has been published. It is an attack upon labor leaders and their methods, which are characterized as tyrannical. The labor question is recognized as a new force in politics which the democratic party must confront or be destroyed. It is very likely to create something of a stir in labor circles, and democrats generally will not regard it as a politic utterance. In one way and another the democratic party is getting into a most embarrassing position.

The house of representatives non-concurred, as it was expected to do, with the proposition of the senate to appropriate half a million dollars to be employed as subsidies to American steamship companies for the transportation of mails to Central and South America. A conference committee has been ordered, the probable result of which will be an agreement on a less sum than that proposed. As the postmaster general now desires an appropriation for this purpose, the house may be willing to grant perhaps half the amount named by the senate.

The railroad commission has decided that the town of Algerton can't have a depot. The reason is that the B. & M. inside townsite ring laid out a town on each side of Algerton. The only relief for the people of the oppressed town is to appeal to the supreme court and then sit down and wait. Justice is sometimes very slow, but in the end it is generally pretty sure.

The Kansas legislature has wined the name of St. John from the map of the state. The name of St. John county has been changed to Logan. This is throwing a bucket of cold water on the great prohibitionist.

Other Lands Than Ours. The success of Bismarck in the German elections was a foregone conclusion from the time of the alliance with Rome. The success of the emperor in his industrial vocation is prompt to show its industrial vocation on the side of peace and the seven years' term of military service the moment that the promise of the abrogation of the Falk laws was held out as an inducement. Catholic Germany at once ranged itself on the side of the Iron Prince with whom it had been at war for thirteen years. The latest election returns give the government a generous majority. In the struggle between militarism and parliamentary rule the former has won. It was a bold move of Bismarck to go to the people on an issue of this sort, but his triumph was all the more emphatic. His opponents played their cards well. They avoided all appearance of want of patriotism by granting the entire increase of the army asked for by the government's bill, and even consenting that the increase should take effect this spring. Yet Bismarck adroitly turned their own liberality against them, pointing out the guilt of capriciousness in insisting on a reduction of the old septennate term of the budget to three years, which might inflame French hopes should it be successful. It is impossible to conceive of the continuance of the present thralldom of militarism over the German people after the death of the great chancellor, and when it has once disappeared the mind wonder will be at the audacity and skill which so long maintained it.

Victims of Strong Drink. There is a bill now before the Nevada legislature disqualifying from holding office any one who is a "victim of strong drink." The wording should be changed. Such a bill would cut off from citizens' privileges many a bright son of a drunkard. They are among the real "victims" of strong drink.

A Remembrance. Gray clouds that hang low in the west, Slow rain that waiteth not for rest; Linnæus that moans a weary song, Full day that lingers, dim and long.

Half shadows on the floor and wall, Lone light that marks the gloom of all; Lone room with walls and mantel bare— One bust alone with marble stare.

Three blossoms of the heliotrope, Bruised and broken like a man's last hope; One letter torn and scattered wide On the table, on the floor beside.

That's all; except a whirling sound Of orested sea, of sky, and shadow'd ground; A mass of memories—a phantom throng; An inward wail: "How long, alas, how long!"

By reverting to a statute of George III., enacted in the dark ages of Ireland, a change of venue was secured from the city to the county of Dublin. By this device a sheriff in charge of the trial panel was obtained who is the head of the Orange Emergency association, and his power was arbitrarily used to obtain a panel which would make sure the determination of the prosecution. But even his efforts were not accepted as satisfactory. In selecting a jury, twenty-nine Catholics were ordered by the crown to stand aside, and there was not a man in the box whom the government did not believe to be an enemy of the prisoners. Under the circumstances the disagreement will be a disagreeable surprise to the tory ministry.

The history of parliament shows that a serious attempt to check a free debate makes trouble. Englishmen in the

time of Charles I. were known to protest, with tears in their eyes, at infringements of free discussion in the commons. The home rule crisis will not pass without serious differences on this matter. It is clear that the proposal to reform the procedure rules cannot be passed in a calm. A despotism of the commons means another Irish coercion bill passed upon its heels—and after that the défilé.

The entire fabric of the lately rumored English scheme of abandoning Egypt falls to pieces under Sir James Ferguson's explanation in the house of commons. The British grip on that country is as tight as ever, and the decrease of the army of occupation in April will be mainly a measure of economy. An Egyptian rumor of the most preposterous sort was the one lately current that Boulanger's movements of troops on the German frontier are only a cover for a grand invasion of Egypt. Boulanger may or may not be the modern Bonaparte for France, but at this juncture he will neither lead nor send his troops away where forty centuries can look down upon them from the pyramids. France has her eye on Berlin just now, not upon Cairo, and she is too vividly aware of her dangers from the invader coming to spare any more forces at present even for Tonquin, Madagascar, New-Hibridas, or Algeria.

