THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION : Daily (Morning Edition) including Sunday
BEE, One Year.
For Bix Months
The Omaha Sunday BEE, mailed to any
address, One Year.

OMAHA OPPICE, NO. 314 AND 315 PARNAM STREET, NEW YORK OPPICE, ROOM CS. TRIBUNG RULLDING, WASHINGTON OPPICE, NO. 513 POURTEENTH STREET.

CORRESPONDENCE: All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the Ed-TOR 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. Geo. B. Tzschnek, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending April 8th, 1887, was as
 follows:
 14.730

 Saturday. April 2
 18.950

 Sunday. April 3
 18.950

 Mpnday. April 4
 14.965

 Thesday. April 5
 14.345

 Wednesday. April 6
 14.325

 Thursday. April 7
 14.365

 Friday. April 8
 14.330

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

THE people of Texas are praying for rain. A boom and a drought can never go hand-in-hand.

GOVERNOR HILL has vetoed the Crosby high license bill. It is hard to tell what a man with a boom will not do.

Advices from Queenstown state that emigrants are leaving for the United States at the rate of from four to five thousand per week.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL VILAS will vigit the west this month. If he wishes to see a real live city, let him come to the geographical center of the United States.

WEBSTER defines "chump" as a short thick, heavy piece of wood. The only difference between the real and a legis lative chump is that the latter can breathe.

THE telegraph yesterday recorded an other attempt to assassinate the czar. Unless Alexander intends to adopt the stage he might as well call off his advertising agent.

A FEDERAL judge in Oregon has knocked out the first section of the interstate bill. It would not be at all surprising if he would like to knock out the remaining sections.

THE big DesMoines distillery has been sold to the Northwestern Distiller's pool, and will be closed for a term of years. This naturally causes much dissatisfaction at Iowa's capital city.

A LOUISVILLE, Kentucky woman was fined five dollars the other day for screaming "Ah, there," on the streets. It would never do for Sam Jones to preach in cultured Louisville.

THE Connecticut legislature has passed a law prohibiting the Pinkerton detectives from operating in that state, as special police. Their last work there was to kill three inoffensive boys.

JEFF DAVIS has declined an invitation to visit St. Louis in June. The petticoated hero of the lost cause is behaving himself grandly here of late. He appre ciates, it seems, that there is an end to human endurance.

A NEBRASKA editor has been arrested for giving a friend a drink of liquor on election day. This shows the advantage of attending strictly to your own business. Had the editor drank the liquor himself, the humiliating arrest would never have been made.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has finally promised to visit St. Louis. When he pays Jay Gould the 35 cents extra for crossing the bridge to get into the old town Mr. Cleveland will see where he missed it not appointing a western man on the inter state commission.

Ir certainly is time to bring the Mrs. Jame Brown Potter boom to an end. Her dismal failure, of course, carries with it a moral. It will teach ambitious women with little money and a very ordinary understanding of elecution that it requires talent to make a successful ac-

HOFFMAN, the Nebraska train-wrecker, was found guilty, there being scarcely any attempt at defense. Now then for a penalty commensurate with the crime of which he was guilty .- St. Joe Herald.

Mr. Hoffman will be hanged at Nobraska City, July 23. Nebraska has few criminals compared with Missouri. And the few we have are not here long.

IT is now thought that the Kansas prohibition law is perfect. Under the provisions of the new act a druggist can sell liquors only for medicinal and manufacturing purposes, and to do this he must first obtain the signatures of twenty-five men and twenty-five women. He must be a graduate in pharmacy, of good moral character, have a stock of goods exclusive of liquors valued at not less than \$1,000, and he must not himself use intoxicants as a beverage. He must also give a bond in the sum of \$1,000 for faithful compliance with the law. The man who purchases the liquor must obtain a permit from the county judge, which is furnished free of charge providing the applicant makes affidavit that the liquor is to be used as medicine, stating under oath the nature of the disease. This is certainly iron-clad, and will go a long

way in solving the question of the ago,

"Does prohibition prohibit?"

The True and the Patthless. When the legislature convened on the 3d of January last there was a clear working majority of men in the house pledged and elected to support General Van Wyck, the people's choice for senator and to legislate on the apti-monopoly issues in accord with the mandate of the constitution and the interests of the people. Every attempt to combine the railway and jobbers' factions in organizing the house, proved a signal failure, and the graceful capitulation to the popular

n ot be handled by the lobby. the middle of January the insidious and corrupting machinery which the railroaders and jobbers had se in motion, manifested its influence. Men who had come to Lincoln under the most sacred pledges and solemn obligations wavered in their faith and betrayed their trusts under the most firmsy of pretexts. Men who had called high heaven to witness that they would not accept or receive any bribe or valuable thing from any person or corporation for any vote they would give or withhold as members became guilty of rank perjury and treason

choice for speaker, was only made be-

cause the majority at that juncture could

to the people. After the infamous sell-out of VanWeyk the scoundrels who had violated their oaths and obligations were reinforced from the ranks of the venal and weakling members until the house toward the last, became a mere degraded mob, doing the bidding of the hireling lobby and the railroad bosses who had debauched them

with bribes and liquor. We have already divided the sheep from the goats in the review of the upper branch of the legislature, and placed each member before his constituents in the light in which he appeared to the eyes of impartial observers.

