

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Morning Edition... For One Year... For Three Months... For Six Months...

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, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Feb. 25th, 1887, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Day, Circulation. Saturday, Feb. 19, 14,300; Sunday, Feb. 20, 13,600; Monday, Feb. 21, 13,800; Tuesday, Feb. 22, 14,100; Wednesday, Feb. 23, 14,000; Thursday, Feb. 24, 14,225; Friday, Feb. 25, 14,325. Average, 14,201.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 25th day of February A. D. 1887, Geo. B. Tschuck, Notary Public.

Geo. B. Tschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of February, 1887, was 10,955 copies; for March, 1887, 12,774 copies; for April, 1887, 12,191 copies; for May, 1887, 12,429 copies; for June, 1887, 12,368 copies; for July, 1887, 12,274 copies; for August, 1887, 12,664 copies; for September, 1887, 13,020 copies; for October, 1887, 12,289 copies; for November, 1887, 13,348 copies; for December, 1887, 13,257 copies; for January, 1887, 13,295 copies.

Geo. B. Tschuck, Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of February A. D. 1887, N. P. Felt, Notary Public.

LET the bribe-givers and their pals be called before the bar.

The extension of twenty days and the increase of salary, we suppose, what might be termed a long haul—on the treasury.

We are willing the cholera should visit us this summer, but what have we done that the legislature should continue twenty days?

Mr. SNELL's ear bill, reducing the fare has been put in a berth by itself, and the man who sleeps and snores will do so at the same old price.

The mumps left Colby's cheeks unimpaired. It is also said that laughing gas sinks in dismay when administered to the Gage county statesman.

The Philadelphia Record predicts a "lively circus season." Just how it is done we are not informed. In Nebraska it has been extended twenty days.

It is said that during six years in congress, Senator Fair has never made a speech. Comparing this record with the work of Mr. Ager, the difference is truly great men is at once apparent.

The twenty days of grace, together with the \$150 extra pay, will continue the legislature almost to the first day of April. This will make it a little late to get in the crops, unless Providence should favor the statesmen with a backward spring.

The bill providing for a dozen new judges in different districts in this state is being watched by many of the lawyers in Nebraska. And it is said that six times a dozen petitions are being circulated, praying Governor Thayer to make certain appointments. There is an old and homely expression about counting eggs before they are placed in the incubator, beautifully appropriate here.

The law made it a sheriff's duty to hang Mrs. Druse in New York yesterday. President Cleveland used to be a sheriff and presumably did a little hanging. Governor Hill desires to be president and although he cannot be sheriff and do the hanging himself, it was in his power to allow or prevent the hanging of this woman. Does Governor Hill believe that there is any necessary connection between the stretching of a human neck personally or through another and the goal of his ambition?

At Herkimer, New York, yesterday at 10 o'clock, Mrs. Druse was hanged for murder. Her husband was the victim. She claimed her innocence to the end. Less than thirty people witnessed the awful spectacle. It is sad enough to see a man hanged. When it is a woman—no matter how bad or wicked—the bare thought suggests horror. The prayers, entreaties and petitions of all the good people in the Onondaga valley had no effect on Governor Hill. It was the law, he said. And the more passionate, maddened act was that a woman should step from the gallows into eternity.

In the United States senate last Friday morning, Senator Van Wyck made a strong and powerful speech in support of his joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution providing for direct vote of the people. The speech was published in full by the BEE. The senator reviewed, briefly, his own campaign in Nebraska. Beyond and above self interest, he advocated in his vigorous and forcible style, the measure, believing it the only way for the people to be represented. The American house of lords now elected by money and monopoly influence, can offer no redress to the burdened and oppressed. The senator gravely asserted that there was an impending crisis. That the republican party was stumbling, falling, reeling with the terrible load of monster corporations. He knew that the "thumble warrior" waving the flag of danger was run down and crushed as an enemy in the path of bloated, unrelenting and unreasonable power." In support of his position he quoted from Jefferson, Morris and other acknowledged statesmen prominent in history. The monopoly press sneers at his efforts to relieve the toiling masses. It is not probable that his resolution will be accepted. Yet his grand and eloquent speech in its support brings him still closer to the hearts of his constituency.