The large number of medical students in Germany has set to thinking the great statistician, Professor Conrad, of Halle, who declares that the time is past when the medical career affords chances of lucrative success. The country now contains about 13,300 doctors, according to this learned authority, while *Bornier's Almanac* for 1887 puts the total still higher—16,292. To fill the vacant places in the profession 3,500 to 3,600 would be a sufficient number of medical students, which was the case twenty years ago. But the last report shows that there are now 8,465 students in the German medical schools. In Prussia 290 doctors would fully supply the usual demand, but instead of that 431 were graduated last year. If this continues nobody will be left to be cured.

The Chinese frontier of Tonquin is again reported in so disturbed a state that serious fighting appears to be inevitable. Two small French garrisons are said to have been wiped out of existence by Chinese pirates, and those bold freebooters swarm along the frontier and the northern part of the coast of the French protectorate. There is no doubt that Tonquin, already the expensive and dangerous conquest of France, will be a heavier load to carry in the future than it has been in the past. It cannot be profitable until many years shall have elapsed and it may cause very serious complications.

RINGS AND QUEENS. The king of Cooja has furnished his palace with American furniture.

The prince of Wales has engaged quarters for a year in Ireland at \$500 per day. A Berlin dispatch says that the Emperor William's illness is not a serious nature.

Queen Victoria owns property in the District of Columbia, but she is not expected to occupy it—not this jubilee year at least.

Among the most curious jubilee objects is a jubilee dress improver. It plays "God save the Queen" whenever the wearer sits down.

The queen has written a kind letter of condolence to Sir William Jenner, who has just lost his last surviving sister, Miss Hannah Jenner, who has lived for many years at the Palace House, Bishop's Walk.

The czar of Russia, according to the French papers, secretly visited Paris and had a personal interview with President Grey a few weeks ago. He traveled in disguise, accompanied by two attendants and a big dog, and during his stay in Paris lived in a retired private house occupied by the Grand Duke Nicholas.

For Grumblers. The value of a human life, estimated from life insurance and wage statistics, is \$1,400. The value, however, is not realized without work and growth. Grumblers should remember this.

His Services are in Demand. It is pity that Boston Corbett, who so successfully adjourned the Kansas legislature, has been sent to an insane asylum. There is a demand for him in almost every state in the union.

Waterbury American: It's a very nice thing to be the daughter of a statesman with as wide a circle of friends as the Hon. Samuel J. Randall. Miss Annie Randall, who was married last week, received enough silverware in presents to furnish a dozen houses. The enumerations sent to her from three quarters of a column in a local paper, and among the names of donors are many senators, representatives and other men with national reputation. It is noticeable that as a rule the biggest man gives the smallest present. In all there were exactly 160 gifts enumerated, seven-eighths of them of silver. An uncle of the bride, George A. Brandreth of Sing Sing, gave her \$500 in gold, and several of the smaller gifts of cash were also made. The silver spoon appears in force in the list, which is so curious as to be worthy of analysis. The members of the house committee of appropriations sent a fine only clock. Three solid silver spoons were received from Philadelphia friends of the bride. Two lamps were sent from Philadelphia. There were seven sets of spoons—tea, coffee and dessert—and no less than twenty-seven separate spoons for sugar, salad, berries, etc., while there were knives, forks, ladies' china, cut glass, screens, fans and other little mementoes, useful and ornamental, in great profusion. It is doubtful if Mrs. Cleveland herself received as many wedding presents as did the daughter of the Pennsylvania statesman.

The Actor and the Lion Hunter. Baltimore American: Wilson Barrett, the English actor, said that this week he had been called upon by a young society man of Washington, who requested him to attend his mother's reception. Mr. Barrett declined because he did not want the lady and was not in the habit of going out for exhibition. Later the youth called again, and informed him that the family was most desirous for him to attend. Mr. Barrett declined to go and make a show of himself. A third time the youth came back, and this time begged Mr. Barrett to come if only for a few moments. Mr. Barrett refused, and said sorry for the youth and so at last he said: "Go home and tell your mother that I shall try and find among the gentlemen to whom I have letters of introduction, one who is going to your reception, and I will call with him."