We shall now complete the task and do justice to the faithful and loyal, and fearlessly hold up to popular exceration the dishonest, untrustworthy and unprincipled.

In the first class, we can commend as among the tried and true, Speaker Harlan and Representatives Andres, Baily, Ballard, Barrett, Bently, Bick, Cameron Dempster, Ellis, Ewing, Gamble, Gilmore, Harrison, Heimrod, Horst, Jeary, Keiper, Lord, Matthieson, McConaughy, Overton, Raymond, Rief, Satchell Schwab, Simms, Smyth, Tracy, Truesdel Turner, Tyson, Underhill, Wetherald,

Wilson, Wolenweber and Wright. Mr. Harlan is a man of the most unswerving integrity and unyielding devotion to principle. He was beset from the start with numberless obstacles, and manfully fought for railway legislation that would afford relief. He took a very active part on the floor in opposing many bad measures and urging needed legislation. Even after the house had degenerated into a mob, his mistakes in one or two instances in appointment of com-

mittees, were largely due to his anxiety to appear fair to all factors. Mr. Andres was not a blind partisan, but voted his convictions. He represented the laboring classes faithfully and was an intelli-

gent and painstaking member. Mr. Bally is an honest straightforward nan who stood by Van Wyck from beginning to end and nearly always voted right, but was often subject to much pressure by the railroad banker lobbyist, Bostwick.

Mr. Ballard was among the truest and most faithful men in the legislature, and made an excellent record throughout. Mr. Barret acquitted himself nobly toward als pledges on the senatorial issues, but taken

dangerously sick soon after, he was kept from his seat during balance of the session Mr. Bentley was a quiet, firm, and intelligent member. His integrity is unimpeach-

Mr. Bick proved himself as loyal and reliable this time as he had done in former sessions. He stood throughout as a true representative of the people.

Mr. Cameron is not a man of many words but he always stood up and voted for the right and may be depended on. Mr. Dempster was one of the most clear

eaded, fearless and faithful representatives in the house. He talked and voted his convictions and lived up to his obligations. Mr. Ettis, although not a man of very grea learning, proved himself to be trustworthy

on the vital issues. Mr. Ewing was quiet, dignified and always

Mr. Gamble was true to his constituents and is recorded right on nearly all questions. Mr. Gilmore is a man of more than ordinary ability, and his record this time was as good as it was at the session ten years ago, when he was known as honest Joe Gilmore. Mr. Harrisou was a very creditable repre-

sentative, and reliable on all vital issues. Mr. Heimrod was as firm as the everlasting rocks on every vital issue, and made a brave and manly fight against jobs, steals and extravaçant appropriations.

Mr. Horst is as true as steel; never was

ered in his support of measures calculated to improve the condition of the producers, an was at all times an outspeken opponent of obbery and extravagance. Mr. Jeary was a very intelligent, painstak

ng and faithful member. Mr. Kelper was one of the most well in formed, clear-headed and reliable men in the egislature. He has a very exemplary rec

Mr. Lord acted out the piedges of his con stituents in good faith and was always to be relied on for proper legislation. Mr. Matthieson withstood all the pressure

of his corporate employers and maintained his reputation for integrity throughout. Mr. McConsughy was one of the few me elected in opposition to Van Wyck, who bore himself reputably, and was free from the sus Mr. Overton made a very commendable

record.

Mr. Raymond was the only representative from Laneaster in the house who was in no way tied up with jobs and steals, and whose skirts are perfectly clean from the taint of corruption

Mr. Rief proved himself to be a man of courage and the highest integrity. He always called things by their right names, which subjected him to the jeers of the rogues who could not repress nor control him. He is eccentric but knows the difference between a hawk and a handsaw.

Mr. Satchell proved himself to be reliable steadfast and honest. Mr. Schwab was a very quiet but useful and honest representative.