Pritchett's Endorsers.

It is remarkable that two papers professing to be each honest exponents of opposite political views should always harmonize on every position. The link that binds these organs to each other is wrought steel attached to railroad couplings. On the same morning these two papers, democratic and republican, expressed great joy over the temporary appointment of Mr. Pritchett as U. S. district attorney. The Republican had the assurance to state that Mr. Pritchett had been for years an active and faithful worker in the cause of democracy. The writer of this startling statement has only been in Nebraska about four months and knows as much about Pritchett's activity as he does about the Dixon county volcanic eruption. He has never heard of the latter and knows nothing about the former. To democrats who have borne the brunt of battle in this state, Pritchett's activity as a leader will be great news. The man has never been known to enter a political canvass or make a speech for a candidate. All he has ever done was to peddle tickets at the Fourth ward polls with Pritchett as a delegate.

A Strange Alliance.

At the risk of seeming repetition, at least in idea, the BEE deems it appropriate to direct the attention of its readers to the curious and close "combine" of the Herald and Republican against it. A change in the management of the latter has made no change in this respect, except to make the alliance, offensive and defensive, against the BEE all the closer. Opposed as those two papers are in politics, differing, as they do, on all party questions, methods and policies, they yet stand in unison on the general questions which usually engage party parties to devote their combined energies against the BEE. Whatever the BEE does or proposes to do in the interests of the city or state as it appears through the columns of the Herald or disapproves according to its convictions of duty to the public, is, in the estimation of these papers, necessarily wrong. The editor of the Herald denounces the editor of the BEE one day, attributing every dishonest motive, every unscrupulous purpose that he can conceive in language as vituperative as he can command, and the next day the Republican's editor heartily commends his ally, and prays for more power in that ally's elbow. Similarly the day following the Republican's editor blows his horn in the same strain and the Herald in turn pats him on the back effusively. The friends of David and Jonathan, of Damon and Pethias, are cast into the shade by that of these two editors, politically divided yet personally united in the attempt to "down the BEE."

Time to Call a Halt.

Many people are apt to imagine that free institutions and a public sentiment would make parties and politicians above corruption. But the history of government demonstrates too plainly that station is not proof against bribery. The greed for the honors of place and power and the "almighty dollar," which latter, after all, is the controlling motive, too often excites an ambition to overlook itself, and leads to conduct justified neither by honor nor policy.

The Fraternal South.

Every evidence of real progress in the south is heartily welcomed in the north. The rapid material growth of that section is regarded by the northern people with an interest no less keen and sincere than that of the southern people. The facts that attest its developments and prosperity are freely given in the columns of the northern press, inviting the attention of capital and exhibiting the inducements to emigration, thus aiding southern effort to build up and extend the industries and develop the resources of that section. With equal heartiness of welcome is every assurance of moral advancement in the south received by the people of the north. The growth of the means of popular education, the extension of the agencies of moral improvement, and the adoption of whatever of the instrumentalities that contribute to the intellectual progress and moral elevation in the south, are all welcomed by the people of the north, who are disposed now, as they have always been, to give them generous aid and encouragement. So, too, the northern people have sincerely welcomed every indication of improvement in the sentiment of the southern people which tended towards a more fraternal feeling between the sections. For twenty years the north has appealed to the south to abandon all feelings of antagonism and distrust. The folly and the loss of maintaining such an attitude have been pointed out and demonstrated. A decade passed before any marked impression seemed to be made. It was a striking example of the tenacity of prejudice even in disastrous escape from which was almost impossible while the prejudice remained. An impression once made, however, it grew vigorously, and the last few years have witnessed its benefits in a remarkable development and growth of portions of the south which promise a degree of wealth and prosperity in the future that it would be idle to now attempt to compute.

