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E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

State of Nebraska, ss.
County of Douglas, ss.
I, Geo. B. Tschuck, being first duly sworn, depose and say that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of November, 1887, was as follows:

Monday, Nov. 21	15,000
Tuesday, Nov. 22	14,200
Wednesday, Nov. 23	14,300
Thursday, Nov. 24	14,500
Friday, Nov. 25	14,600
Average	14,700

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 26th day of November, A. D. 1887.
N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

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WHEN congress convenes there will be at least two topics to talk about: the tariff and the car stove.

It is time to get the toboggan slide in order. It should be remembered, also, that there are other ways to go down hill.

Now that Omaha has proven herself able to accommodate the Lincoln national convention, it is in order to send on the national convention.

THEY take it all back now. They did not intend to ignore the police commission, only they were too busy at the last council meeting to read letters.

SIoux CITY is still busy with the Aensdorf trial. When the case is finally disposed of Sioux City will be as dreary as a Dakota village after a blizzard.

It is officially announced by Mrs. Mary A. Livermore that she has forsaken the republican party. That is a terrible black eye, but the party will survive.

CHAIRMAN JONES, of the republican national committee, takes no stock in the reports that he is about to resign. Mr. Jones ought to be allowed to know something about his own intentions.

JAKE SHARP gets a new trial. If Mr. Sharp's past life had been above suspicion it would not be hard to believe that he brought about this happy result by the lavish use of boodle. But—banish the thought.

It is said that railway "employees" are increasing in number. In fact most any politician who comes well recommended and is properly branded, can readily find position as a traveling delegate of a railroad.

It is supposed that Our Jim will not attempt to distinguish himself in congress, this year, by exhibiting his pugilistic attainments. Let him pattern after the manly and noble John L. Sullivan who is now entertaining the crowned heads of Europe.

AMONG the other statistics of booming Kansas, the records show that she owes \$255,000,000 on farm mortgages. The interest on this sum at the lowest rate, 7 per cent, would be \$16,450,000 per year. It probably exceeds seventeen millions. These are startling figures.

BUTTE, Montana, merchants, rather than submit to the excessive freight rates demanded by the Northern Pacific, will haul their freight to and from neighboring towns by wagons. The short haul, they claim, may not be more expensive than the long haul, yet it is sufficient for all practical purposes.

CONGRESSMAN MARTIN of Texas blew out the gas at a Washington hotel Thanksgiving night, and barely escaped suffocation. Mr. Martin is a representative man of the Lone Star state, yet it is evident that he is unacquainted with the fundamental law of physics which questions the propriety of placing two gallons of seductive fluid in a one-gallon vacuum.

UNDER an act passed in 1882, the state of Oregon has been endeavoring to collect from the general government money to reimburse it for expense incurred in raising troops in 1862. It is altogether probable that this is a case similar to some of those where Nebraska patriots and soldiers repressed and subdued Indians under the gallant leadership of Major Peckham and other brave men who gallantly fought for appropriations.

THE provincial board of health of Canada has taken the first step in urging uniform quarantine regulations for that country and the United States. This would be of great advantage to both nations. There is little use for one country to be strict if the other is lax. Many immigrants landing at Canadian ports have the United States for their destination, and some that land at our ports go to Canada. It ought not to be a difficult matter for the two countries to agree upon some method of uniform quarantine regulations.

The Western View of the Tariff.

The December *Forum* contains an article with the above title by Hon. John A. Kasson. As a representative western man the views of Mr. Kasson are quite sure to be received in other sections as authoritative, and his contribution to a subject which at this time is uppermost in the public mind and is soon to become still more engrossing, is certain to attract widespread attention and comment. It is therefore important to refer to his presentation of the western view of the tariff in order to indicate the extent to which it fairly represents that view and in what respect it is misrepresented.

Mr. Kasson treats the subject with judicial moderation. Himself a protectionist, he directs the major portion of his argument to showing how the existing tariff policy has been instrumental in building up the material interests of the country, but he does not employ toward the opponents of that policy any of the harsh criminations common with most of the advocates of a high tariff. They are mistaken theorists, who are either ignorant of history or have read it through the spectacles of prejudice, and not necessarily intentional public enemies. With respect to the arguments in support of the policy of protection as now in practice Mr. Kasson offers nothing essentially new. The ground he travels over has been trodden by many before him, and the facts and conclusions he presents are not of the nature of a revelation. The subject, it must be confessed, does not admit of much being said that would be new. After twenty-five years of discussion the resources of the theme are pretty nearly exhausted.

