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All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE. BUSINESS LETTERS! All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company,

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas. S. S. County of Douglas. S. S. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Mar. 25th 1887, was as follows: turday, Mar, 19......14.725

 Sunday, Mar. 20
 18,675

 Monday, Mar. 21
 14,890

 Tuesday, Mar. 22
 14,315

 Wednesday, Mar. 23
 14,335

 Thursday, Mar. 24
 14,550

 Friday, Mar. 25
 14,505
 Average.....14.428 Subscribed and sworn; to before me this 26th

day of March A. D., 1887. [SEAL] Notary Public.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, 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 March, 1886, 11,557 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for fay, 1886, 12,49 copies; for June, 1886, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,404 copies; for September, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 12,939 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,237 copies; for January, 1887, 16,266 copies; for February, 1887, 14,198 copies.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of March, A. D. 1887, [SEAL.] N. P. Feil, Notary Public.

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Ladies.—Musical and Dramatic.—Singularities.—Advertisements. lades.—Musical and Diameter.

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"Spring, balmy spring," which we heralded last Sunday morning had no reference to this year.

In Canada dynamite bombs are thrown into the "barracks" where the Salvation army conducts services. It is bomb meet bum so to speak.

THE net earnings of the Burlington road, in 1886, show an increase of \$86,000. were not in operation during the year '86.

QUEEN VICTORIA is leading an unusnally gay life here of late. She has recently patronized private circuses and seemed to enjoy herself beyond description. If the aged Queen could only see our Nebraska legislature she would never care to look upon another circus.

ALL disastrous fires have their heroes. There is always some person unduly expited, or some calm, clear-headed philosopher who is ready to risk his own life to save an imperiled woman or a helpless child. The hero of the Buffalo fire was Henry D. Rumsey, of New York, who sacrificed his life to save a little girl from the devouring flames.

MADAME MINNIE HAUK has received from the French government the title and insignia of "Officier de l'Academie" in recognition of her distinguished services for French musical art. This is certainly an eclipse of the greatness thrust upon Colonel William Cody by our governor, or of the title given to Mr. Pullman. America, as we have before had occasion to remark in the clean-cut and characteristic dialect of this rowdy west, is getting to be no slouch.

Ex-SECRETARY MANNING has arrived in England, better for his sea-journey, though the trip was a rough one. It may be that a thorough shaking up is Just what Mr. Manning needed. At all events, it will be very generally hoped that he will find health and a full recuperation of his powers in the quiet retreat in England to which he is going, and be enabled to return in good form to look after the interests in New York of his friend, the president, who will need

THE citizens of Plattsmouth are to be congratulated upon the advent of substantial city improvements. The comletion of a system of waterworks which is to be an occasion of a public demonstration in that city, on the 6th of April, is only the forerunner of other public improvements and enterprises that will contribute to the permanent growth and prosperity of Plattsmouth. Located at one of the gateways into the garden state of the great west, Plattsmouth enjoys advantages which few other cities in Nebraska can boast. Her enterprising eltizens are on the right track now in pushing public improvements, and their efforts are sure to be crowned with suc-

WHEN Humboldt returned from his explorations in Mexico and South America, he expressed himself as charmed with those tropical countries, but could not commend them to white men on account of the vampires, scorpions and tarantulas. Humboldt did not need exare the Amazon and Orinoco to come n contact with this species of poisonous tiles and insects. In these days he ould have found them this side of Pike's Peak. Blood-suckers and scorpions must e very common out there, judging cimens that have recently rested to this section. There is one to habit of stinging himself to death.

Omaha is by no means the only city in America that enjoys an active real estate boom this spring. Booms great and small have become an epidemic in almost every section of America, excepting New England and Canada. The present year has set in with a lively real estate boom in a number of southern cities, notably Nashville, Memphis, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Fort Smith, Little Rock, Denison, El Paso and a number of smaller cities and towns. In all these cities the tidal wave of industrial activity has been followed by extensive speculation in real estate with building and manufacturing projects to give the boom vitality. Speculative investments in southern cities are to a great extent due to an influx of northern and western capital. Then we have the boom on the Pacific coast in which Los Angeles, San Diego and other towns have become centres of attraction for idle and speculative capital. We have booms also north and south of Nebraska. St. Joseph is afflicted with the craze and sells options on lots in real estate bucket shops. Wichita has boomed itself into an imaginary city of half a million people and business lots are selling there at \$2,800 per front foot. Away up in Duluth they have caught the fever for the third or tourth time and the spasm has brought on fabulous prices for lots that will only afford a good roosting place for buzzards. Sioux City, our near neighbor, is booming, and our sister city across the Big Muddy is by no means behind in the race among the booms of '87.