Hill's Hand.

There are evidences that the speech of Governor Hill, of New York, at the dinner of the Young Men's democratic club of Brooklyn has made a very decided impression upon the party. It was prepared, and all the circumstances connected with its delivery were arranged with a view to effect. The dinner was quite as much to honor the governor as for any other purpose, and as far as the power of the club could extend, nothing was permitted to occur that could militate against the prime purpose of making Governor Hill the central figure of the occasion and giving him the largest opportunity to profit by the advantage. It was not within the province of the club to direct the expressions of the gentlemen who responded to the toasts, and consequently there were some things said, particularly in approval of civil service reform, which were not in accord with the views of the governor. These features rendered the occasion a little incongruous, but they were not permitted to disturb the harmony, for with all the dislike of the average democrats for civil service reform he can bear its commendation with a great deal of fortitude. But when the question of reading Mr. Hewitt's letter on the labor issue, with its reflection upon Governor Hill, was presented, the Club deferred to the governor and suppressed the letter of the democratic mayor of New York. As between Hill and Hewitt

the preference of the Club was easily made.

Referring to this speech immediately after its delivery we expressed the opinion that it would attract wide attention. It has done so. In the democratic press it has been very generally commended. They approve it as a plain, blunt, straightforward enunciation of democratic principles. The New York Herald said of it that "it rings upon the air with the brightness, clearness and penetrative force of a battle call," and that seems to be about the way in which it is regarded by the democratic editors generally. The appeal of the governor for a "more vigorous and aggressive democracy," a palpable hit at the administration, is heartily endorsed by the democratic journalists. But the part of the speech which touched the most susceptible democratic chord is this declaration of Governor Hill, aiming also a very plain and severe thrust at the administration: "I dislike hypocrisy in politics, and would not do indirectly what I would not do directly. I would remove republicans from office in proper cases, not upon technical or trumped up charges or false grounds, but because they are republicans and are opposed to the principles of my party and to its success, and their retention in public places is detrimental to the public interests which we seek to promote." It need hardly be said that this declaration was enthusiastically received by the audience, and it cannot be doubted that it has been quite as joyfully received by the great majority of democrats who have read it. In the columns of dreary platitudes which Governor Hill uttered on this occasion, the above was one of the few scintillant gems in which his democratic hearers and readers could find real delight. And it will allure many to the standard of Hill outside of New York. The mugwump press may continue to deery and denounce it, as they have done, but it has gone forth on its mission and the leaves is working. It puts the governor squarely on record in full sympathy with a majority of his party, and his candor and courage will not be forgotten.

THE RETAILING BILL.

The retailing bill adopted by the house of representatives goes beyond any demand for any such legislation made by the fishing interest of the country. At a convention of representatives of this interest held last week at Gloucester, Mass., in advance of the action of the house, it was resolved that "while it may seem wisdom to empower our chief magistrate with authority to deny all commercial privileges to our Canadian neighbors, we do not deem it just or expedient, under present circumstances, to carry it into effect beyond the fisheries and the importation of Canadian fish, unless the other industries of the country have like grievances and ask retaliatory measures." There has been no complaint from any other industry, and it is not apparent that any other has been affected. Hence the senate bill was all that the exigency required, or that the interest concerned asked. The matter is now in the hands of a conference committee, and as the house has instructed its conferees not to recede from its position and the senate conferees are equally firm, the failure of legislation on this subject is strongly probable.

THE VALLEY COUNTY FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The Valley County Farmers' alliance meets at Ord on the 8th. The Wayne Gazette boasts the name of Hon. C. H. Van Wyck for senator in 1888.

STATE JOINTINGS.

Pawnee county prospectors have invested in a coal auger and will bore into their cash pile.

THE LOUP COUNTY FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The Loup county Farmers' alliance is having the tariff question and sowing seeds of disunion.

BROKEN BOW AND CALLAWAY.