But the purpose of Mr. Kasson was not so much to supply a new or additional argument in defense of protection as to proclaim, for whatever influence it might exert at this juncture, that the policy is entirely acceptable to the west, and that the people of that section do not desire and will not approve of any interference with it. Assuming to speak for the entire region lying to the north and west of the Ohio river, Mr. Kasson identifies it as fully with the cause of protection as is Pennsylvania or any other portion of the east. And he makes this identification the stronger by affirming that it is the result of a careful and unprejudiced investigation of which the people east of the northern Alleghenies are incapable by reason of having grown up in the traditions of protection. Mr. Kasson is evidently unfamiliar with the current drift of western sentiment on this subject, and is still resting his faith on a condition that prevailed years ago, when there were several reasons to justify it.

The past two or three years, however, have wrought a very great change in the feeling of the west regarding the existing tariff policy, and it is pure assumption to say that now the predominant opinion is in favor of maintaining that policy. It is very true that no considerable part of the people want free trade or anything approaching to it. Every man of common sense knows that such a policy is not to be thought of at this time. But in rejecting one extreme it is not necessary to accept the other. In order to prevent the total destruction of the tariff it is not required that the country shall go on indefinitely paying war duties when the wants of the government no longer call for them and the industries of the country can go on safely with far less protection than they give. The producers of the west believe there is a middle ground which can be occupied with entire security to every interest affected by the tariff, and from which they and the great body of the labor of the country would obtain needed relief and material benefit. The last republican convention of Iowa, Mr. Kasson's state, did not pronounce in favor of the existing tariff, and there is very little reason to doubt that were the question of revision and reduction presented to the people of that state a majority would vote in favor of it. The last republican convention of Nebraska declared that the business of the country now demanded the revision of the tariff, and that "the republican party, alive to the demands of every material interest, will see to it that such revision shall be made at the earliest practicable day." The sentiment of Minnesota on this subject is well known. With such facts in mind it must be apparent to everybody that Mr. Kasson has claimed too much in affirming that the west is devoted to the present protective policy and will disapprove any attempt to interfere with it. On the contrary there is abundant reason to believe that a majority of people of the west are hoping that there will be a revision of the tariff, which at this time implies a reduction, and if disappointed will not fail to manifest their displeasure with the party responsible for preventing this consummation. It is not to be supposed that Mr. Kasson has purposely misrepresented western sentiment, but simply that his judgment of it is somewhat clouded and colored by the "traditions of protection."

SENATOR McPHERSON of New Jersey, who will retire from public life at the expiration of his present term, is very explicit in saying to the revenue reformers in congress that they must not attempt to cut very deep into the tariff if they expect to retain New Jersey and Connecticut in the democratic column, and he can't figure how a democratic president can be elected without these states. The senator favors dropping the tobacco tax and for the remainder of the reduction in revenue necessary to be made taking off certain tariff duties the loss of which would not affect the wages of labor. He announces that any tariff bill that might have the effect of reducing the wages of workmen he will oppose. This illustrates one of the very hard difficulties in the way of any extensive changes being made in the tariff by the next congress, that will be of material relief to the people. There is hardly a duty levied for which it cannot be claimed that it gives some protection to labor, and when democrats like Senator McPherson and Randall plant themselves on the proposition that no tariff bill that might affect the wages of labor will receive their support, they having the power to defeat such a measure, it is obvious that the chance of getting a reasonable and just revision of the tariff is almost hopeless. It is plain that if anything is done by the next congress for reducing taxation very little will be taken from the tariff, and that little not in a direction to give relief to the great majority of the people.