There is this, however, in favor of Omaha, as compared with other booming cities and towns. Her growth is on a substantial basis and her future as the most populous city in the Misssouri valley, not excepting Kansas City, is an assured fact. She is in the very heart of the great American corn bett, and has made tributary to her commerce a vast region that will feed ten millions of people without overtaxing its agricultural and stockraising resources. It is admitted among the best informed and heaviest dealers in meat products at Chicago, that Omaha is destined within ten years to be the largest meat packing centre on the continent. With such a substantial basis for her boom Omaha need have no fear of a reaction, at least so far as inside property is concerned, and the inside is destined to extend at least three miles from the court house. On comparative values of business property the Omaha boom has as yet not been overdone.

Parties who have recently compiled the comparative real estate prices of different cities make the following exhibit: The prices per front foot of the most valnable business property range: Chicago, \$6,000; Cincinnati, Cleveland and San Francisco, \$3,000; St. Louis, \$2,500; Los Angeles, \$2,000; Kansas City and Milwaukee, \$1,750; Minneapolis and St. Paul, \$1,500; Louisville, \$1,200; Omaha, \$1,000, and Denver \$750.

The prices per front foot of the cheapest business property within one mile of the center of business are quoted as follows: Chicago, \$300: St. Louis, \$200; Cincinnati, San Francisco and Los Angeles, \$150; Cleveland, Denver and Minneapolis, \$100; Milwaukee, Omaha and St. Paul, \$75; Kansas City and Louisville, \$60.

The prices per front foot for the most desirable residence prop-erty are quoted as follows: Chicago and Cleveland, \$800; Cincinnati, \$400 to \$600; San Francisco, \$450; Minneapolis, \$300: St. Louis, Kansas City and Milwaukee, \$200; St. Paul, Louisville, Los Angeles, \$150; Omaha, \$100.

These figures may, of course, be slightly inflated or contracted in some localities, but they show the relative effects of the real estate booms and the comparative market values of business and residence property in the cities named. All things considered, the Omaha real estate boom has as yet only kept pace with actual growth and solid improvements.

The Colorado Way.

They have a way out in Colorado of playing fast and loose with men and measures, which common people in this prairie country have not yet learned to admire. During last fall's campaign Church Howe's warmest champion was a high-toned and low society journalist from Denver. He cudgelled every republican that refused to eat Beatrice crow, and read the riot act to the party in general, for declining to stand up for its candidate.

Within less than three months after the election the Colorado scorpion inserted his envenomned stinger into the vitals of the vanquished Nemaha politician, in the following cruel fashion:

"The meanest sneak in the gang was Church Howe, the fellow who lost a district 7,000 republican by 7,000 votes. All last week he was wearying the patience of the opponents of the charter by claiming that he could buy five votes in the senate, and impressing on their minds that if they meant 'business' he was on hand. To-day he said: These people are here to earn their expenses. They are not running on wind."

The vast superiority of Rosewater over the creature was clearly shown in his course. During the fall campaign the BEE told the truth about him in virulent but explicit language. After it he was whining about the attacks and threatening libel suits, criminal and otherwise. His cooler judgment showed him that he did not dare bring a libel suit against anybody. He is not possessed of the sort of character to stand an investigation.

To-day noon he said to Mr. Thurston that he did not see why the railroads should jeopardize their interests by helping out the charter when their gain lay the other way. A ford and said:

"I am opposed to this Omaha charter. There is some money in it for me in the way of contract. If you can get a vote or two declined to continue the conversation, as any decent man would have done under the circumstances. A person who had been called a trimmer, a liar, a political prostitute, and every other name which belongs to the voluble category of my esteemed friend, Rose water, and who, after this, would leg for him because he falled to get money to do otherwise, possesses vast depths of lack of self-respect which are beyond my reach. I had the supreme pleasure of passing by the thing be-fore the vote, and indicating my failure to recognize the fact that it had lungs." * *

A few days later the Colorado reptile made this remark editorially: "Church Howe was in the city yesterday. Up to the time of going to press nothing was

"O. H. R."

February 15, '87.

This was on the 27th of February. Four weeks later, on the 25th of March, the Nemaha prodigal is invited back for a meal of roast yeal and Colorado gravy in

language that would soothe even a more

savage breast than his. We reproduce it exactly as it appears in print from Father Rounds' best dollar and a half per pound U. S. ink.