Broken Bow and Callaway have formed a mutual admiration society, but they carry arms on lodge night.

THE BEATRICE PAPERS DECLARE.

The Beatrice papers declare that the Paul excursion train, financially speaking, arrived home at \$10.40.

HENRY PAUL DROPPED HIS BURDENS.

Henry Paul dropped his burdens of care in Albon and slept. He was sixty years of age and leaves a wife and several children.

OUT IN CHEYENNE COUNTY A CROSS.

Out in Cheyenne county a cross roads dog ran down the road with its tongue hanging down.

A BOLD, GAY FEMALE PEDDLER.

A bold, gay female peddler is wanted by the police of Norfolk for stealing jewelry and clothing, beating a board and peddling without a license.

HASTINGS GETS UP ON HIS ROYAL EAR.

Hastings gets up on his royal ear and foams like a fresh tapped keg over the story that there was not a brewery in the town. It was a malicious invention of a rival.

THE FREMONT TRIBUNE DECLARES.

The Fremont Tribune declares that "we know a good thing when we see it, and, seeing it, we go for it." This explains the bald wilderness on the editorial dome.

THE CITY COUNCIL OF GRAND ISLAND.

The city council of Grand Island has stirred a hornet's nest by passing an occupation tax. Nearly all business men are in favor of applying it to saloons and peddlers only.

THE DEBATING CLUB AT KENT HAS GONE STARK MAD.

The debating club at Kent has gone stark mad over the question, "Resolved, That the people of the county of Loup county to send a goose rather than a crane to the legislature."

A GRAND CIRCLE HUNT IS LOOKED IN SOUTH KEITH COUNTY.

A grand circle hunt is looked in South Keith county, March 17. The hunters will be armed with shillalabs and plug holes to make parties of the county for the country for lions and other wild beasts.

A COLUMBUS SPECULATOR.

A Columbus speculator, who "flushed in when angels fail to tread," declares that he will build up an estate deal in Council Bluffs. His name is I. Gruck, and his investment nestles snugly in the bottom of a creek. He proposes to sue the sharper.

CENTRAL CITY IS A TEMPERANCE TOWN.

Central City is a temperance town of the most rigid kind, and holding out the red-eyed demon is tolerated. A recent amateur performance of "Mikado" there broke up in a row because the prince exclaimed in the kissing act, "Oh, Yum!" The royal jester escaped through the trap door.

THE SWEET, MELLOW VOICE OF THE FREMONT TRIBUNE.

The sweet, mellow voice of the Fremont Tribune critic, in tones of a stranded fluke, declares that the squeal of the porker educated the Omaha ear to a proper appreciation of the quality of the same. Fremont who walked out while the diva was singing the "Last Rose of Summer," and expressed his disgust to the doorkeeper, "Dude" that called rather a dull night humn old Jack Haverly rattle the bones!"

TWO KNORRY EVENTS ARE BOOKED IN NEBRASKA THIS MONTH.

Two knorry events are booked in Nebraska this month, unless the governor or the courts interfere. Schofield, the murderer of a constable near Minden, will test hemp on the 22d, and Lee Shellenberger, at Nebraska City on the 25th, for murdering his daughter, Jeil Long, the murderer of the Bascomb family near North Platte, on the 26th, and nineteen days to repent and negotiate for a cooler corner in the hereafter.

LOUP CITY HAS HOISTED A SIGNAL OF DISTRESS.

Loup City has hoisted a signal of distress and cries out for deliverance from the local rum element. Here is a picture of the town: "The peace and quiet of little city is daily and nightly broken of late with impunity by a certain class who take delight in riding rough shod over law, order and common decency. Smart alecks with more vermin than brains amuse themselves and disgust spectators by riding furiously through the streets yelling, while nightly their drunken orgies of traffic to the city are continued. The peaceful slumbers of honest citizens are disturbed by drunken yells, pistol shots and riotous demonstrations."