It is not surprising to learn that Senator Riddleberger, of Virginia, intends to vote with the democrats for the admission of Judge Turpie as a senator from Indiana to succeed Harrison. His doing this will accomplish the seating of Turpie, and doubtless keep him there, as Riddleberger's vote with the democrats will tie the senate. The Virginia senator has not felt kindly for a couple of sessions toward his republican colleagues, and at the last session he was almost completely ignored by them, mainly in consequence of his chronic state of inebriety and the cranky disposition which that condition produced. He is the sort of man who would take advantage of an opportunity to retaliate, and he has now the chance to do so in a way that will be felt. Besides, it may be fairly supposed that Riddleberger is not proof against all inducements which the democrats are in a position to offer, nor need it be doubted that they will make use of him even at a price. With nothing political to hope for in the future, this ill-conditioned man seems likely to close his term in the senate under circumstances more damaging to his character than even his unfortunate personal habits are. It is deplorable

Sailing Under False Pretences.

Under the decision of the state supreme court, Omaha finds itself without the right of self-government. The *Republican* regrets this, because it does not think such a state of affairs to be in the interests of the public; but it is the voice of authority, and all good citizens will acquiesce in it. Certainly there has not been the slightest occasion for the suggestions which have been made that any member of the council would refuse to do so. The police commission are a body aside from municipal authority. They give no bonds, although they will have the disbursement of a large sum of money, some \$5,500 per month, and they are not directly responsible to the people. They are a governing rather than a serving body. The representatives of the people, the council, have no authority except to provide the money and turn it over to the commission. With that their power and duties end.—*Republican*.

Without the right of self-government! Representatives of the people, forsooth! What unmitigated rot! Who deprived Omaha of that inestimable boon, the right of self-government? At whose instance was the power of appointing the police commission conferred on the governor? Wasn't that offensive change made by the judiciary committee of the

legislature at the urgent request of the editors and managers of the *Republican*? Would the organ of disgruntled councilmen have had a word to say about the outrage of depriving Omaha of the right of self-government if Governor Thayer had allowed Taylor, Rounds and their pals to dictate the commission? Would there have been any resistance to the metropolitan police system if the commissioners had allowed Hascall, Ford, Lowry & Co. to dictate appointments on the police force?

What brazen falsehood to charge that the police commission give no bonds and are not responsible for misappropriating the city's funds, in the face of the notorious fact that such men as William A. Paxton and Herman Kountze are on the bonds of the commissioners. The representatives of the people—the council—have long since ceased to represent anything except their own sweet will and the desperadoes and dive keepers who have no use for an efficient police force. They have for months defied public sentiment and assumed the attitude of dictators and autocrats instead of representatives and public servants. In this reckless disregard of law and common decency they have been upheld by a venal paper, for the sake of the paltry advertising patronage. This is the source which inspires its stupid twaddle about the right of self-government. Having got the council into a hole, that sheet now attempts the very delicate task of inventing excuses for their humiliation.

The Board of Public Works and City Hall Contract.

The middle over the city hall basement contract illustrates the fast and loose method which has characterized the conduct of municipal affairs. The contract with Rogan Brothers expressly provides that no assignment shall be valid without the written consent of the mayor and council. No such consent was ever given or even asked for. The only parties whom the city can look to for the fulfillment of the contract are Rogan Brothers and their bondsmen. Another clause in the contract authorizes the board of public works to cancel the contract in case the contractor failed to complete the same within the time specified, namely, July 1, 1887, and let the unfinished work. More than one-third of the basement remained unfinished four months after the expiration of that time, and thereupon the board of public works cancelled the contract and entered into an agreement with Nevins & Co. to complete the city hall basement. This action, at least so far as cancelling the contract goes, can only be legally revoked by the board itself. The council is powerless to revoke it because the contract confers no such power upon that body, but on the contrary expressly vests the board of public works with the sole authority to annul the contract. All the council can do is to indemnify Rogan Brothers for any loss they may have suffered by reason of failure by the city to pay the estimates for work done and material furnished. The manifest interest of the city is to expedite the construction of the building and compel the contractors, whoever they may be, to live up to the contract so far as material and workmanship are concerned. The board of public works and city engineer are charged with this particular duty and interference with them, detrimental to the public interest, is utterly inexcusable.