Mr. Simms represented the wishes of his constituents with fidelity from beginning to Mr. Smyth was one of the brightest and most elequent members. He made a record, and antagonized the obbers and railroad lawyers

with - great and effect. He sometimes fought too hard but most of the time for the right. Mr. Tracy made an excellent record as representative of the laboring and producing

Mr. Truesdel was in the main honest and Mr. Turner carried out the wishes of

nstituents to the best of his ability. Mr. Tyson was always at his post as an un flinching advocate of the best interest of the Mr. Underhill stood manfully by the pen

ple who elected him. Mr. Wetherald was a very intelligent and

upright member, whose votes were given fearlessly for the restriction of corporate mono oly and extravagant appropriations.

Mr. Wilson went back to York county with the consciousness that he had discharged his duty faithfully to the best of his ability. Mr. Wollenweber discharged his obliga-

tions with unswerving integrity. Mr. Wright was a very quiet but honest and loyal representative. His mistakes were those of inexperience and never intentional.

In the second class we group members who made a fair record but proved weak kneed or unreliable on vital issues, and were more or less under the control of corporation influence or appropriation traders. Among these were Messrs. Abrahamson, Aiken, Alexander, Andrews, Babcock, Cannon, Cole, Cope, Craig, Diller, Dickinson, Eggleston, Eisley, Fox, Frantz, Fuchs, Gafford, Green, Hayden, Kenney, King, Knox, Latta, Liesveld, McGrew, Miller, Minnix, Norris, Simanek, Sweet, Thornton, Veach, Wardlaw, Withelmson, Watson, Yutzy and Young.

Mr. Abrahamsen is in the main honest but easily misted by political associates who trained with the railroad and jobbers' looby. Mr. Akin is a second edition of Mr. Abra-

hamson; was chiefly influenced by Ages.
Mr. Alexander would be called a chump by some persons. He bobbed up and down between Church Howe and Tom Majors. He violated his pledges in the senatorial choice. Mr. Andrews acted honorably excepting in trades with the appropriation combine.

Mr. Babcock was very much the same sort of a man as the two arst named in this class. Mr. Cannon was a double-ender, playing fast and loose between the lines, not to be depended on. Mr. Cole exhibited a disposition to act

honorably and squarely, but was more or less handleapped by appropriation schemes and his proclivities to train with the railroad-Jim Laird crowd. Mr. Cope was rather dull, and while ordi-

narily honest, cast most of his votes with the

railroad and jobber element. Mr, Craig maintained his reputation up to within a few days of adjournment, when he weakened and became subject to peculiar in-

Mr. Diller would make a good running mate of Cannon, with slight variations. Mr. Dickinson, as one of the representatives of Lancaster county, made a tolerably fair record considering that he was tied down to trades with jobbers and claimants in exchange for votes on appropriation bills. Mr. Eggleston was also staggering under a

heavy load of Lancaster jobs and railroad Mr. Eisley is an upright man but in his anxiety to bull through the Norfock insane asylum appropriations fell in with the jobbers toward the end.

Mr. Fox professed to have good intentions but voted and trained with the jobbers and frauds. Mr. Frantz was the dummy of Tobe Castor the B. & M. right of way boss, and never

moved far away from his associations. Mr. Fuchs is most decidedly unreliable. Mr. Gafford was posing a good deal of the time as a man of high integrity, but was

quietly playing into the hands of the railroad gang and appropriation grabbers. Mr. Knox may not be dishonest but no was so completely under the control of the

railroads and boodlers that we can only excuse his conduct on the ground of imbecility caused by advanced age. Mr. Green, as his name implies, was very verdant and easily influenced in the wrong

Mr. Hayden was competent, but more or less under the railway influence. He was mainly opposed to reckless appropriations but was the champion of the saline land

Mr. Kenney is a blatherskite and ready too of the bad elements of the lobby. Mr. King was a stick and wrong most of

Mr. Latta was disposed to be fair, but ould not always be relied or Mr, Liesveld labored under the same bur-

ien that weighed down Mr. Eggleston. Mr. McGrew is an able but very unreliable nember and like his colleague, Alexander, wavered between the influences of the two Nemaha county tricksters.

Mr. Miller may be regarded a sort of backslider on the railroad issue. While enjoying general confidence he dodged many important questions and votes.

Mr. Minnix was strictly honest and reliable in the main, except when yielding to pressure on appropriation bills with which his county was tied.

Mr. Norris made professions of honesty but was generally untrustworthy. Mr. Simanek is a well meaning but rathe weak sister. In many questions he was dis-

posed to do right, but was sometimes misled owing to a lack of nerve. Mr. Sweet was very quiet, but always could be depended on to go wrong at the critical

time. He always trained with the corpora tion gang and the jobbers. Mr. Thornton was one of the well-meaning but poorly informed men. He was an ardent admirer and follower of the bell-wether of

the judiciary boodlers. Mr. Veach was mainly disposed to do

right, but at times was weak and unreli-Mr. Wardlaw was very much a pattern after V each. Mr. Wilhelmson is very thick around the

ears. During the first part of the session he was the dummy of Jim Paul and in the latter part he was in tow of Frank Walters. Mr. Watson made a good fight dur-

ing the senatorial contest, but found himself in the railroad camp before the session was half over. His influence as a leader was rather pernicious than otherwise, more especially in connection with appropriation Mr. Yutsy was common place, uncertain nd unreliable .