"The Republican fought too hard for Church Howe last fall to be anxious to stultify itself and attack him without cause. On the contrary, it is glad to hear something in his defense, and equally glad to publish it. The main trouble with him, though, is that he is on too many sides at once. He may mean right, but his methods are much too deep for simple people. They have so many confusions that it is a little hard for an honest man to keep up with them.

As far as Church Howe is personally concerned, we probably voice the opinion of a great many persons in saying that he is exceedingly pleasant. As far as his ability in twisting a legislature is involved it is probably not wrong to assert that he has an unusually active brain. But his methods are rather various. They comprise too much variety. Life is short and art is long, and i is pretty hard to keep up with him.

The Republican is rather pleasantly in clined towards Mr. Howe. But it does not care to be fooled. And it will try not to be fooled. He must drop his cipher if he intends to act with it in the future." The BEE is not very inquisitive, but we

would like to know what this means. We remember Charles Dickens' story of how Oliver Twist was promised by the Artful Dodger all the benefits and priviliges of Fagin's strictly exclusive pickpocket so ciety if he would only drop his cipher and give up his foolish notions about honesty. We wonder whether Church Howe will take advantage of that generous invitation to return to the boon compainship of the Colorado man. Although not given to betting, we will venture the prediction that Church will promptly accept, and drop his cipher if he can only be guaranteed that the \$1,000 he paid last fall for the spontaneous support of the Colorado man and brother will be refunded. They have such funny men and queer ways out in Coloradodon't they?

Purify Those Stimulants. While our law-makers are wrestling with King Faro, prohibition and the Saline land grab, we have by mere accident, stumbled upon one of the provisions of the high licence law which has been overlooked and has remained a dead letter during the past five years. We refer to the clause prohibiting the adulteration of malt and spirituous liquors. Section 13 of the act, provides that every person, whether licensed or not, who "shall intentionally, or otherwise, sell or give away, or direct or permit any person or persons in his employ to sell or give away any malt, spirituous or vingus liquors, which shall be adulterated with strychnine, strontia, sugar of or any other substance, shall forfeit and pay the sum of \$100 for every such offense. An analysis made by a practical chemist shall be deemed competent testimony

under the provisions of this section." We cannot comprehend why the authorities have never tried to enforce this salutory provision of the high-license law. It is in the interest of the honest brewer and liquor rectifier, and if enforced strictly would afford a very important safeguard against the sale of poisonous compounds which are dealt out as pure wines and healthful stimulants, Now that the legislature has been so thoughtful of the health of the people who patronize drug stores by providing a board of pharm acy and regulating the sale of poisons, the city and county officials should see to it that poisonous mixtures shall not be sold as health-preserving stimulants.

The ceremonies connected with the installation of Cardinal Gibbons, at Rome, over his titular church, possess so far as their religious character is concerned only a limited interest. That interest may not indeed be confined to the members of the great denomination in his own country who, it may be supposed, are keenly sensible and duly proud of the distinguished honor that has been conferred upon an American prelate. It is likely that liberal-minded christians of all denominations will in some degree feel that the general cause in which they are concerned has gained by the enlargement of the functions and opportunities of a very able and most worthy churchman. In broadening the field of his powers and his labors, it is to be expected that the emment qualifications which have given Cardinal Gibbons his claim to advancement, and to the earnest and even ardent expressions of affection and confidence from the head of the church, will be employed to wider and better effect than before for the advancement of the faith. In such a promise it is presumed all christian people will feel an interest.

But to the great majority of the people, who will take no account of the religious considerations, as well as to all of those who do, by far the most interesting part of the ceremonies at Rome will be that in which the American cardinal proclaimed with patriotic earnestness and eloquence his devotion to his country, and described the principles which are the glory of the republic. Amid the "pomp and circumstance" of his surroundings, and within a hearing to which free institutions and a republican system of government do not commend themselves as the wisest and best, it was infinitely to the honor of Cardinal Gibbons that he did not forget that he is an American citizen, or hesitate, from policy or other motive, to declare that in that fact he felt "a deep sense of pride and gratitude." No man in a similar situation need have said more, none could have spoken more justly or wisely. In that utterance he has commended himself to the hearts and confidence of the American people regardless of their religious affiliations, and achieved an enduring place in their esteem which no title and no amount of pomp and ceremony could have given