CLATS SPIECKELS, the Hawaiian sugar king, is stamping California in the interest of beet sugar. His mission is to induce farmers to raise beets and make raw sugar which he will convert into a refined article. Mr. Speckels has been a good deal of a monopolist, and it may be taken for granted that his eye is single to the main chance, yet the idea is no doubt a good one for the California farmers to act upon. The manufacture of beet sugar has been a profitable industry both in Germany and France and could no doubt be made still more profitable in this country.

HASCALL pretends to be very much surprised that anybody should imagine he intended to keep up the freeze out and starve policy in dealing with the police. This is decidedly cool. What did he mean when he declared after the last council meeting that the commission should send its communications and requisitions to Governor Thayer, and further stated that the council did not propose to have any dealings with the commission.

WHAT is said to be the largest railroad water tub, or reservoir, of human construction, says the *New York Sun*, "now approaches completion at Bloomsbury, on the line of the Lehigh Valley road. Its estimated capacity is 83,000 gallons." And Jay Gould will not enjoy a night's rest until he comes home and buys it.

THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY.

There are between 7,000 and 8,000 persons engaged as diamond workers in Amsterdam. A Connecticut man has invented a lamp which runs by clockwork and puts itself out. English capitalists have just invested \$3,000,000 in iron land property near Duluth. In England steam hammers are being driven out, for certain work, by "gas" hammers.

The business in agriculture tools in foreign countries was never better than at this time. There are fewer labor agitations in progress now than there have been for two years past. A St. Louis cablemaker has just turned out a rope seven miles long, weighing fifty tons.

A company has just been organized in St. Louis, with a capital of \$300,000, to make fire engines.

A street-rail manufacturing company will erect a large mill on 300 acres of land near Johnston, Pa.

The cheapest power in the United States is in Augusta, Ga., where it is \$5.50 per horse power per year.

The Mexican railroads are ordering a great

that such a man should possess the power to practically determine legislation or obstruct its course at will.

THE general sentiment appears to be favorable to abolishing the tobacco tax as a part of any plan for reducing revenue. Native-grown tobacco now pays an internal revenue tax of eight cents a pound, while the imported article pays a duty of from 75 cents to \$1 a pound. Until May 1, 1888 the internal revenue tax on tobacco was 25 cents a pound, at which it yielded \$42,000,000. After the reduction the revenue from this source fell to about that amount. The immediate effect on the price of reducing the tax was a small decline, but this did not last long and tobacco soon sold at the old prices, fluctuating ever since in accordance with the prospect of the crops and the foreign demand. It does not appear that any portion of the \$16,000,000 revenue which the government relinquished in 1883 has gone into the pocket of the consumer, and if this was not the case with a reduction of from 24 to 8 cents, it is not likely that the consumer will be at all benefited by abolishing the present small tax. With most of the statesmen who are concocting revenue measures, however, the interests of the consumer are not the chief matter of concern.

THE republican programme for next year has all been arranged, according to the Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald*. Mr. Blaine is to arrive in the United States, landing in California on the 20th of June, and five days later the national convention will be held. It will nominate Mr. Blaine, who will at once set out for his home in Augusta, passing through Nebraska en route. This is a very smooth arrangement as it reads, but if it could be supposed to have any foundation it is easy to see that it might be subjected to some important modifications during the seven months to intervene before the time indicated for the convention. Such a programme, however, has enough of the theatrical feature about it to warrant a belief that it may have been conceived by some of the more ardent friends of Mr. Blaine, for instance Mr. William Walter Phelps.

THE democratic majority in Virginia at the late election, as shown by the report of the board of canvassers just completed, was only 426. This justifies the belief that but for the republican revolt against Mahone, the state would have carried by the republicans, and it certainly shows Virginia to be a debatable ground. A prominent democrat of the state was recently quoted as saying that Virginia was by no means sure for Cleveland, many democrats there being greatly displeased with the civil service reform policy, and he expressed the opinion that with the tariff as the leading issue in the next presidential campaign Virginia would certainly go republican. The weakness of the republican party in the state is in its leadership. While Mahone is at its head the party will not deserve to succeed.

CHIEF OF POLICE SEAVEY is rather severe on the reporters when he charges them with conspiring with gamblers, prize fighters and crooks to obstruct the police force in its efforts to maintain law and order. But Chief Seavey is on the right track when he charges that there is a combine between gamblers and other lawless parties to break down Captain Duff Green and cause his dismissal from the police force. It behooves the police commission to sift this matter thoroughly, and if Captain Green has made enemies by reason of his fearless discharge of duty he should be sustained.