Mr. Young disappointed his friends by falling into bad company and yielding to their influence when he was expected to be

The third class, made up of railroad men who were strictly honest in other respects, was "precious small." Mr. White has the honor of being the only representative of this rare species.

He opposed all improper or extravagant appropriations, bogus claims and jobs. The last group or black-list comprises men who have proved themselves utterly untrustworthy and dangerous as law makers. This class includes Messrs. Agee, Baird, Bowman, Brown, Caldwell, Crane, Fenton, Fuller, Garry, Marshall, McCann, McKenna, Newcomer, Newton,

Wilsey and Whitmore. Mr. Agee was defautly a corporation chau oion, and just the kind of a man to play into

Nichol, Peters, Pemberton, Randall, Rus-

sell, Shamp, Slater, Sullivan, Pingle,

the hands of the jobbers' lebby.

Mr. Baird betrayed his constituents on the enatorial issue, and made a most disgraceful record all the way through.

Mr. Bowman was a sleek rascal, who put his acknowledged abilities as a lawyer to bad

Mr. Brown is a disolute corporation capper without a spark of decency or honor. Mr. Caldwell was a frothy fraud without a single redeeming quality. For further particulars see our explanation of charge against judiciary committee.

Mr. Crane took great pride in his associa tion with the boodle gang and was at the legslature for revenue only. Mr. Fenton played into the hands of the

railroads and jobbers whenever his vote was

Mr. Fuller was the most blatent blatherskite and fraud that ever held a seat in the house. He always fumed like a madman and

voted like a rogue.

Mr. Garvey was a black sheep from Omaha, and grossly misrepresented his constituents. Mr. Marshall proved a traitor to every pledge he made before the election and from

beginning to end trained with the monopolists and frauds. Mr. McKenna sold himself and the people

out for the seat to which he was never

Mr. McCann stood in with the jobbers boodlers and brass collared monopolists. He was reputed to be on the make and his course fully justified the prevailing opinion. Mr. Newcomer was very bad when sober

and much worse when in his normal coudition. He would have made a mate for Senator Vandemark if he had been in the upper Mr. Newton came in with fair professions

which were belied by his desertion of Van Wyck, and the record he made after the senatorial contest. Mr. Nichol never pretended to remember any of his piedges or obligations to his con-

stituents. While strictly temperate, he was super latively bad. Mr. Peters was always in close communion and active sympathy with all the worst elements and while keening up a show of respectability was at all times a ready tool of

the corporate lobby.

Mr. Pemberton is a man very much after the style of Mr. Peters, excepting more so. Mr. Randall was a noisy hypocrite and imposter, always pretending to be actuated by high moral principles and never failing to get down to the low level of the oil room

tween decency and combined roguery. Mr. Russell was a traitorous Pharlsee who played the spy in the Van Wyck camp, and gave aid and comfort to the senator's enemies and kept his record clear to deceive his constituents. This confidence game he kept up throughout the session. His intimacy with boodiers, jobbers and railroad cappers was an open secret, while his collusion with the gambling conspirators was cunningly concealed.

lisciples when it came to a square issue be

Mr. Shamp was a sort of a jobber with railroad attachments.

Mr. Slater was the most audacious among the judiciary conspirators. He started out with the conspiracy on the senatorial issue. and became bold enough toward he last to solicit bribes. His career was thoroughly disreputable.

Mr. Tingle who conducted himself honorably at the opening of the session, tell from grace soon after the senatorial contest and trained with the boodle gang. His record toward the last was extremely disre-

Mr. Sullivan was a bright young man, but his conduct was that of a railroad attorney, and belonged to the gang who called at railroad headquarters for instructions nearly every day of the session. While sound on some immaterial issues, he recorded himself with the jobbers and claim-fr and supporters most of

the time. Mr. Wilsey was a very tit colleague for Agee, with a slight difference in favor of Agee for reliability.

Mr. Whitmore's career in the late session was noted for insincerity of purpose and double dealing. His conduct in the senatorial contest was simply infamous, and his subsequent course was a masterly effort of carryin; water on both shoulders.