Gladstone's Chief Lieutenant. Among the faw Englishmen upon whom Gladstone can rely for valuable support, Mr. John Morley easily stands first. In ability, in stern adherence to his principles and in the courage to proclaim his opinions, Mr. Morley occupies an advanced position among the English statesmen of this day and is steadily pushing forward. In the battle over Ireland now being fought in parliament he has taken a conspicuous part and carried it with signal judgment and vigor. His arraignment of the government's proposed coercive policy toward Ireland was clear, forcible and intrepid, and although not successful in thwarting the design of the n nistry, will never the less remain a part of the record of the

present house of commons most honora-

Mr. Morely is but forty-nine years old, so that he is still in the very prime of his intellectual powers. He was educated at Oxford, and I in a very liberal sense a scholar. Until he entered politics, Mr. Morley devoted himself to literature, in which he attained distinction. He was for sixteen years the editor of, the Fortnightly Re-view, which reached its highest success and prestige under his editorial management and largely through his own contributions to its pages. In other ways his literary labors have given valuable contributions to the literature of history and biography. It has been said of him that his mind may be divided into two parts, one of which is perpetually balancing the other-one half of his brain being conservative, the other half strongly radical. He is not distinguished as an orator. Admirable as his speeches are as compositions-polished in diction, flashing the finest rhetoric and the most telling epigrams, they make a less favorable impression when heard than when read. But it is not upon acuteness as a politician nor skill as an orator that John Morley is required to depend for popu-

larity or political preferment. It is his strong, earnest and manly championship of the cause of the people that has given Mr. Morley the honorable place he now holds among the leaders of public opinion in Great Britain, and which will certainly advance him to higher honors if he shall keep the faith. The great chieftain whom he now follows cannot hold the leadership many years longer, and when the mantle drops from his shoulders there is no man in England more likely than John Morley to receive ic.

Harvard's New Departure. Harvard college seems determined to keep abreast with the spirit and demands of the age in its sphere of work, and to still lead all other American colleges in recognizing and responding to those conditions and requirements in the broad field of education which are of demonstrated necessity. Among these physical training is no longer of disputed value as one of the most important. Although the chief seats of learning were slow to make any concession to the arguments of its advocates, and yielded reluctantly to its encroachments, there is now no college of any repute in which physical training does not receive attention as an essential and helpful aid to educational work. The proposition that discipline and expansion of the physical functions should go hand-in-hand with the development and improvement of the intellectual faculties no longer encounters the opposition of any distinguished educator, while there are enrolled among its supporters many who were not with its earlier advocates.

But while the wisdom of the principle is thus generally conceded, there are de-fects in the methods of its application which require to be removed. There is looking thoroughly competent instructors. Good athletes can easily be obtained, but good instructors cannot, for a capable instructor must combine the theory of physical training with its practice. It is to supply this demand that Howard college proposes the establishment this summer of a course of physical training for teachers. It has already developed the best system known-a system thoroughly scientific in its character, and to extend this, by furnishing competent and thorough instructors, is the com medable aim of the proposed course. It is the first time any American college has projected an enterprise of this kind, though we believe such instructions are given in some of the larger, colleges of Europe, where indeed physical training has always received more consideration as an adjunct to every college course than in this country. The action of Harvard marks an important step in the progress of physical training, and will doubtless give the principle a vigorous and healthy stimulus in the right direction.

Miss Kate Field's Lecture, Omaha will enjoy a rare treat Tuesday evening in the lecture to be delivered at Boyd's opera house by Kate Field. Few American women possess a wider reputation than Miss Field. She is known to literary men and women wherever the English language is spoken, and has made her mark as one of the ablest and most versatile writers and effective lecturers. As a keen observer of public men and social and political affairs, she has few superiors. Her views upon the great problems which agitate the country are from the practical standpoint. On the Mormon question she is pre-eminently sound and thoroughly informed. She visited Utah expressly to study the different phases of Mormonism and that twin relic of barbarism, polygamy. Her treatment of the "Mormon Monster" from the rostrum is com mended everywhere by press and people as masterly and exhaustive.

AFTER the Buffalo fire a variety of bills were introduced in the New York legislature calculated to secure the safety of guests in hotels. The Commercial Travelers' association submitted one which will doubtless receive favorable attention. It requires every hotel to have a rope in each room above the ground floor so fastened as to hold a weight of 400 pounds, and coiled in plain sight by a window so that any guest who is not blind will be sure to see it. A system of inspection by the city or village authorities is provided for. The solution to this grave problem will only be found in ablute fire-proof buildings.