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The defunct Judge Crawford, of the Seventh district, threatens to contest the validity of his boast into obscurity. The judge's demise is painfully hard and pitiless.

The municipal guardians of Lincoln are endeavoring for the first time to block the Missouri river rates of fare in Omaha. The metropolis is nothing if not generous.

The condemned council of Lincoln persist in sinning against divine as well as human law. Their daily meditation on petitions are not disturbed by pious or profane Parsons.

The telephone line between Beatrice and Fairbury is now an assured fact. A force of men has already been set to work upon it and it will be completed and ready for use by January next.

Bob Fields, of Dewitt, carressed Elizabeth for the first time in his life, and she was not a little pleased. He was admitted to try the Crystal REMEDY. The effect was simply marvellous. In three or four weeks a complete cure was wrought, leaving the little fellow's person as white and healthy as though he had never been attacked. His mother, who had been so anxious for his life, and to-day he is a strong, healthy child, perfectly well, no repetition of the disease having occurred.

AT a Law and Equity case, in the Circuit Court, at St. Louis, Mo., on Monday last, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this board that the American Water Works company are herewith instructed to lay 300 feet of four-inch cast iron water pipe, to be laid under the supervision of the county superintendent and at a cost not to exceed 75 cents per lineal foot.

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many coaches and box, mail, express, coal and emigrant cars.

Agricultural machinery and engines and boilers are to be manufactured on a large scale at Marion, S. C.

Three hundred hands will be employed in about a month at Winchester, Tenn., making wooden butter dishes.

Petroleum refuse is being used to make steam on the New York elevated roads. It promises good economy.

Steel furnaces and blast furnaces are to be built away off in a new corner of Colorado, not far from Crested Butte.

The iron trade is very active. Furnace capacity is oversold two months. Bar mills east and west are sold up.

Bituminous coal is being used on a good many Lehigh Valley locomotives on account of the scarcity of anthracite.

Car and locomotive works to employ 1,500 men will be built at Ansonia, and car works are also to be built at Pensacola.

Some Englishmen are endeavoring to re-locate the London system in London by offering wages for apprentices work.

Large quantities of iron ore are being shipped from Missouri to Tennessee and Alabama. It makes a palatable mixture.

The ship yards all along the coast of Maine are crowded with work, and orders are crowding in faster than they can be accepted.

A Pittsburg fire-brick company is sending 50,000 bricks to Mexico, which will have to be hauled 100 miles in wagons. They are for a blast furnace.

Several new glass works, including two or three to make plate glass, are projected. One will be at McKeesport, Pa., one at Pittsburg, and one at Riverport.

A diamond expert from a leading jewelry house in New York is working upon the diamond fields at Elliot, Ky., with the assistance of the government.

A Pennsylvania syndicate has secured 40,000 acres of land twelve miles from Chattanooga, where it will work ore better than the Lake Superior article.

A Good Chance of Success. *Butler Express.* Omaha is still working hard to secure the republican national convention, and is encouraged to believe that there is a good chance of success. There is no doubt that Omaha can accommodate all who will attend, and the location is central for all parts of the United States, but the rub will be to convince the national committee.

Entitled to the Convention. *Dawson County Herald.* Omaha, St. Louis, Louisville, San Francisco, Denver, Kansas City and several other towns of more or less importance and pretensions are preparing to contest with Chicago for the coming national conventions. Our local pride would be flattered by having the convention set for Omaha, and we think the claims of central location, accessibility and facilities for accommodation fairly entitle the Gate City to the honor of entertaining the assemblages of solons.

Verses by a Famous Actor. *PASADENE, NEAR LOS ANGELES.* I've journeyed east, I've journeyed west, And fair Pasadena, I've seen thee. But I declare None can compare With thee, my rose-crowned Pasadena.

Byron sang of Grecian isles, Moore extolled his Erin green; I've journeyed east, I've journeyed west, And fair Pasadena, I've seen thee. But I declare None can compare With thee, my rose-crowned Pasadena.

I used to think old Venice grand, And loved the Adriatic's queen; Monaco, too, Before I knew Thy orange groves, dear Pasadena.