Uniform Sidewalks for Omaha. One of the most valuable recommendations embodied in the report of the late city engineer is that with regard to the construction of sidewalks. Everybody who desires to see Omaha a metropolitan city in fact, as well as in name, must concede that our streets must be materially improved by uniform and substantial sidewalks. At present Omaha can truthfully boast of being the most ele gantly paved city in the west, but our wretched sidewalks are an eyesore and a

public nuisance. There is scarcely a single block in the whole city that has sidewalks constructed to grade and of durable material. Under the present method each property owner builds just such a sidewalk as suits himsometimes above and sometimes below grade, and of such width as suits him. We can point to blocks where property commands from \$1,000 to \$1,200 per front foot, whose owners are too stingy to build a decent sidewalk, and in many instances have left patches of mud four feet wide between the curbstone and their buildings. This disgraceful state of affairs is largely due to the negligence of the board of public works and the worthlessness of the street commissioner. These officers, even under the present system could have compelled the property owners to comply with the sidewalk ordinances, which require uniform sidewalks of durable material on our

payed streets. The most effective way of securing uniform sidewalks of materials authorized by ordinance, is suggested by the late engineer. Let the city contract for building and repairing all sidewalks, just as the paving, guttering and curbing of the streets. The board of public works should designate the various materials with which the sidewalks may be built, advertise for proposals on each of these materials and let the contract to the lowest responsible bidder. Have the contractors lay the sidewalks under the direction of the city engineer and tax the cost against each lot abutting. Under this system sidewalks would all be laid to grade, of material best adapted for each street, uniform in width and without jogs at each connecting sidewalk or crossing. Another advantage would be that the non-resident property owner or the man who is too stingy to build a decent sidewalk would not have to be coaxed to make a needed improvement, which would afford convenience to the public and make our sidewalks as safe and cleanly as the center of the paved streets now is. We hope that the present council will enact an ordinance that will effect this much-needed change in sidewalk construction. The new charter gives the council ample authority and it should be exergised without delay.

III-Advised Projects.

There has been much talk from time to time about building another story under the Douglas county court house, and there have been foolish schemes to build a tunnel from the street level to the basement of the building, to accommodate people who get tired of climbing the stone stair way. All such projects seem to us a waste of brain tissue and breath. The most practical, as well as the least expensive project that suggests itself to any intelligent observer, would be the construction of east and west wings to the main building, which would afford an entrance on the levels of Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. These wings would not in any way detract from the architectural beauty and design of the present building, which

would become the centre of the structure. Built from the same material and in the same style they would give the court house a more imposing appearance, and make it one of the handsomest public buildings in America. With elevators in each end, visitors or parties who had business in the building would be accommodated. The construction of these wings would hardly cost more than putting another story under the present structure, which at best would be extra hazardous. Being four stories in height, each wing would afford more office room than could possibly had in the proposed additional story under the building. It would not be necessary to build and finish both these wings at the same time, so that the expense could be carried over saveral

We make these suggestions, not with a view of having the building of these wings begun this year, but merely to show the folly of agitating the construction of another story under the court house or tunneling into it.

In a Nut Shell. Months ago we urged upon our merchants, manufacturers and real estate owners the imperative necessity of taking some action that would improve our traffic facilities with sections of the state that should be tributary to Omaha, but from which we are cut off by the rainbow railroad system. While the situation is by no means as alarming as it is pictured the peculiar interpretation of the interstate commerce law by the railroads forces the issue and compels prompt and concerted action of the jobbing and manufacturing interests that center here. The most effective remedy at this juncture must be the pooling of freight shipments upon such railroads as are giving Omaha fair treatment.

This, of course, is more in the nature of a temporary expedient than a permanent solution of the problem with which Omaha is contending. Followed up by the proposed entrance of the Milwaukee road into Omaha, and its extension into the territory monopolized by the Burfington and Northwestern systems, Omaha would have permanent relief from discriminative tariffs and policies prejudicial to her interests.

A LOUAL paper has just discovered that the Union Pacific railroad is discriminating against Omaha, With a boast of unparalleled enterprise it is prepared to prove that the Union Pacific receives lumber billed from Chicago and carries it to interior Nebraska points at a less through rate than is demanded from Chicago to Omaha. The statement is also made that the Union Pacific is unwillingly forced into such unfair treatment of our jobbers. Such prattle partakes of the nature of ancient history, as President Charles Francis Adams would say. Read the BEE files of ten years ago.

WE still hear about the decline of this paper from readerless sheets that have a free-gift, back-yard circulation, but its forty-three (43) carries who deliver the BEE in Omaha, continue loaded down with all they can earry, to paying subscribers, who take the paper on its merits unsolicited.

EACH act of Lohengein is very longso long in fact that large numbers of men in the sudience were overtaken with an unquenchable thirst. The saloon acress the way did as large a business as the National Opera company. HONEST men should keep an eve on

Paul Vandervoort until after the pri-

maries, if they value clean city government. By the way, who employs Mr. Vanderbum now, and what is his busi ness? THE city council transacted a land office business on Tuesday night. It would have taken an average Nebraska

legislature twenty days to do as much as they did in three hours.