Mr. Barrett thought that would settle the matter, but to his surprise the youth came forth and begged him to go. He said he would come any how. Mr. Barrett said he gave his consent to go, and he added: "When the reception comes off I shall attend."

The peculiar purifying and building up powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla make it the very best medicine to take at this

secure a recount of the legislative amendment ballots. An increase of \$180 in the pay of each member of the legislature will endear him to his colleagues while the money lasts, and stamp his name on the treasury ledger to the extent of \$38,000.

Melchior Nehr, a gambler of surpassing gait, has had the mayor of Crete arrested for interfering with his business. Admiration for Nehr's cheek, however, did not modify the demand for his disappearance. He is possessor of sufficient cash to secure the support of the lawyers and boldly defy the natives.

The Blair Pilot warns Omaha to beware of the blandishments of the Elkhorra Valley Iron. The pilot accuses the company of having squeezed Missouri Valley of everything in sight, sucked the juice of Blair's lemon and milked Fremont dry. The company will find a rich pasture in this neighborhood, but must pay for it.

Score another for the progress of civilization. A burly buck, the leader of a band of Omaha Indians camped near Fairmont, strode majestically into a hardware store, selected a stock of goods, and improvement company to the proprietor. "I take 'em now and pay Friday. Heap honest injun." The stand-off did not impress the merchant favorably.

Plattsburgh has successfully corralled a moderate section of the boom running loose in the west, and evidently intends to put it in harness at once. A corporation with the sweeping title of the "Plattsburgh Railway, Land and Improvement Company" is in the air. The company is to build and operate a street railway, build dwelling and other houses, and the purchase and laying out of parks, and the placing of public resorts. The incorporators are: John Fitzgerald, William Neville, E. B. Lewis, F. E. Witte, Fred Gorder, Joseph V. Weckbach, F. R. Gudtmann, S. Waugh and M. A. Hartigan.

Iowa Items. The famous Modjeska is booked at Burlington, April 12.

Hunters in the eastern part of the state are complaining of the poor prospects for duck shooting.

Davenport will soon have a canning factory that will furnish employment for 300 to 350 people during the canning season.

Wilton, Muscatine county, is forging ahead. Last week one of her mills received an order from Liverpool for 30,000 sacks of flour.

The state board of health has issued a circular for the purpose of defining the duties of physicians in recording births, marriages and deaths.

Major Anderson has issued an order to the boys of the Eighth district, stating that a competitive examination for recommendation for appointment as cadet to the naval academy at Annapolis will be held at Osceola on March 18.

S. W. Coffin, of Fairchild, started a carp pond four years ago, commencing with fish about two inches in length. He has now, he thinks, about 12,000 of different ages, and has sold hundreds for stocking other Iowa ponds.

One of the largest and best of the new weights is about thirty inches long and weighs sixteen pounds.

Dakota. Cass county employs 186 teachers. Water of good quality has been struck in the Highmore artesian well and a fine flowing stream secured at a depth of 1,540 feet.

A Rapid City capitalist paid \$1,300 for a year's privilege of taking water from the springs and selling it to residents. He expects to cultivate a taste for aqua by strict attention to business.

Mayor Harris, of Yankton, has applied to the war department, through Delegate Gifford, for an army of dynamite for molishing ice gorges, and has asked that an army officer be detailed to use the explosive.

The failure of the Merchants National bank of Deadwood details the Stock Company of National of Miles City, the First National at Billings, the National Park of Livingston, and Christie & Jenny of New York.

The congressional bill providing for a bond for the various states and territories of direct taxes collected during the war and to remit all balances found due on that account, will return to Dakota \$8,341.33.

Negotiations are stated to be in progress for the purchase by eastern parties of a whole or half interest in the famous Gorman mine, just above Pactola, in the hills. The same authority states that reduction works are to be erected there in the spring. The surface of the mine worked as a silver mine, but well informed persons say there is more gold there than silver.