BOSTON CORBETT.

The Man Who Shot J. Wilkes Booth and his Career. The news of Boston Corbett's latest misfortune, writes a Washington correspondent, arouses sympathy here, where not a few people met the man twenty-odd years ago and made some little acquaintance with him. They remember him as a queer, perpendicular character, combining a good deal of the hero and something of the crank. He was particularly religious and applying his religion to other people's conduct strictly and offensively. He never spoke of the shooting of John Wilkes Booth unless he was asked to talk about it, and then he told of the particulars of it with a great amount of sorrow. He received a generous share of the \$75,000 which Secretary Stanton offered as a reward for the capture of Booth and Harold, his brother, and he received about \$1,000 of it. There was a determined fight over this prize money. Lafayette Baker, who was then at the head of the secret service, thought his bargain was entitled to the whole of it. The distribution was made after considerable discussion in congress, upon a very curious plan. The only precedent for the distribution of prizes on the part of the navy. It was decided that Captain Dougherty, who commanded a detail of the Sixteenth New York cavalry that captured Booth, was in the position of an officer in command of a vessel, and that he was entitled to a prize. In that case all the prize money in the navy goes to the captors. Dougherty received \$7,500, and the private in his detail received about \$1,000 each. Most of them invested their money around Plattsburg, N. Y., where they now live as prosperous German farmers. Corbett put his share into the old hat business in Camden, N. J., where he failed in 1878. He went to Kansas and settled near Concordia on a homestead of eighty acres. He proved up and applied for a patent for his claim two years ago, and last summer acted in a very frantic way over the delay occasioned by Commissioner Sparks' policy of withholding land patents. Poor Corbett was so sick that he could hardly work, had no money, could not pay his taxes, could not get title to his land, and seemed to be in a constant quarrel with his neighbors. In letters which he wrote to Captain Dougherty within the last few months, he said he thought he should go crazy, and he wished that God had stricken him with lightning before he had reached Concordia. Some very interesting stories are told by Captain Dougherty of Corbett's courage. At one time, in 1863, in Virginia, he was out on a scouting expedition in

search of Mosby, under the command of an English captain, a big, red faced six-footer. That he was spent in marching, and he looked so nerve and hounded so that the reporter trembled at the poor and patient public.

Charles A. Pillsbury, the great Minneapolis miller, was poor when, in 1833, he was graduated from Dartmouth. Four years later, still poor, he went to Minneapolis and established a business which is today the largest of its kind in the world. His mills run out 10,000 barrels of flour daily, and his pay for freight alone on his wheat \$1,500,000 yearly.

BAD MORALS IN THE SWEDISH CAPITAL.

Stockholm Letter: The recent expulsion of twenty-two young men from the normal schools in Sweden, and the practices has made a great scandal. The culprits belonged nearly all to old and well known families, and bore honored names. The newspapers tried vainly to prove the guilt of all, but were forced to publish them in refutation of the damaging rumors that have been in circulation for a fortnight. In all conscience it is bad enough as it is. The banished ones are now proving guilty of all manner of villainy from petty thieving to highway robbery and the grossest immorality. The question is not here of the ordinary peccadilloes of our boys, but of atrocious crimes that admit of no second chance none is sought. Their authors appear to have put their pride in them, and challenge criticism with a scornful defiance that is worthy of the nation of all. There can be no doubt that the government is the legitimate harvest of the crop of realistic literature that has fallen like a pall upon our country and upon our age. Sex is sex, and the cause of crime is crime, and the one string upon which it narps from the bottom rung to the top of the literary ladder. The reproach of encouraging the trash that masquerades in one way and another as the "high art of a century," the "spirit of the age," and in Boston disguises his especially at the door of our nation. Books that are prescribed in Denmark and Norway find the readiest sale in Sweden, where the authors are less captious. Considering that the names of their authors should be in most cases a sufficient introduction to decent society what wonder that the minds of our youth are corrupted and we are "plain?" The question is asked by some of our more conservative journals, with the facts of this latest scandal before them, and the necessity for answering it categorically evidently worries them.