RINGS AND QUEENS. Queen Margaret of Italy drinks beer at breakfast. She prefers it to wine.

Queen Runavalona III. of Madagascar is only twenty-five years of age and a sincere The heir to King William III of Holland, is

the Princess Wilhelmins, a child in her Prince Montleart, who died recently, left the whole of his fortune, estimated at

£3,509,000, to the queen of Italy. The queen regent of Spain has given Captain Zeluff of Staten Island, N. Y., a big gold medal for saving some shipwrecked Spanish soldiers.

Queen Elizabeth of Roumania, has discovered that she hasn,t a voice superior to Patti. A Bucharest professor told her the truth and disillusioned her. The queen of Sweden, who is very seriously ill, has lately undergone a painful surgical

operation, all the absent members of her family having been summoned to her bed-The queen-regent of Spain sees her son, the baby king, only once a day. Royal etiquette must be rather an ley affair when it can so freeze maternal love that a mother will remain twenty-three hours without seeing her

London Figaro: The queen, as I mentioned a short time ago, was able to draw during 1886 only £50,000 for her private use from her duchy revenues, whereas the heir apparent has had no less than £60,563 3s 3c placed to his bankers' account.

King Christian IX. of Denmark, famou for having married off his children so well intends to be in London on the occasion of the celebration of Queen Victoria's jubilee. He is the only sovereign living who was present on the occasion of her majesty's accession in 1837. The princess of Wales and empress of Russia are his daughters. The king and queen of Italy will open the

national exhibition of fine arts in Venice on

April 25. Great preparations are being made

to prepare the royal palace for the probable visit of the empress of Austria. The num ber of artists exhibiting exceeds 1,700, among them being many English painters residing in Italy. Prince Leopold, of Bayaris, second son of the regent, was recently named commandant of the first corps of the Bavarian army. The prince is forty-one years old and is the band of the Archduchess Gisele, eldest daughter of the emperor of Austria. The

Emperor William by this appointment shows

he is not inimical to any appointment that is agreeable to his old friend, Prince Luitpold.

Powderly's Position.

The most important and significant sentence in Mr. Powderly's address of Sunday last was the last one no spoke: "I am it favor of building up instead of tearing down things." This is the position he assumes a "captain of the Knights of Labor." which he

believes to be "a position second to none on earth." He regarded the occasion as an unusually important one, and spoke very deliberately under an evident deep sense of the responsibility implied in the direction of the great affairs by one who does not forget that we are all human and all have our faults." It is evident that the conservatism, tact and firmness of Mr. Powderly's recent course have resulted in making him stronger in his control of the great army of knights than he

Talmage's Opinion of the West. The Rev. Dr. Talmage, who has just re-turned to Brooklyn from his western tour, said in a late sermon to his congregation: "I have never seen such signs of life in business-I would call it a boom if I did not dislike the word. The men who took Horace Greeley's advice were right. I would give the same advice to-day; nay, I would go myself if any necessity was laid upon me, as I told some of the western people.'

Sensible Suggestion.

The strenght of railroad bridges should be tested at least once a week by running over them a heavily-loaded freight train, carrying all the watered stock, the commissioners, construction contractors, presidents and officers of the road. If the bridge goes down that settles it.

Blindfold.

Andrew Hedbrooke What do we know of the world, as we grow what do we know of the world, as we grow so old and wise?
Do the years, that still the heart-beats, quicken the drowsy eyes?
At twenty we thought we knew it—the world there, at our feet;
We thought we had found its bitter, we knew we had found its sweet.
Now, at forty and fifty, what do we make of the world?

the world? There in the sand she crouches, the Sphinx with her gray wings furled. Soul of a man I know not, who knoweth, can And what can I read of fate, even of self I

have learned so well? Heart of a woman I know not; how should I I that am foiled by a flower, or the stars of the silent snow; I that have never guessed the mind of the bright-eyed bird, Whom even the dull rocks cheat, and the

whirlwind's awful word?
Let me loosen the fillet of clay from the shut
and darkened lid.
For life is a blindfold game, and the Voice from view is hid. I face him as best I can, still groping, here · and there, For the hand that has touched me lightly, the lips that have said, "Declare!"
Well, I declare him my friend—the friend of

the whole sad race;
And oh! that the game were over, and I night see his face!
But 'tis too much, though I grope in blindness, the Voice that is hid from view May be heard, may be even loyed, in a dream that may come true.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

The Pierce Call is hushed.

reach Alma by the 1st of August. Two slices of the earth near Fremont were sold to a syndicate last Monday for The Beatrice jail is empty, the occu-

The Kansas City & Omaha road will

pants having moved out without informing the landlord. A prairie fire destroyed 15,000 ash trees on the farm of West & Schlotfeldt, Hall county, last Friday.