Miss Randall's Presents. Waterbury American: It's a very nice thing to be the daughter of a statesman with as wide a circle of friends as the Hon. Samuel J. Randall. Miss Annie Randall, who was married last week, received enough silverware in presents to furnish a dozen houses. The enumerations sent to her from three quarters of a column in a local paper, and among the names of donors are many senators, representatives and other men with national reputation. It is noticeable that as a rule the biggest man gives the smallest present. In all there were exactly 160 gifts enumerated, seven-eighths of them of silver. An uncle of the bride, George A. Brandreth of Sing Sing, gave her \$500 in gold, and several of the smaller gifts of cash were also made. The silver spoon appears in force in the list, which is so curious as to be worthy of analysis. The members of the house committee of appropriations sent a fine only clock. Three solid silver spoons were received from Philadelphia friends of the bride. Two lamps were sent from Philadelphia. There were seven sets of spoons—tea, coffee and dessert—and no less than twenty-seven separate spoons for sugar, salad, berries, etc., while there were knives, forks, ladies' china, cut glass, screens, fans and other little mementoes, useful and ornamental, in great profusion. It is doubtful if Mrs. Cleveland herself received as many wedding presents as did the daughter of the Pennsylvania statesman.

Noisy Enthusiasm. Chicago Tribune: The President—Dan, I've been a good deal annoyed about that post office at Blankville, Kan. You had the postmaster turned out on account of noisy enthusiasm. And now here's a letter to me personally from half the business men of the place protesting against the charge as unjust. The man is deaf and dumb. How are we going to make that charge of noisy enthusiasm stick?

Dan—That's easy enough. His wife managed the office for him, didn't she? The President—That's what this letter says.

Dan—She wasn't deaf and dumb, was she? The President—Of course not.

Dan—Well, he furnished the enthusiasm and she furnished the noise. The case is perfectly clear. A man and his wife are the cause of the noisy enthusiasm she's the one—mostly.

The President—Too true, Dan; too true!

Can consumption be cured? Yes. One man only discovered the laws of gravitation. One man only discovered the laws of vaccination. And one man after years of study and reflection, has discovered the laws for curing consumption. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is its specific. Send two letter stamps and get Dr. Pierce's pamphlet treatise on consumption. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE JUDICIAL DISTRICTS BILL. Will Judge Gaslin Emigrate? Not is the Court Knows Itself. To the Editor of the BEE: It is becoming evident that the judicial districts bill, making a multitude of unnecessary judges, will become a law. That there is no demand for such an increase of judicial force is plain enough to the common mind. That it is gotten up by and is pushed in the interest of certain lawyers can admit of no question. The prediction is here professed that the great increase of expense to follow from the passage of the bill will not result in furnishing either a better quality or a more speedy administration of justice. Hereafter, as now, a litigant will want to commence a suit early in life if he expects to reach a final judgment before his locks are silvered with gray.

Banking on the certain passage of the senate bill by the house, speculation is already rife as to who shall fill the vacancies. Adams county is taken from the fifth district and attached to that in which Judge Gaslin resides. It was early predicted that the judge would move west so as to be in the frontier district. In this the wish was father to the thought in the minds of certain Hastings lawyers who are figuring for the appointment, such a move would make necessary. If Judge Gaslin has half the grit and popularity he is generally given credit for, there is no truth in the report. If you one thinks Judge Gaslin cannot hold his own against Dilworth or Ben Smith in a district composed of Adams, Webster, Franklin, Kearney, Hart and Phillips counties, the sentiment of the history of the counties mentioned. The judge has always had the lawyers against him, but he gets there just the same, and this change of district, considered for the benefit of Hastings lawyers, would retain him as solidly as has his old district. Gaslin may have his weak points but I don't think he will scarce win a cent.

If this bill can't be defeated it will be a comfort to know that some of the schemers who, for selfish purposes, are inflicting it upon the state, shall fail to legislate themselves into office.

CITIZEN.

RAILROAD RATES. Resolutions by the Farmers of Polk County. Resolutions adopted by the Farmers' Justice union at a meeting held in Stromsburg, February 19:

Whereas, we know that the principal railroad companies in Nebraska are now charging 50 per cent too much for hauling freight, and

Whereas, we know by experience and otherwise that those actually engaged in farming are not afforded the same facilities; hence, deprived of their living portion by said railroad companies, and

Resolved, That we demand that the present Nebraska legislature enact a law reducing the present freight rates at least 30 per cent, and that when we ask for bread, we give us a stone but give us our right; give us what we need, understand, and demand; then quit, and we can take care of our own business, and the railroad companies can do the same.

Resolved, That we demand that the present Nebraska legislature enact a law giving relief in the following manner: That if possible, a law giving aforesaid relief is enacted, and that we pledge ourselves to pay our representatives one per cent per day for such extra time needed, and we hereby call upon all constituents, who agree with us in our demand, to join with us in making a similar request, and to promise to their respective representatives.