FEW KNOW WHAT THEY DRINK.

Buffalo Courier: "It is a fact," said a famous mixer of fancy drinks last evening, "that there are no good judges of liquor. It is a very old chestnut to set out whisky when brandy is called for, and not one in ten can tell the difference. I have often been told by a customer that he has never tasted any brandy when he was drinking a very ordinary whisky. There are few people who can distinguish between high and low priced wines. I remember nearly splitting my eyes once at a party where a man was ordering champagne. He was drinking Werner's American extra dry, and told his friend how he once drank it in Paris. He thought it was the highest priced French wine until he found out it was costing him only a dollar a bottle, then he whined. Even manufacturers are sold. I had a conviction of beer brewers in the country. I had a brewer boast that he could name any kind of beer with his eyes blindfolded. We tried him and when the handkerchief was taken from his eyes he gave him a sample out of the same glass and heard him name nine different drinks. That was very good sport. As a matter of fact this telling liquor by the taste is a very poor way of testing. I have known a very fine whisky. He returned it, saying it was poor stuff. I handed him a bottle containing some 'rot gut' I used to clean my gun. He drank it long and hard, and it was as good liquor as he ever tasted."

THE CONGRESSIONAL MINISTERS OF THE CITY.

The Congressional ministers of the city had a private conference in the Paxton yesterday.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

For March Contains: AERIAL NAVIGATION. By Moors, Nicolay and Hay. The present chapters open the second of the three periods into which Lincoln's life naturally divides, and present a review of the movement for slavery extension. Numerous pictures of the leaders concerned in the history are given.

GRANDE POINTE.

A complete twenty-four page novelette of Acadian life in Louisiana, with eight drawings by Kenzie.

RECOLLECTED OF SECRETARY STANTON.

By Charles F. Benjamin, late of the War Department, with frontispiece portrait. A very interesting and full chapter of anecdotes of one of the most intimate of his chief's personal characteristics and habits of thought and work, and of his relations with Lincoln and others.

FAITH-HEALING, PRO AND CON.

Two papers, by the Rev. James M. Buckley, D. D., of the State of New York, oppose the claim of the Faith-healers, and R. K. Carter, an earnest advocate of the doctrine.

THE WHITE MAN OF THE NEW SOUTH.

By Prof. Elliott of Vanderbilt University. A survey of the recent advance in education, wealth and morals, with an editorial paper entitled, "The New North."

ILLUSTRATED PAPERS.

"Camping out in California," a breezy out of door paper by J. R. G. Hassard. "The Cathedral Churches of England," by Mrs. Schuyler van Rossum. "Composite Photography," a color-illustrated article with examples of the art, and "The Coinage of the Greeks," with 75 cuts by W. J. St. Julian. "French Sculptors" with 4 fine full-page engravings, to be continued.

FURTHER COLLECTS.

Frank R. Stockton's novel, "The Hundredth Man," continued. Poems by Geo. McDonald, Theo. Nelson Page and others. "By the Waters of Babylon," Littleton Hooper. "Prospect," a color-illustrated story of the Time, Open Letters, Bible-quotes.

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THAT SOMEWHATERRATIC POLITICIAN.

That somewhaterratic politician, ex-Governor Hoadley of Ohio, has just surprised his party friends by shooting off at an unexpected tangent. He made a speech at the reception of the Ohio club of Cincinnati on last Saturday evening, and instead of its being a laudation of the democratic party it was a roasting of the democrats who had perpetrated and conived at fraud in the Cincinnati elections. There was a time when it was assumed that Hoadley had a stomach for anything that proceeded from democrats, but it appears that even he has sickened of the party methods in Ohio. No further evidence is necessary to assure the country that the charges made by the republicans against the democracy of that state were just. It is now possible to hope that democracy will turn up in Indiana and New Jersey with honesty and candor enough to denounce the rascally conduct of their party in those states.

