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

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 26th day of February A. D. 1887. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Geo. B. Tschuck, first day of 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 14,900 copies.

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OUT of all the strife, it really looks as though Omaha might get at least one cable railway.

THE "legislative train" between Omaha and Lincoln has been discontinued. Can it be possible that the lobby has been called in?

THE house adjourned Saturday noon. It convenes Tuesday at 10 o'clock. Unless there is more speed at Lincoln that railroad lobby will drink itself to death.

THAT man Wiggins, who once laid claim to being a prophet, cautions people to look out for a storm the last of this month. Mr. Wiggins is a bore and his predictions are chrestants.

A BRIEF in the Chicago anarchist case fills over 500 pages. It is thought that rather than be tortured with such a lengthy document the judge will act as Spies' proxy and be hanged.

An effort is being made to change the name of the Wabash road. As Mr. Shakespeare would have said, that which we call a railroad, by any other name would exact the same ruinous tolls.

MR. L. DONNELLY may finally be able to establish his claim that Bacon wrote Mr. Shakespeare's plays, but we have grave doubts about proving that Col. Colby wrote the speeches for Mr. Cicero.

A GRIM rumor has gained credence to the effect that Sister Rose will be married soon. That poetry she has been writing of late is now accounted for. The poetic muse and Cupid are on the best of terms.

COL. JAMES expresses it as his desire that the capital of Missouri should not be removed from Jefferson City. In respect to this wish of the titled statesman, the legislature will continue to meet at the old stand.

KING HUMBERT can continue to knight Americans. But he should be careful about bestowing his rare titles upon Missourians. In this land of boodle aldermen and pious politicians to be a colonel is greater than to be a king.

It is predicted by knowing ones, that western Nebraska will this year receive a larger immigration than any one year has ever before witnessed. Already the land agents are busy, and the spring rush, it is predicted, will be really wonderful.

THE five commissioners required under the inter-state commerce law will be appointed within the next ten days. The only selection made so far is ex-Congressman Morrison. There is considerable speculation as to the remaining four names.

IN THE 37th congress the senate will stand 30 to 31 in favor of the republicans. However, this places the power in the sometimes doubtful and most always eccentric Mr. Riddleberger of Virginia, to make a tie any time he should feel so inclined.

THE legislature should recognize the importance of a law which will rid the state of bogus insurance companies and also prohibit wild-cat concerns of other states from operating in Nebraska. A bill to accomplish this has been introduced. Will it be passed?

ONE of the disadvantages of Iowa's prohibition was portrayed in our dispatches yesterday. In taking a drink of water a lady swallowed a lizard. Copper-distilled snakes are some times found in whisky, but amphibious reptiles, such as the lady swallowed, take to water alone.

TO-MORROW, James Russell Lowell begins in the Lowell Institute course at Boston, a series of six lectures on the old English dramatists. A half-dozen petitions have gone up from St. Louis, imploring Mr. Lowell to devote one evening to the Chicago river and the beautiful in pork.

BECAUSE of one week of beautiful weather all the long-haired weather cranks are predicting storms of unusual violence. The sentimentally impudent, pre-arranging prognosticator, Mr. Foster, of Iowa, has actually frightened himself by reading his own prophecies. It would be wonderful to predict the date that the moon will fill. All the difference between Eli Perkins and a weather prophet is that Eli admits that he is a liar.

The Side-Tracked Charter.

When the Omaha charter was side-tracked by John M. Thurston and Charles Green into the judiciary committee, the managers of the Union Pacific and B. & M. roads at Omaha disclaimed any intention to tamper with the charter beyond amending the railroad taxation clause.

They assured our business men "upon honor" that the charter would be reported back promptly almost as it came from the Omaha charter committee.