The Hot Water Cure in Washington. Chicago News: Looking into one of the retiring rooms of the house of representatives the other day I saw a large nickel plated tank, such as is used in restaurants to make coffee, and noticed that there was an alcoholic lamp underneath and steam escaping from above. I asked the colored attendant what it was for and with a sentimental tone he answered: "It's for them that drinks hot water, boys."

"That drinks hot water?" I answered. "Do they drink it straight, or is it to temper their toddy with?"

"That's no liquor hater," was the reply. "The ways 're not good any more, the members don't drink none while the ole man's hater; they does drink a powerful sight 'o' hot water though, an' keep 'em rarin' in with the glasses sometimes, too."

And by enquiring I found out that the old darkey told the truth. Ever since the commencement of the session the coffee boiler has been in operation, and hot water has been served as a beverage to those who have taken champagne or something with more body to it the night before. One of the members told me that he collected a number of dollars well known, but who never drinks till after dark, generally look about twice as much hot water in the morning as he took of the other beverages at night, and hearing that the members have gotten into the habit of using it.

Browsing Upon the Stranger. Savannah News: A Strange Creature, with its hair filled with Hay seed, wandered into the magnificent hall of the Cassen Depot at Birmingham the other day, bearing in its hand a Flattened Carpet Bag. "Who are you?" said the ticket agent, leaving his cheerful Coal Fire and bearing through his iron ribbed window. "I," replied the Strange Creature, "am the Ghost of the Farming Interest of Alabama. I ran off of a Coal and Iron Boom not long ago, and was smothered out in the First Round. All the Farms have since been Cut Up into Town Lots, and I now desire to emigrate to the Great West. "Correct you are," said the ticket agent. "We now have no use for the Ghost of the Farming Interest, we are living on the Innocent Investor." Whereupon the ticket agent gave the Strange Creature a pass to the Great West, and sat down to Concoct a Boom for the growing town of Lickskillet.

Noisy Enthusiasm. Chicago Tribune: The President—Dan, I've been a good deal annoyed about that post office at Blankville, Kan. You had the postmaster turned out on account of noisy enthusiasm. And now here's a letter to me personally from half the business men of the place protesting against the charge as unjust. The man is deaf and dumb. How are we going to make that charge of noisy enthusiasm stick?

Dan—That's easy enough. His wife managed the office for him, didn't she? The President—That's what this letter says.

Dan—She wasn't deaf and dumb, was she? The President—Of course not.

Dan—Well, he furnished the enthusiasm and she furnished the noise. The case is perfectly clear. A man and his wife are the cause of the noisy enthusiasm she's the one—mostly.

The President—Too true, Dan; too true!

Can consumption be cured? Yes. One man only discovered the laws of gravitation. One man only discovered the laws of vaccination. And one man after years of study and reflection, has discovered the laws for curing consumption. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is its specific. Send two letter stamps and get Dr. Pierce's pamphlet treatise on consumption. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE JUDICIAL DISTRICTS BILL. Will Judge Gaslin Emigrate? Not is the Court Knows Itself. To the Editor of the BEE: It is becoming evident that the judicial districts bill, making a multitude of unnecessary judges, will become a law. That there is no demand for such an increase of judicial force is plain enough to the common mind. That it is gotten up by and is pushed in the interest of certain lawyers can admit of no question. The prediction is here professed that the great increase of expense to follow from the passage of the bill will not result in furnishing either a better quality or a more speedy administration of justice. Hereafter, as now, a litigant will want to commence a suit early in life if he expects to reach a final judgment before his locks are silvered with gray.

Banking on the certain passage of the senate bill by the house, speculation is already rife as to who shall fill the vacancies. Adams county is taken from the fifth district and attached to that in which Judge Gaslin resides. It was early predicted that the judge would move west so as to be in the frontier district. In this the wish was father to the thought in the minds of certain Hastings lawyers who are figuring for the appointment, such a move would make necessary. If Judge Gaslin has half the grit and popularity he is generally given credit for, there is no truth in the report. If you one thinks Judge Gaslin cannot hold his own against Dilworth or Ben Smith in a district composed of Adams, Webster, Franklin, Kearney, Hart and Phillips counties, the sentiment of the history of the counties mentioned. The judge has always had the lawyers against him, but he gets there just the same, and this change of district, considered for the benefit of Hastings lawyers, would retain him as solidly as has his old district. Gaslin may have his weak points but I don't think he will scarce win a cent.

If this bill can't be defeated it will be a comfort to know that some of the schemers who, for selfish purposes, are inflicting it upon the state, shall fail to legislate themselves into office.</