A genial and agile young horse thief died of an overdose of lead in Sherman county last Monday. Major Marshall and Colonel Kinkaid, recently appointed judges by Governor Thayer, are charged with being chronic

A white crane weighing fifteen pounds

and measuring seven feet from tip to tip of wings, was captured by a hunter near Creighton last week. Saturday's gale did considerable damage in Grand Island. Outbuildings, fences and tender cupolas were tumbled and some glass broken.

Sheriff Belden, of Jefferson, chased a norse-thief into Kansas, a distance of miles, and corrolled the crook. The job was done in thirteen hours. Neligh's new cemetery is said to be a daisy. This is cheering news, but is modified by the "fears that it will prove too small for the growing demands of our thriving city."

A Blair earpenter named Jensen at tempted to square accounts with the world and ripsaw his interior with morphine, but a stomach pump quieted th commotion in his bay window and saved

An early settlement of the fisheries squabble is now assured and the coun try can roll along in peace for another being organized at Norfolk will set all anxious hearts at rest.

The editor of the McCook Democrat

has been arrested for the grave crime o treating a friend to wine. Served him Any man guilty of such a rash breach of professional etiquette deserves ninety days on pretzles and Missouri A hair-lifting plea goes up from Madison against young ladies mutilating the "crown" by cutting their hair. The boys,

however, unanimously agree that the fashion is a blessing, as their coat col-lars will no longer bear evidence of pressing engagements. A well-picked item is running loose in Albion, to the effect that a nugget of gold was fished out of a well there last week. The owner of the surrounding earth is convinced of the richness of the find, but is unable to develop it on account of the slender condition of his

purse. He is ready to sell cheap, how-

lowa Items.

Creston is figuring out a new \$40,000 A \$6,000 Methodist church will be erected at Denison this spring. A wagon and plow factory plant is be moved from Buffalo to Des Moines.

The civil service commission will sit in udgment at Davenport on the 15th inst on all applicants for government positions under the civil service rule. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road pays \$188,108 in taxes to the state treasury. It pays the largest amount of any of the railroads running through

Fishermen with seines and traps are pulling out fish by the thousand pounds wo and three times a day, in the lake of Pottawattamie and Harrison counties, in direct violation of the laws.

The Creston Water company, having

capital stock of \$200,000, has filed articles of incorporation in the office of the secretary of state. The incorporators are John Gamble, O. Q. Holman, A. E. Keith and H. Kingston Leonard. The Griswold college, Grace cathedral, and the Episcopal diocese of Iowa, were among the beneficiaries of Catharine Lorillard Wolfe, whose death occurred in

New York a week ago, and her father, who died a few years since, to the extent of \$60,000, at least. The Sioux Rapids Press reports a pe culiar elopement. Wm. Hess, a simple blind boy, and a blind girl named Drucilla Congrove, fell madly in love with each other, and receiving some objections from the boy's parents, concluded to along the population. to clope. The young man managed to get fifteen big round tin dollars, and then purchased tickets for Omaha, having \$3 left. It is a sure case of the blind leading the blind.

Rapid City is on the lookout for the B. Dakota.

grain along its line to the poor farmers. Thirteen saloons have been licensed in

A proposition is forming at Sioux Falls for the city to purchase Seney island and cultivate it as a park and fashionable

summer resort. Secretary Endicott has ordered the

commandant at Fort Yates to issue sup-plies of food and clothing to seventy-six

flood sufferers on the bottom lands, "Died By His Own Hand," says the headline of an account of the recent Mil-bank tragedy, when the fact is the man took off his boot and pulled the trigger of the shotgun with his toe.

At the late municipal elections in Dacota the following cities cast the following votes: Fargo, 1,378; Sioux Falis, 1,109: Yankton, 808; Aberdeen, 793; Huron, 702; Bismarck, 550; Mitchell, 526.

P. H. Trudeli, who was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree for kill-ing Joseph Connolly, was sentenced at Deadwood to twenty years in the peni-tentiary. As Trudell is over forty years of age, the sentence amounts to almost a ife's imprisonment.

"After Investigation."

New York Herald, Congress enacted that the inter-state commerce commissioners may "in special cases after investigation" authorize corporations to disregard the fourth section of the law—the long and short haul clause. That is the law. Have the commissioners obeyed the law? They have issued a decree "authorizing existing rates to be maintained for the time being until the commission can make a complete ex-amination of the matters alleged."