Have the railway managers made good their promise? Have they kept faith with the committee of leading citizens who went down to Lincoln in their interest to harmonize matters by compromise? Have they kept faith with the delegation which made concessions to them upon pledges by Judge Savage and Mr. Henry Yates that the piratical warfare waged by the railroad lobby should cease? Under what pretext can the shameless course pursued by the infamous lobby that operates upon the legislature, under the personal direction of Thurston and Green, be justified? Mr. Callaway and Mr. Holdrege may disclaim any personal responsibility for the outrageous conduct of their understrappers and employes at Lincoln, but the citizens of Omaha will not exonerate them. They cannot plead ignorance as an excuse, because the lawless operations of their subordinates have been matters of discreditable notoriety. It is an established fact that men under their control are exerting a corrupting and demoralizing influence upon the legislature. The mercenary and lawless horde draws its sustenance from the railroad treasury. These mercenary hirings are allowed to levy blackmail upon and gather booty from parties interested in promoting or defeating legislation. This shameless pillage and jobbery as an incidental source of profit to the railroad lobby is tolerated and winked at by the managers. It is almost an open secret that the mutilation of the Omaha charter has been corruptly contracted by parties interested. We have every reason to believe that the Omaha attorneys of the two trunk lines are working under such a contract just as they operated on the last legislature under a corrupt bargain with sportingmen to defeat the anti-gambling bill. This is a disgraceful state of facts which effects all classes of citizens regardless of political creed.

In any other community such lawless corporate interference with material interests would be resented. How much longer will Omaha submit? How much longer will business men and property owners look on tamely without asserting their manhood through a protest which the railway magnates will respect and heed? How much longer will the honest and decent men in the legislature who are in the majority allow the wreckers of men and despoilers of the people to tamper with law-making?

Governor Thayer's Assailants.

The assaults made on Governor Thayer because he has seen fit to approve the bill extending the lease of the penitentiary contractor are uncalled for and malicious. They are inspired by no honorable motive in the interest of the public. On the contrary, their sole aim is a cheap bid for sympathy from the workmen who are opposed to convict labor. The course of the papers that now profess to be so indignant about the governor's action is, if anything, more hypocritical than their pretended love for the laboring man.

We never have approved, and do not now endorse, the bill extending the Moshier lease. It is in many respects objectionable, from the standpoint taken by the BEE for many years. But Governor Thayer could hardly be expected to veto a bill which passed both houses of the legislature by more than a two-thirds vote. The only complaint which Omaha workingmen have laid at his door is for the alleged undue haste in appending his signature to the bill. On this point we have no means of reaching a correct verdict, because only one version has been presented.

A Serious Blunder.

The failure of congress to pass the fortification bill is a deplorable blunder. Not only does it cut off all provision for new or improved works, but also the means for keeping in proper repair existing fortifications.

The serious fact that our unprotected sea and lake coasts must remain in their present defenseless condition for two years longer is not all; the few and inadequate defensive works existing must lose materially in effectiveness for the reason that there is no appropriation for maintaining them at even the present poor standard. We have simply in this matter gone from bad to worse, with the certainty that in restoring what will be lost before congress can make the necessary appropriation, the cost to the people will be considerably greater than would have been the case had the last congress made the usual allowance for coast defenses.

In presenting the reports of the conference disagreement in the two branches of congress, the conferees of each endeavored to lay the responsibility of failure upon the other. The chief cause of disagreement was stated to have been on the question of steel or cast-iron guns, the senate conferees insisting upon the former and those of the house upon the latter. By order of both houses the reports will be printed so that the country may be enabled to judge where the responsibility for failure does rest. There is reason to believe, however, that the difference of opinion regarding the material to be used in guns was not the sole cause of disagreement. When this matter was first brought forward in the house Mr. Randall expressed strong opposition to committing the business of constructing the new fortifications provided for in the bill to a board wholly constituted of army and navy officers, and in this as in most other matters coming largely under his direction, he seems to have carried a great deal of democratic sentiment in the house with him. At all events there is very good authority for the statement that the democratic members of the conference committee insisted that the proposed fortifications should be erected under the supervision of a board, a portion of whom should be civilians appointed by congress.

It is now remembered that Mr. Randall was very explicit in stating his want of confidence in the integrity of military and naval boards, and this feeling was not removed by the fact that in carrying out the then proposed measure the board would be appointed by, and its decisions and conduct be subject to the direction of, a democratic administration.

It seems evident that the views of Mr. Randall prevailed with the democratic members of the conference committee, while the republican conferees were entirely willing to follow the line of precedent and leave the matter in the hands of the administrative board. The difference regarding guns was therefore, perhaps, little more than a pretext on the part of the democratic members of the conference committee, who thereby escaped an explicit declaration of want of confidence in the administration.