THE ATTEMPT OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

The attempt of the Standard Oil company to block legislation looking to oil inspection in this state should be resisted by the legislature. Nebraska has been flooded for years with low test oils, and the lives and property of citizens have been placed in jeopardy. The oil inspection bills now before the legislature are drafted to throw safeguards around the sale of illuminating oils in this state such as other states have adopted. Public interest demands the passage of a law which will prohibit fraud and impose heavy penalties on those who break it.

THEY TELL IT.

They tell it on a member of the legislature that he came to Omaha to hear Patti. Some way or other he got into Boyd's and with open eyes and mouth listened to a song by Billy Emerson. Upon his return a friend asked him how he liked Patti. "He is the finest singer I ever heard," said the delighted statesman.

A SWEET-FACED CHILD OF SEVEN YEARS.

A sweet-faced child of seven years, just as her father had finished praying, secreted "Kats" and thus does the slang of this nineteenth century break in on the solemn services known through all ages.

LEE'S SURRENDER ONCE SAVED THIS COUNTRY.

Lee's surrender once saved this country. The surrender of the passes over all railroads, April 1st, will be another monumental event in the epoch of history.

LINCOLN, IT IS SAID, WANTS A CLEARING HOUSE.

Lincoln, it is said, wants a clearing house. It is possible that the clearances of some of the lobbyists down there, would place the capital city first on the list.

NINA VAN ZANDT SPIES HAS BEEN WAXED.

Nina Van Zandt Spies has been waxed. It has been legally decided that she cannot prevent the exhibition of her wax figure in a dime museum.

THE MIDWINTER BOOM IS EVIDENCE THAT THE SPRINGTIME WILL WITNESS WONDERS IN THE GROWTH OF OMAHA.

WITH MR. INGALLS AS PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE, THE NATIVE MACKEREL UNQUESTIONABLY FEELS MORE SECURE.

THE CITY IS SAFE. THE JUNKETING COUNCILMEN HAVE RETURNED.

Too Late.

What silence keeps your father year. With those who are most near to us and dear! We live beside each other day by day, And speak of myriad things that seldom say. The full sweet words that lie just in our reach, Beneath the commonplace of common speech.

THE NORTHERN PEOPLE ARE GLAD OF THIS PROSPERITY AND ITS SPLENDID PROMISE.

The northern people are glad of this prosperity and its splendid promise. It is their vindication, and their practical judgment tells them that whatever advantages it brings to the wealth and welfare of the nation they will share. They feel no envy or jealousy at the growth of enterprise, the increasing wealth, and the advancing prosperity of the south. On the contrary they have capital, energy and experience ready to assist in pushing forward the enterprise of that section. They believe that the lesson the south has learned will not be heretofore disregarded, but rather that the men who shall direct her destiny in the future will respect that lesson more fully than do those of to-day. And they feel thus despite the apparent insecurity of some who have talked most freely of the fraternal south and the vindictiveness of others who still nurse their hostility as if it were a holy passion, that it would be cowardly and dishonorable to renounce. It is discouraging to friendship to find the hand that grasped yours with ardent cordiality turned against you when you are no longer face to face with the man who gave it, but the duplicity of a score of Grays must be permitted to mar a link of the chain of fraternity that is to bind the sections more closely and firmly together. It is an invitation to doubt and misgiving when our southern editors proclaim their detestation of the new order of things and still find an approving constituency, but it should be remembered that the new order has grown in spite of them, and that it has reached a point where they are powerless to stay its progress. The practical judgment of the southern people having found the right course they will not be diverted from it, whatever hot-headed politicians and rhapsodical editors may say. The sentiment of fraternity in the south is erected on a material foundation which grows in firm-

ties, barring profanity, toward the public.

In a late interview he said: "What do I not care for the public? The public amounts to nothing, but he looked so nerve and hounded so that the reporter trembled at the poor and patient public."

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