In New York a woman, Mrs. Rose, has sued her husband for divorce. In her affidavit the plaintiff goes on to say, "Throwing off all restraint of religion and morality, he denied and abjured all faith in the Supreme Being and future life." As a consequence of this Mr. Rose is said to have become profane. Although the once loved and loving couple have lived together for twenty-five years without a jar or mar in their domestic happiness, Mrs. Rose proposes to live away from all profanity. This is a new and

novel complaint. Among the tickets tor 1888 spoken of are "Blaine and Foraker," "Hill and Holman," "Cleveland and Voorhees," "Sherman and Hiscock," "Hawley and Harrison," "Cartisle and Hewitt;" "Blaine and Carr," "Carlisle and Watler," and many others of a less pertinent

possible that no other great man would care to couple his fortunes with the martyred president's son.

WITHIN a very few weeks the roll of employes over all principal railroads will be materially increased, by adding the names of all railroad lawyers, railroad doctors, brass-collar editors, general insurance agents of the railroad lobby, town site sharks, and honorable bilks of high and low degree. Such employes will be entitled to passes, but all other patrons of the road must pay fare.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Senator Voorhees is urging the name of ex-Senator McDonald for a cabinet position. Blaine has been working very hard revising his speeches and papers for publication. The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette is booming ex-Senator Harrison for governor of Indiana.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller Is talked of for the republican nomination for governor of New York next year.

Iowa republicans talk of re-electing all their state officers, but will probably change off a United States senator. The recent visit of Smith M. Weed to Washington revived the story that he is

likely to become secretary of the treasury. New Hampshire political lights think Chandler will be again defeated for the senate through combinations on the part of other candidates. Ex-Governor Foster, of Ohio, considers the

passage of the interstate law the opening step towards complete government control and ownership of railroads and telegraph Massachusetts republicans are trying to

get up a little enthusiasm over the idea that the election in that state this year will be a kind of opening gun for the presidential Ex-Senator Thurman is in Washington, and democrats are very generally expressing

a hope that the president will avail himself of the opportunity to make the acquaintance of a simon-pure democrat. Judge Fontaine Fox, prohibition candidate for governor of Kentucky, modestly remarks that the ticket of which he is the head

is "the best one, morally and intellectually. ever nominated in Kentucky.' Cleveland is said to have shaken hands with more people than any other president We can readily believe this, because within

the last two years nearly the entire democratic party has been to Washington in pur-Ex-Congressman Ben Le Fevre of Ohio is sald to have the inside track for the consul generalship at Paris. The salary is \$6,600, with fees and perquisites of about \$10,000.

Ben is a good man according to the Cleve land standard. He weighs 300 pounds. Mrs. Sarah A. Kelly, the "Bard of Shanty Hill," announces herself as a candidate for the presidency in 1888 upon a poetical platform. Bad as her alleged poetry is, in a competitive contest she could probably distance

the present occupant of the white house. General S. B. Buckner, who aspires to be the democratic candidate for governor of Kentucky, may as well withdraw from the field. His opponents have unearthed and are making much of the damning fact that "he could spare only a pitiful \$100 for the confederate home, but he sent Mrs. Grant his check for \$1,000." That settles Simon Boli-

Very True.

When a man is 25 he knows something; when he is 45 he wishes he knew something. How to Reduce the Surplus. Chicago Times.

It is said that it costs \$900 to fire one of the modern large s'ege guns, and a few such guns owned by the United States government would reduce the surplus if they didn't reduce the enemy.

The Railroad Commission,

Chicago Times. There is no trace of railroad influence in the president's appointments for the interstate commerce commission. The commission looks on railroad corporations, it is said much as Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska does. The Senator Hoars and the Jay Goulds of the country probably won't like it.

An Error Corrected.

Through an error in the wording of a dispatch from Lincoln, Nebraska, printed in the Times of February 21, the idea was conveyed that a resolution had been adopted excluding Mr. E. Rosewater from the floor of the legislature for the remainder of the session. A resolution to this effect was introduced in the lower house, but was tabled.

Heating Cars by Steam.

Public sentiment has just impelled one at least of the great trunk lines to abolish stoves in cars and try the experiment of heating by steam. This line is the New York Central That road claims to be entirely satisfied with the new scheme. Now if the oil lamp should be eliminated the dangers of railroad trave. would be materially lessened.