If such were the fact, the country will have no difficulty in locating the responsibility for the failure of the fortification bill, and again Mr. Randall appears in the foreground as the arch-obstructionist. But there is really very little satisfaction in this, although it seemed to be regarded with great anxiety by both parties in congress, when one reflects upon the vast interests that are left practically unguarded, if not indeed imperiled, for another two years. Protection for exposed property valued at more than a thousand million dollars is what the country asked and expected, and whether the responsibility for failure be with the republicans or democrats, the insecurity and the danger remain the same. The unfortunate fact is that the country is left in a helpless condition, so far as its sea and lake coasts are concerned, and it is a fact which every citizen who comprehends the situation must regret.

Becher Stricken Down.

The announcement of the sudden and fatal illness of Henry Ward Beecher was a sad surprise to the hosts of admirers of this truly great man. And it was indeed a cruel blow to his relatives and most intimate friends. Mr. Beecher stood foremost among the preachers of the christian religion in this country. He was unquestionably without a peer. As an author and editor he has occupied a prominent place in the history of American literature. Given credit for almost transcendent ability, marvellous and scholarly learning, he was a profound thinker and a teacher with a wonderful following. While sincere in his convictions, he boldly proclaimed his thoughts—knowing that the greater portion of the civilized world was his audience. From the pulpit of Plymouth church his wonderful eloquence and original interpretation of the scriptures has charmed and attracted larger congregations than had ever assembled in the United States. Fearlessly and eloquently for forty years this man has expounded the gospel. And during all that time Plymouth church has been the temple where he worshipped. In 1847, when he became pastor of that church, he was young—just in the strength and prime and vigor of his manhood. When stricken he was a gray-haired man, the burden of seventy-five winters resting upon his brow.

A man of noble and generous impulses, he assisted the poor and needy and labored to show erring ones a better way. During the dark days of the rebellion Mr. Beecher's voice was raised for the restoration of the union. He has been an active worker in the cause of temperance, and has always taken a prominent part in questions of national importance.

During his recent visit abroad a hearty welcome was given Mr. Beecher and he was received by the most distinguished divines and citizens of Europe. In his long and useful career, in all his acts as a citizen and preacher, Mr. Beecher has, with one exception, exhibited the highest virtues which a man can possess. Of that one sad error—if such it was—nothing need now be said. A generous work he will afford to forgive and forget, remembering that the accused now hovers near the portals of that gate, beyond which, as he has preached it, there is eternal life.

Presidential Vetoes.

Ninety-eight years of congressional life under the constitution of the United States have elapsed. Forty-nine congresses have expired. The period, if Cleveland lives two years longer he will complete a president the century that will have elapsed since the first president was inaugurated. Nothing so completely marks the change of theory respecting the power of the president as a co-ordinate factor in legislation as the abuse of the veto prerogative since Jackson's time. Washington in eight years used his veto but twice. John Adams in four and Jefferson in eight years not once. Madison in eight years sent in three vetoes, Monroe in his two terms sent in only one and J. Q. Adams in four years not one. Thus under the first six presidents, completing forty years of our constitutional life and ending with the younger Adams, the presidential veto power was exercised but six times, if we except some private bills not involving any party dispute or disagreement, which were sent back for necessary correction.

With Jackson, the canonized saint of the democratic party, began the abuse of the veto power. He it was who first asserted the right to dictate to congress by his veto what its legislation should not be, and this not in matters involving great constitutional questions but merely party differences. He opposed congress in eight years with eleven vetoes, seven of them being of the kind first used by him and then first designated as "pocket vetoes." Webster said in regard to those that "there was not a single instance, prior to Jackson, in which a president omitted to sign a bill and yet did not return it to congress with his objections." There had been instances in which a president, unwilling to approve and yet not prepared to veto a measure, suffered it to become a law by lapse of the ten days, during the session of congress, but Jackson was the first president who commonly resorted to the veto as an assertion that the executive discretion was paramount to congressional discretion.

The custom rapidly grew with the democrats, so that in the forty years, beginning with Jackson and ending with Johnson, there were over fifty vetoes. Tyler had nine, Polk three, Taylor and Fillmore none, Pierce ten, Buchanan four, Lincoln one direct and one inadvertently by expiration of congress. John

son had twenty-one direct and two pocket vetoes. At the end of the first session of the Forty-ninth congress Cleveland had far surpassed Johnson in the number of his vetoes, pocket and direct, and at the close of that congress his record foots up 132 vetoes. Thus in two years he has directly and indirectly set up his personal discretion and judgment against the action of the people's representatives, thereby defeating their will, in twenty-one more instances than all his predecessors combined did during ninety-six years.