Thy host of wine grown on the Rhine, And of thy daisies, both pale and green. But I can tell Of Zinfandel From thy sweet vale, fair Pasadena.

Flowers rare perfume the air; Geranium, fuchsia and verbena, And mimosa, too, And violet, Bedeck thy bowers, Pasadena.

When I can bide on thy hillside, And leave the stage and mimic scene, 'Mid olive trees And flowers and bees I'll seek thy shelter, Pasadena.

W. J. FLORENCE.

STATE JOTTINGS. The Y. M. C. A. in Lincoln has a membership of 425.

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Monday, John A. McShane will represent the First district. This will be the first time in the history of Nebraska that a democrat has represented her in congress. He is a man of thorough business qualifications, and is generally esteemed by all who know him, and we hope he may prove a representative of all the people, and not just a politician. He has the opportunity of rising above party and we hope he may.

The Norfolk News demands reform in weather prophets and warns the temperature in the signal failure bureau in the following style: "The most glittering fraud in this section of the United States is the signal service bureau. On Friday it predicted 'warmer, fair weather,' and it snowed all day. Yesterday morning came a telegram stating that there would be 'light snow' in Nebraska. This was followed by another telegram requesting that the cold wave signal be hoisted, as the temperature would fall fifteen or twenty degrees by this morning, just as it, with a howling blizzard raging round our ears, we did not have intuitive knowledge of that fact already. Such a two-fold misadventure prognosticator as Greely makes us tired. We'll bet two bushels of onions that we got on subscription last week against a nickel that we can pick twenty men in Norfolk that can do a better job of prognosticating than he can, and at half the price per bushel.

The weather business the people's money is being squandered with a recklessness that demands reform."

THEY REMEMBER OMAHA.

New York Firemen Send For Memories.

Jack Galligan, chief of the fire department, is in receipt of the following letter from Thomas Harrington, secretary of the Veteran Firemen's association at New York City.

VETERAN FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK, Nov. 29. Chief John J. Galligan—Dear Sir: If our trouble is to be solved, you will send a photograph of yourself, also Mayor Broome, J. D. Miner, Senator Manderson, and the fireman McShane, also a copy of the Omaha papers of the 10th of November giving an account of our departure from your city. We are preparing a history of the fire department of New York, and all the boys arrived here in good order, and the great excursion is all the talk, and Chief Galligan is the most popular man they met. We are going to give a grand ball on the Metropolitan opera house on Tuesday evening, January 31, 1888, and I tell you on the dead quiet that you will receive a special invitation to the ball, and we will make every arrangement so that you can come on, and I am sure you will never forget it. Give my regards to everybody. Very truly yours, THOMAS HARRINGTON.

This is a Chestnut.

There was considerable stir about the post office building yesterday, occasioned by the finding of a rubber piece of gas pipe with a plug in one end and a fuse in the other. It was discovered lying on the step of a rear door at an early hour, cautiously gathered up and taken into the office for Postmaster Gallagher's inspection. After due consultation with subordinates, Mr. Gallagher stepped up to the table on which the supposed bomb was reposing, and turned it over with the end of his cane. The thing did not seem to be a bomb, but a chestnut, and so he summed up courage, picked it up and closely examined it. The fuse was no more nor less than a common tallow candle whittled down to fit the office, was pulled out and the bomb, unexploded, was found to be a chestnut. However, there is no doubt that the intention of the constructor of the suspicious looking instrument was to play a joke. Such jokes, however, are becoming monotonous.

A Pauper With a Bank Account.

Saturday night when the wind from the north was driving people home with a great deal of activity, a pretty seedy looking individual accosted County Agent Mahoney and requested that he be taken to the poor house because he had no place to avoid the chilling blast. He had no friends and was out of work, nevertheless he seemed able-bodied, and Mr. Mahoney's charity was aroused to the extent of providing a bed for him for the night in one of the cheaper lodging houses, telling him that he had better find work and get on his feet, because the county could not support able-bodied paupers. Yesterday morning the county agent went to the Omaha Savings bank and there, waiting to be attended to by the cashier, Mr. Mahoney asked Mr. Wilber if the alms-solicitor were a