Suppose a different case. Suppose a man set up a gambling shop, which is forbidden by law. Would the commissioners, if they had jurisdiction, decree that he should go on dealing faro until they had made an investigation into the circumstances? Would they not shut up his gambling shop at once, pending their stigation?

The Inter-state commerce law was adopted by congress after full and careful debate by both houses. Its provisions were intended by the law-making power to make changes which it was known would be inconvenient to mon carriers.' Congress insist these inconvenient changes in the interest of the people; but it provided that if in any "special case" the change should prove to work injustice, in that case, "af-ter investigation"—that is to say, after the commission had been satisfied by inquiry that such injustice was worked in the "special case"-then, and not before, the commission should have authority to decree a suspension of the

clause of the law.

Congress clearly intended that the law should be obeyed until "after investigation"—that is, until the inquiry into the "special case" is completed. That it is not complete, or even begun, the com-mission confesses, for it appoints certain dates in April and May when at certain places it will meet "for the consideration of the subject matters of said petition.' The law may be a good or a bad one; it is the law, and we do not like to see the commissioners undertaking to violate it in their first official act.

The petitioning corporations ask to have the long and short clause of the law suspended or nullified in their cases, on the plea of "the existence of water and other competition." We do not suppose the commissioners expect to remove this kind of competition. Or do see, Cumberland and Mississippi rivers, burn up the steamboats and till up any canals which may prove inconvenient to the petitioning corporations?

It seems to us that the complaint of the

roads is frivolous and that the commis sioners have violated the law. The object ot congress was to force the railroads to conform themselves to a new system. The railroads complain to the commission that this would be inconvenient, which every man who voted for the bill knew beforehand. But on that shallow plea, and the other that they are dis turbed by "water competition," congress perfectly well knew to be the fact, the commission, not "after investigation," as the law says, but before, au-

thorized a violation of the law. The great question to be decided in this country in these days is whether the people or the great corporations are "on top." By the inter-state commerce law ongress intended in certain matters to put the people "on top." Rut if the laws of congress are to be broken by the very men appointed to carry them into effect the corporations will be more "on top"

GIVING AND TAKING A LIGHT.

The Manner of Spanish, German, Eng-

lish and American Smokers. There is a certain variety in the manner of giving and taking a light for a cigar that is interesting to all smokers. The Italians and French successfully copy the Spanish style, which is the most graceful and elegant of all, the only possible objection to it being that it may sometimes carry politeness beyond a reasonable range. But, after all, it is simple and friendly enough. The Span-

simple and friendly enough. The Spaniard bows and asks his neighbor for a light, The latter, returning the bow, immediately presents him with his cigar, holding out the lighted end at a slight angle between the thumb and second finger. The other takes the cigar, and, after procuring the needed fire from it, reverses it skilfully and returns it, the entire operation being accompanied by another graceful bow, and each raises his hat as he turns to go away. The Spaniard always smokes through his nose. He considers it extravagant to waste any good smoke through his mouth, and inveterate smokers in all countries agree with him.

The German is more polite in asking The German is more polite in asking for a light than he is in giving it. Even with the best intention in the latter case

is efforts have all the appearance of re-

luctance. Sometimes, when his cigar is smoked down nearly far enough, he will

hrow it away immediately after grant-

ing a request for fire. This among the Latins is considered rude and boorish in the extreme, and is sometimes regarded as positively insulting.

The average Englishman hesitates before he gives a light, and finally acts as if he had achieved a mighty feat in condescension. Instead of lifting his hat, is lead in the highest second to the lifting his hat, is lead to his hand is more likely to go into his pocket, and he is apt to give a parting puff with an air of indignation as he stalks away. Possibly this comes from the fact that he never asks for a light

himself, and is always well armed with matches The American, of late, seems to be somewhat averse to letting anyone take a light from his eigar. He takes it for granted that it must be much better than his neighbor's, and, not wishing to con-taminate it, he answers an appeal for fire with a match. Sometimes he politely lights the match, and in such cases he presents it with an air good enough for any Spaniard. But this somewhat new custom may posssibly be of Irish parent-age. The Irish peasant always strikes a match for his fireiess friend or fellow traveler, and even in a gale of wind he will hold a lighted match in the hollow of hands and humorously issue orders for the capture of the precious flame.

The giving or taking of a light for a cigar is a small affair, but little things often revealed a great deal of the character, disposition and breeding of men. It should always be offered cheerfully and taken politely. In this country it need not be done with that extreme politeness and elegance which may be said to be the exclusive property of the Latin and which is probably beyond the reach Rapid City is on the lookout for the B. of colder and more sober races; but it should be accompanied by that good fellowship which is governed by common several carloads of seed wheat and other sense, the foundation of all politeness.