In all Cleveland's vetoes there has scarcely been the semblance of a constitutional question involved. They have been purely and solely assumptions of a judgment and discretion superior to that of a congress directly from the people and the states to enact laws for the public welfare. Whether it were the erection of a public building for the use of the government and the convenience of the people who support the government; increasing the facilities of interior cities for direct importation; the relief of settlers on the public lands from the consequences of the government's own acts or errors; the issue of a few thousand dollars worth of seed to a stricken community in Texas, or pensions to deserving soldiers, their widows, orphans or dependent parents, it was all the same. He claimed to know better what was the right and duty of the government than 50 out of 70 senators and 216 out of 325 representatives, since it would take one more than each of those numbers to override his veto.

The democratic party has always declared its opposition to the encroachments of executive power. It had its origin in hostility to the overshadowing influence of the presidential office, declaring that it was "aping royalty in its manner and copying monarchy in its prerogatives," and yet the democratic presidents from Jackson down have been notorious for their arbitrary use of the veto, or "one-man power," and Cleveland, the latest, surpasses all the rest. There is another noted example of democratic presidential assumption of authority for the veto, or "one-man power," and Cleveland, the latest, surpasses all the rest. There is another noted example of democratic presidential assumption of authority for the veto, or "one-man power," and Cleveland, the latest, surpasses all the rest.

The trial of Spencer T. Bryant for doctoring the case of Wynore, with vitriol closed in Beatrice Saturday, resulting in the acquittal of Bryant.

The first March breeze from the uplands caught farmers sowing wheat in Maple Valley, Dodge county. The kernels were wrapped in furs.

Stockville has tightened its grip on the county seat of Frontier county. The county board has declared that the majority of the people favor the town.

Grand Island is preparing a coat of tar with trimmings for a beastly vagabond who has been exhibiting his shape to women on one of the side streets.

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Superintendent O'Brien, of the state fish hatchery, has gone north with 25,000 young trout to be planted in the Stuart, Boone, Chadron and Verdigris streams.

The town of Creighton is in a bad way. Cossipols of corruption reek the air, and unless the hog-pens are fumigated or fired the town is now an epidemic of disease is certain.

The Chadron waterworks well is down 1,000 and the money has been raised to sink it another thousand feet. The enterprising borers did not feel content to stop short at a few feet of cooperation.

The thirtieth wedding anniversary of Rev. George Scott and wife of Sutton, was celebrated Friday evening. Among the gifts from friends were a purse of \$200 and an elegant easy chair.

The citizens of Wayne, in mass meeting assembled, declared that the Union Pacific could build through the town on its way from Norfolk to Sioux City. This generous declaration will relieve the anxiety felt at headquarters.

The United States yard at the B. & M. in Plattsmouth Saturday morning, resulted in the death of Engineer Dick Ledford. He jumped from the engine when he saw that a collision was inevitable, but was caught by a falling car and crushed to death.

Teumseh is recovering from a sensation. A fast young man with a wife and child to support uttered forged notes to the amount of \$1,900 and skipped the county jail. His wife took up the notes and is ready to welcome the prodigal.

The Sutton board of trade has called the attention of the legislature to the importance of developing the coal interests in it. It is a waste of energy to have a lobby to back the interests of the pampered few.

Editor Hyatt, of the North Bend Era, was treated to the stunning surprise of his forty-eighth anniversary of his entrance into the world, last Tuesday evening. One hundred or more friends and neighbors caught him "at home" and presented him with a massive pen and maul sword, typical of the profession.

A year ago Sheriff Fern, of Custer county, took to the state asylum a lunatic named Curtis Bradshaw. On the way to Lincoln Bradshaw swore he would take the sheriff's life at the first opportunity. Last month he escaped from the asylum, but being peaceable was permitted to return to his family. Meeting the sheriff in town last week he extended a friendly hand while the other clutched a revolver in his pocket. The ominous click of the gun saved the officer. He grabbed Bradshaw by the throat, disarmed him and took him to jail.

Dakota.

The poor of Lake county cost \$2,500 in the last twelve months.

Cattle are suffering from snow and cold weather in DeWitt county.