Little Nell. Written for the Sunday Bee by Lu B. Cake. My little Nell! God bless the child! Yes, John, you have a home; I've been a dreadin' all along To see this hour come. For Nell's our baby' John; she's all That's left to wife and me. Our bonnie lass! without her here What would the old home be? Don't mind it, John; I'm womanish

About my little Nell. Yes, yes, I know, I know you will You'll always use her well-She's tender, John, a snowy lamb I've carried on my breast, That's kept my old heart warm so long Been fondled and caressed, And sheltered from the storms so well She'll need a love-kept fold.

And we are gettin' old; She'll need a stron; arm by-and-by; Perhaps 'tis just as well That she should go away from us As us from little Nell. Let's see; the house is roomy, John, There's only wife and me, There's plenty here and welcome, too,

For you and Nell, you see.

Our year's are gettin' few,

The nights are gettin' long to us,

We'd like to have our Nellie near

I know it, John, you're good and true,

Until she's left to you. The farm has got too big for me, The hands want leadin' well, So you ban take the for ard plow And I'll stay back with Nell. God bless you, then; come right along, My little Nell is yours; You'd better go and tell her John; I'll see about the chores.

Why the Machine Howls.

Rosewater continues to feed the old machine managers on something worse than "cold wittles," and stings them unmercifully as he exposes the rottenness and corruption of the gang of sharks that continues to dictate legislation, and make the state a bye word and a laughing stock. Oh, how they and less permanent character. Yet, in all this grand array the name of Robert Lineoln finds no place. It may be barely he never prophesied good unto me, but al-

ways evil." Talk don't kill Rosewater, but Rosewater's talk and the REE are aimed squarely at corruption and that is why the machine howis at his tail twisters.

Railroad Passes. Philadelphia Inquirer

The discussion of the railroad pass que tion is having at least one good effect. It i making legislators show their constituents how much they value these favors, and how much they are willing to do in return for them. In revenge for cutting of passes in Illinois a bill has been already introduced in the legislature making all railroad fares two cents a mile, instead of three, as at present.

SUNDAY GOSSIP.

THE tearing down of the old United States National bank building to make room for a magnificent modern structure removes one of the oldest landmarks in Omaha. foundation was laid in the fall of 1854, and the building was completed in the spring of 1855. It was built by Jesse Lowe.

"I had my law office in the northwest cornerroom of the first floor of that building in 1855," said Hon. A. J. Poppleton, "and I went to house-keeping in the southwest corner room. There was a central hall, and the Western Exchange Fire and Marine Insurance company had its banking room on the east side of this hall. It was in this hallway that United States Marshal Eli R. Doyle was accidentally killed by falling down stairs. He and his family lived in the upper story. I occupied my rooms in that building about three months. 1 then moved my law office to a one-story brick building, which I had erected for that purpose. The site is now covered by Snyder's butcher shop. At the same time I took up my residence in a new dwelling house at the northeast corner of Fifteeenth street and Capitol avenue, where the exposition building now stands. When I moved out of the bank building Leroy Tuttle took my rooms. He was cashier of the bank, and afterwards was for a time reasurer of the United States.'

Another old landmark that has recently disappeared before the march of improvement was the brick building at the northeast corner of Farnam and Thirteenth streets, where the Merchants' bank building is now going up. It was a two-story brick structure and was built in 1859 by Pundt & Koenig. grocers, who began business in Omaha in 1856. Mr. Pundt is still engaged in the grocery trade, and has the honor of being the oldest groceryman in Omaha.

The three new bank buildings now in course of erection within one block of each other, are to be very substantial fire-proof structures. The aggregate cost of these build-ings will be in the vicinity of \$700,000. This is a straw which indicates the solid basis upon which the growth of Omaha is founded.

"My attention was first attracted to Omaha through the utterances of George Francis Train," remarked ex-Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, while in this city the other day. "Train was a remarkable man during the days of his mental vigor. I always admired him. His predictions about Omaha years ago have been more than verified. I would suggest to the people of Omaha that they ought to erect a monument in honor of Train, who did more than any other man to bring the place into prominence during its infancy.'