The freezing of the town pump in Pierre has doubled the price of beer.

A CHAIN OF HILL CITIES.

The Black Hills Encircled by Young and Thriving Communities.

Some Noted Characters New and Old—The Conflict of Tenderfoot and Mossbacks—Boycotts and Hodge.

Rapid City, Dak., March 3.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—Recent growth of settlements in the Black Hills is much more in the agricultural than in the mining towns—a fact that speaks for the varied resources of the country; agricultural, stock, lumber and building material are destined to rival her precious minerals as sources of wealth. Thus, while Deadwood and the populous mining camps around it remain the mining town of the Hills, the trend of settlement is along the foothills. A cordon of new towns has within a few years almost encircled the Black Hills. Hot Springs, on the extreme south, then Buffalo Gap, Hermosa, Rapid City, Sturgis, Minnekaon (on the extreme north) and Sundance, Wyo., make the circuit. A town to be built somewhere near Jenny's Stockade, Wyo., or at the Salt Springs on the southern margin will complete the corral of the Hills. Of the towns named all but Rapid City county seats, and of those three, Sturgis is reaching out for the honor of the division of Lawrence county, a bill for which is now pending between the governor and legislatures of the territory, while Buffalo Gap or Hermosa, as capital of Custer county, would be like "Barkis," willin'.

Hot Springs has its peculiar prospects in its thermal springs and romantic resorts. Buffalo Gap is the railroad station for the Southern Hills and has prospects in the stone and building materials, which are being developed in the hills, especially its variegated marbles. The town is only over a year old, has no debt, has never levied a tax and its license roll nearly equals that of extensive cities. It is thought to be a No. 1. But it isn't because of a blundering financial policy, which allows town scrip to be redeemed regardless of date of issue or order of registration, and permits every man to be by the liquor seller have no market value, no one buys at any price; hence the town is in default and the liquor men control its entire finances. They are the only taxpayers and the only buyers of scrip.

Hermosa and Rapid City build much on the growth of agricultural interests. The latter has the advantage of ample water for irrigation operations. Green—if she can manage to suppress a few of her factional "leaders," who are inclined to the canine-in-the-feed-bag policy. Her strong position as the entrepot of the country is not being overlooked. It is being enhanced by fresh movements for the development of her nearer mines, which have been overshadowed by the rapid development of the upper hills. A special letter is to be reserved for these movements.

Minneapolis, the capital of the northern hills county of Butte, has lately been taken in hand by the Minnekaon and Improvement committee, organized by Hon. John H. King, of Rapid City, who has purchased new lands and water power and secured the removal of the town thither. One of the advantages of the new removal is that it lies in the track of the Hay Creek (Wyo.) coalfields. There is already a road organized and surveyed from Deadwood through Minnekaon, and the same road district is the objective point of a road reaching toward the hills. I have seen correspondence with the head of the Northern Pacific, which foreshadows the company's intention to strike for this section from Mandan. They lately sent an expert to examine the Hay Creek coal, and the tests are said to have been satisfactory. This correspondence followed.

The Northern Pacific has also been "weather-eye" turned this way, not only for the coal, timber and ore exports, but to protect its large cattle shipments from Dakota and Wyoming, which are already handled by the Northern Pacific, prospectively threatened by the B. & M., Union Pacific, and other trunks. The distance across to the hills from the Northern Pacific is only 210 miles and the route through which the cattle of the Little Missouri and Belle Fourche.

Sundance, Wyo., is the capital of Crook county, a good range, mineral, petroleum and agricultural area of 10,000 square miles. It is the seat of the new New Jersey or Maryland; it would make five Delaware. There is already emigration from this section to Sundance, and much building is in progress or proposed.

These foothill towns, except Rapid City, are all small yet, there are no "booms" on; but we have learned in the west to "despise not the day of small things," and generally the prospect is good, and a mule that has been prodded too much.

A BLACK-HILLS CHARACTER.

The sudden death of ex-Probate Judge Benedict of Pennington county, a picturesque character and a disturbing element in republican politics. His administration of Rapid City school funds in his hands was one of the chief causes of the defeat of almost the entire ticket last fall which he had been renominated to head. I fear that the rebuke went far to break the old man's heart. He was a truly sturdy, old-fashioned, but a man and a grotesque speech, that combined to make him a character on the stump or in court—for he graduated from the bar plunger to the bar legal. His heart was as large as his frame, and his oratory was impassive and untrammelled as these grand Hills—albeit, unconventional and defiant of petty grammatical limitations. His metaphors invariably reached the anti-climactic, and generally brought the audience to a halt, and the house down—a result not less ludicrous because evidently unexpected to the earnest speaker. His extravagant kindness and extravagance of Pennington county, long remembered in the camps. Referring to the editor of the Republican, with whom he once had a controversy, he said: "He thinks I'm a big fellow, and he kept on corn-stalk biddle was not sweeter music than his mother's piano as to convince that man that he is not the greatest journalist in the country." He was fond of comparing the cause of his client or party to Harney Peak and the other side of the point of a emicentric needle, or various other exceedingly diminutive objects. The general verdict is, "We could better have struck a letter than the man. With passes away one of the landmarks of the old regime in politics, law and society. The old order changeth."

The newly elected district attorney of Custer county takes a novel method of securing for loss of salary, the county commissioners having reduced the same. He proposes to adjust his services to the reduced pay, and the other day in a preliminary hearing in a criminal case he appeared and put the defendant through up to the point where a motion to commit would have been in order, when the district attorney suddenly changed front, and announcing that he had followed the case as far as his reduced pay went, ordered the discharge of the prisoner. This makes the punishment fit the crime.

POETRY FOR LIGHTNING.

The liquor sellers of the Rapid City Electric Light company have collapsed, and many of the doused glims again shine. The liquor men shrink from the conflict they had invited. One of the ex-probated Sioux City saloon men who had just opened a place at Rapid City, took the electric light in the face of the boycott. When remonstrated with by his spirituous compatriots he is reported as saying: "For God's sake, don't say anything about fighting the prohibitionists! I'll take the electric light and anything else for peace. I've had enough fighting prohibitionists."

OLD-TIMERS VS. NEWCOMERS.

The smaller project at Rapid City is in a state of syncope between the contending factions of "Old-Timers" and "New-Comers." This is not the only enterprise that is thus "sat on." The country could well afford to see a lot of old-timers and too-fresh new-comers. While the smelter sleeps one or two train-lads a day of ore for reduction are passing through Rapid City to Omaha, and the ex-probated Sioux City saloon men are lying on the dumps or uncovered in the mines—the measure of men's capacity to be blinded to their own interests by narrowness and passion.

MRS. GREEN'S MILLIONS.

She Has Added to Them in Chicago as Well as in New York.

Chicago Herald: Hetty Green, the richest woman in America, comes to Chicago once in a while to attend to her enormous real estate interests here. She is in the city to attend to the Southern hotel, a humble but respectable hostelry, where she takes a room without fire, and for it, with board, pays \$1.25 a day. The last time Mrs. Green was here she was in the city to attend to her real estate interests. She went around town wearing a black straw hat, a black veil and an old shawl. Sometimes she stops with a sister-in-law on the West Side, a poor woman who has weathered a struggle to get along. Stopping there, she is met by Hetty when at the Southern hotel. When at her sister's she does her own washing to save laundry bills.

Just after her return in 1874, Mrs. Green loaned about \$500,000 on Chicago real estate, gilt edged and at a stiff rate of interest. On a portion of these loans she finally foreclosed, and gradually purchased the property, until her total investment here reached something like \$300,000. This property is now worth nearly a million. Much of it is downtown business property, earning a handsome return. She is to look after this property, that Mrs. Green occasionally visits Chicago. Her agent never knows when she is coming, as she has a habit of dropping in on him unannounced. She is a very keen old woman. She goes about building up her business, inspecting walls and floors, looking after the work of the janitors, etc. Her last visit to Chicago is greatly regretted by the real estate men. In one of her old buildings, her trunk was found by an old woman prowling about the premises one day, and not getting satisfactory replies to his interrogatories, he threw her into the street. This was not discharged, as she was a faithful man, and she was paid wages cut down \$1 a week, and they have been out ever since.

Mrs. Green is an inveterate speculator. When she was in New Hampshire last fall she left her New Hampshire home and went to New York in order to be near the speculative heart. To avoid hotel bills in the city she went to live in a cheap boarding place. Her husband, Mrs. Green never willfully wasted a dollar since she came into the possession of the fortune of her father, who slew whales for a living. Whaling was a big business in those days, and Mrs. Green's grandfather sent his craft out from New Bedford and pulled his clay pipe until they came back with cargoes of oil to add to his big pile. When he died she was a child of ten, and she was a very faithful man, and she was paid wages cut down \$1 a week, and they have been out ever since.