"I saw by the dispatches the other day that a boat load of young naval officers attached to the training ship, Saratoga, was upset in San Fernando auchorage, near Trinidad," remarked a Washington gentleman yesterday. "One of the drowned was Albert Taylor Cowie, whose father is Colonel George Cowie, an old Iowa soldier, and for many years head of the consular bureau of the treasury. He had four sons in the navy, and a fatality seemed to attach to them. The eldest, James, was lost on the illfated Oneida, that was run down by a British vessel in the Pacific. The other two ad narrow escapes at sea and if they are now in the service will most probably meet fates as direful as their brothers'. So convinced was the mother of these young men that they were doomed to would never consent to any of her children going on water voyages, much less becoming attached to the navy. This was notably so in the case of her son. John D, who had charge of the famous delegation of Japanese dignitaries who visited this country some years ago. He was appointed by the government to manage the American trip of the party. He performed his duty so well and pleased the orientals so highly that the latter offered him a leading position under the Japanese government-in fact one that would make him wealthy and prominent for life. Few young men have ever had a greater opportunity tendered them. John D. refused, however, in deference to his mother's wishes, for the acceptance of the position would entail an ocean trip. He is new a leading official of a bureau of the United States treasury and like all members of his family is a favorite in Washing-

"IT looks as if all the real estate firms in the city would have base ball clubs in the field this season," remarked an old knight of the willow. "This movement is for advertising purposes of course. The first time the ball and bat were ever prominently used in this way was when the Hop Bitters company o Rochester, N. Y., put a nine in the field. It was a strong team, including Andy Leonard, the famous left fielder of the old Cincinnati Red Stockings: Dug Allison, the champion catcher of the same old organization; Alec McKinnon,a first baseman of note now playing; John Manning, one of Harry Wright's old Boston champions; Tim Murnan, a famous fielder, and others' The scheme didn't work, however, for all outside clubs would not recognize the name of 'Hop Bitters,' neither would the press. The club was always called 'Rochester,' and consequently not serving the end desired, soon disbanded. This firm was also prominent in arranging several rowing matches between Hanlan and Courtney, notably that at Chautauqua lake, where the 'sawed-boat figured,' and that at Washington."

A Wicked City.

The licentions pictures and caricatures which are now exhibited in the shops and kiosques on the boulevards are be coming so thoroughly indecent, writes a Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph, that even Parisians, who are by no means Puritans or prudes, are con-strained to ery out against the obscene display. Everywhere nude figures are to be seen, while the venders of disgusting cards and erotic newspapers ply their trade on the boulevards with absolule impunity. The latest production of the porographic order is an engraving of a naked priest with a rope round his and the latest production of the latest programmant of the latest production of t neck. The letter press accompanying the picture is disgustingly naturalistic, and has reference to the recent scandal of the Abbe Roussel and the girl Har-

Tips About Tailors. Never troubled with fits-A poor tailor. A cust-'em tailor-one who can't col-The tailor is a man of leisure. His work

is always dun. It is bad enough to break party ties, but it isn't haif so embarrassing as to have them work around under your ear It is quite true that God made man, but it is not so certain that the would be able to identify some of His work when the tailor had got through with it.

Tailors are naturally proud of their good fits, but young men on the streets who have not paid for their clothes are quite nervous when a tailor looks at them admiringly.

MORMON MARY'S MARRIAGE.

Sad Fate of a Girl Who Wanted a Gentile Husband.

MIDNIGHT AND SELF-MURDER

Church of the Latter Day Saints and its Tyranny-Romance of the Jericho Valley in Utah.

A Utah correspondent writing under

date of March 2, says: Sixteen years ago Samuel Bates, a Mormon, then the possessor of two wives, Ann and Jane, the latter being childless, took Mary Lee, an orphan, to bring up according to the rites of the Church of the Latter Day Saints. As Ann had many children to comfort her the babe was placed in charge of Jane, a devout Mormon, herself born in the faith. Mary Lee's parents were from England. Her mother was a delicate little woman, well remembered here as a tearful and unhappy person. Times were hard with them when they first appeared here, and they grew harder for some reason. Just as her husband was about to take a second wife, evidently against the wishes of the companion of his youth, he was killed in a snow slide, and three months after that his widow died, some said of a broken heart, leaving little Mary alone in the world. Samuel Bates was something of a man among the Mormons. He was called Brother Bates. His first wife was a hard, coarse woman, but Jane, to whom the little orphan went, was tender, rather goodlooking, and filled with a stern and unbending faith in the divinity of her religion and a determination to "live" it to the end. The child which thus fell to her partook of her dead mother's dispotion. As she grew to womanhood she became fair to a degree not often seen in these parts, but in spirit she was gloomy, sad and reticent. Surrounded by Mor-mons and taught by the pious Jane, she became almost a fanatic on the subject of religion herself, and readily accepted all that was instilled into her mind as the

all that was instilled into her mind as the inspiration of the Lord.