She was formerly the great power in the stock of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, which is now prominent in stock speculation operations. She cornered with great regularity about three times a year, and made speculators who were short of it pay for being on the wrong side. Everyone of her stock squeezes ought to be a lesson to her, and she naturally caused a repetition of them as often as practicable. When she had extracted all she could from Reading as her stock she transferred her operations to the stock of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. She is now the practical owner of the property and also of the Georgia Central. Her operations in Louisville, to use the brokers' phrase, were a success. She had a large stock in the latter case, and she was paid wages cut down \$1 a week, and they have been out ever since.

She is estimated to have made at least \$1,000,000 in her big deal. The stock was moved up in the face of adverse conditions, for the showing of the railroad was not been good. The only thing that she had not been in was the general market, but that would not have carried the stock up. The operation was planned on by her, and she was paid wages cut down \$1 a week, and they have been out ever since.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: MONDAY MARCH 7, 1887.

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The democratic party has always declared its opposition to the encroachments of executive power. It had its origin in hostility to the overshadowing influence of the presidential office, declaring that it was "aping royalty in its manner and copying monarchy in its prerogatives," and yet the democratic presidents from Jackson down have been notorious for their arbitrary use of the veto, or "one-man power," and Cleveland, the latest, surpasses all the rest. There is another noted example of democratic presidential assumption of authority for the veto, or "one-man power," and Cleveland, the latest, surpasses all the rest.

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The first March breeze from the uplands caught farmers sowing wheat in Maple Valley, Dodge county. The kernels were wrapped in furs.

Stockville has tightened its grip on the county seat of Frontier county. The county board has declared that the majority of the people favor the town.

Grand Island is preparing a coat of tar with trimmings for a beastly vagabond who has been exhibiting his shape to women on one of the side streets.

The trial of Spencer T. Bryant for doctoring the case of Wynore, with vitriol closed in Beatrice Saturday, resulting in the acquittal of Bryant.

Superintendent O'Brien, of the state fish hatchery, has gone north with 25,000 young trout to be planted in the Stuart, Boone, Chadron and Verdigris streams.

The town of Creighton is in a bad way. Cossipols of corruption reek the air, and unless the hog-pens are fumigated or fired the town is now an epidemic of disease is certain.

The Chadron waterworks well is down 1,000 and the money has been raised to sink it another thousand feet. The enterprising borers did not feel content to stop short at a few feet of cooperation.

The thirtieth wedding anniversary of Rev. George Scott and wife of Sutton, was celebrated Friday evening. Among the gifts from friends were a purse of \$200 and an elegant easy chair.

The citizens of Wayne, in mass meeting assembled, declared that the Union Pacific could build through the town on its way from Norfolk to Sioux City. This generous declaration will relieve the anxiety felt at headquarters.

The United States yard at the B. & M. in Plattsmouth Saturday morning, resulted in the death of Engineer Dick Ledford. He jumped from the engine when he saw that a collision was inevitable, but was caught by a falling car and crushed to death.

Teumseh is recovering from a sensation. A fast young man with a wife and child to support uttered forged notes to the amount of \$1,900 and skipped the county jail. His wife took up the notes and is ready to welcome the prodigal.

The Sutton board of trade has called the attention of the legislature to the importance of developing the coal interests in it. It is a waste of energy to have a lobby to back the interests of the pampered few.

Editor Hyatt, of the North Bend Era, was treated to the stunning surprise of his forty-eighth anniversary of his entrance into the world, last Tuesday evening. One hundred or more friends and neighbors caught him "at home" and presented him with a massive pen and maul sword, typical of the profession.

A year ago Sheriff Fern, of Custer county, took to the state asylum a lunatic named Curtis Bradshaw. On the way to Lincoln Bradshaw swore he would take the sheriff's life at the first opportunity. Last month he escaped from the asylum, but being peaceable was permitted to return to his family. Meeting the sheriff in town last week he extended a friendly hand while the other clutched a revolver in his pocket. The ominous click of the gun saved the officer. He grabbed Bradshaw