A year or two ago Mary Lee became acquainted with a young man living in a mining camp not far from here, a Gentile, of course, as no Mormon delves for gold and silver. The youth, Seth Bentley by name, rarely lost an opportunity to pay the girl little attentions, and at length it became the rumor that he was her acbecame the rumor that he was her accepted lover. She would stroll away to the foot-hills to meet him, of evenings they would be seen by the mountain brook which winds through the town, and on Sunday afternoons, particularly when Brother Bates was away from home, they would be riding or walking together. Jane made no opposition to the intimacy, but when Brother Bates' attention was called to the matter he felt it was his duty to interfere. Little by little Jane's mind was won over to his way of thinking, though at first she had been unsuspecting. Bentley was for-bidden the house, and the girl was told that she must never meet him again. But they met after this, not as a result of Mary's disobedience, but by reason of Bentley's persistence. He found her one day last summer down by the brook, and when she would have run from him he caught her, and, holding her closely, he told her of his affection for her, and entreated her to become his wife, and in return received some encouragement From that time on they met occasionally, unknown to Brother Bates or Jane.
In September Brother Bates went to New Mexico on an exhortation tour, and when he returned in October he brought

when he returned in October he brought back with him a Mormon elder named Cratty, who, seeing Mary Lee, bethought him that he would like to take another wife, his fifth, and he accordingly broached the subject to her on the second day after his arrival. The girl repelled him with horror, but he pressed his suit, but at length brought Brother Bates to his assistance. At first Jane opposed the proposition. She was a sincere Mormon, but her affection for her toster child got the better of her faith for a time, and until she could be faith for a time, and until she could be placated Elder Cratty had to hang his harp on the willow. The means resorted to to bring Jane to see the error of her ways are familiar to all who have had intercourse with the strange people inhabit these valleys. Brother Bates had a vision. Then Elder Cratty had a vision. Then a bishop who was passing through Jericho valley had a vision. Then the Sunday school superintendent, the Sunday school teachers, and the local elders and missionaries had visions. By a singular concensus of opinion all had seen the same thing. Mary Lee was God's choice for Elder Cratty's wife. Still the girl, most of the time in tears, like her unhappy mother, dead sixteen years, shrank from the proffer of the visitor and her foster mother, the kindly but super-stitious Jane, still demurred, though growing weaker and weaker in her oppo-

The vision failing of the desired effect, Elder Cratty and Brother Bates went up into the mountains some time last month and, fasting for fourteen days and nights, they wrestled with the Lord, and at the end of their vigil they were rewarded by seeing a great light and hearing a voice from heaven saying that Elder Cratty should take Mary Lee to wife, and that further delay would be both unseemly and displeasing to the Lord. With this revelation and the further assurance that a spirit had appeared unto Cratty in that a spirit had appeared unto Cratty in a vision saying that if Mary Lee would marry him she would receive the requisite affection for her husband by praying for it in the temple, the two wended their way homeward and communicated to way homeward and communicated to Jane the result of their prayes and fastings. In the face of such undoubted evidence of the Lord's approval that good woman could say no more, and taking the girl to one side she advised her to give up her Gentile lover and cling to the husband selected for her by God, who had promised his servants that if she did not promised his servants that if she did not ove him now the spirit would confer great and surpassing affection upon her

at her nuptials.

Mary Lee's own faith was strong and her inclination to follow the teachings of her religion was great; but it took many more interviews to bring her to admit that she had decided to obey the command. When she at last gave her consent there was much joy in Jericho Valley and a great company was made up ley, and a great company was made up to go along with the wedding party to the temple. They were to start by wag-ons on a Monday morning.

ons on a Monday morning.

When the sun came up over the mountain range that morning it saw Mary Lee down by the brook, revolver in hand, stone dead. She had risen during the night, and having sought a secluded spot where she and Bentley often met, she had taken her appealat once to the Judge of all earth. Her religion would not permit her to marry the man of her choice, and her womanhood revolted against the alliance which, according to earthly inalliance which, according to earthly in-terpretation, the unseen powers had ar-

ranged for. A citizen of Ionia, Mich., rang the bell at a house when he called, and then stood patiently on the iron doorstep until the slow servant opened the door. Then he turned pale and cried out that he was paratyzed; for when he tried to walk he could not move. He felt better just as soon as he discovered that his wet boots had frozen to the left. had frozen to the iron step as he stood