CORRESPONDENCE. communications relating to news and ial matter should be addressed to the BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to Thin like 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, | 8.8.

County of Douglass, | 8.8.

Geo, B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Dec. 20, 187, was as follows:

Saturday, Dec. 24 | 15,000 Bunday, Dec. 25 | 15,000 Bunday, Dec. 26 | 15,400 Bunday, Dec. 26 | 15,400 Bunday, Dec. 27 | 14,975 Bunday, Dec. 28 | 14,950 Bunday, Dec. 2

GEO, B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to and subscribed in my presence of 2d day of January, A. D., 1888. N. P. FEHA, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, State of Nebraska,
County of Douglass,
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 January, 1887, 18,298 copies; for February,
1887, 14,1% copies; for March, 1887, 14,000 copies;
for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1886, 14,227
copies; for June, 1887, 14,447 copies; for July,
1887, 14,233; for November, 1887, 15,226 copies; for
December, 1887, 15,041 copies.
GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn and subscribed to in my presence this Sworn and subscribed to in my presence 2d day of January, At D. 1888. N. P. FEIL. Notary Pu

OMAHA is among the cities selected by Princeton college at which entrance examinations will be held in June, simultaneously with such examinations in the college. The alumni of Princeton are well represented in this city.

TEXAS and Missouri papers are furious over the reports that people froze to death in those states during the recent cold wave. As a counter irritant we would advise our southern exchanges to start a report that the cause of death was sunstroke.

FREQUENT and loud complaints reach us from the Pacific coast over the inefficiency of the railway postal service. This city and nearly all the growing cities and towns of Nebraska have wretched postal facilities. The postoffice department is evidently not well informed in regard to the rapid development of the region west of the Missouri

THE scheme for reclaiming the barren lands of southwestern Arizona is said to be working well. Irrigation companies have been formed and the method is to have settlers take up six hundred and forty acres of land each under the desert land act and then deed half of the claim to the companies for water. The arrangement seems equitable for the present at least, but those water companies are destined to become enormously wealthy in the near future.

A MEXICAN actress playing in Buffale became so intensely earnest in her portrayal that she very nearly amputated the hand of one of the actors, and the unfortunate fellow may have to lose the member. Actresses with such extremely strong emotions should not allow themselves to use real daggers where other people are concerned. A harmless imitation would answer every purpose so far as the audience is concerned. It may transpire in this case, however, that there was method in the alleged emotion.

In discussing the condition of the poor in England recently Cardinal Manning is reported to have said: "Every man has a right to life and a right to the food necessary to sustain life. So strict is this right that it prevails over all positive laws of property. Necessity has no law. A starving man has a natural right to his neighbor's bread." Some eastern papers commenting on this declaration call it anarchy. It is not. It is the law of humanity. Starving men and women have been imprisoned and punished for stealing food. But their act was justifiable by the law that stands above all the laws made by men-the law of self preservation.

WHERE is the governor of Texas? Last week the president issued a proclamation claiming for the United States jurisdiction over the land lying east of the 100th meridian and between the north and south forks of the Red river, which land is also claimed by Texas. It was expected that the governor, who is always prompt to assert the rights and authority of the state, would immediately issue a counter proclamation asserting the jurisdiction of Texas over the disputed territory, but thus far he has been silent. It is not yet too late for him to speak, but as it is a democratic president who has taken this somewhat arbitrary action it would not be surprising If the Texas governor quietly submitted

CONNECTICUT is one of those state which enjoys whatever benefits are to be derived from the high tariff. Yet the average prosperity of its people is by no means high and is considerably below that of the peple of several states that do not get any of the advantages ascribed to the tariff. The commis sioner of labor of Connecticut reports a condition of affairs among the working people of the state that is anything but reassuring for the radical protection advocates. Last year was one of exceptional business activity and prosperity. Yet many families in Connecticut. with most of their members working, were unable to earn more than sufficient for the scantiest subsistence, and some found their necessary expenses to exceed their income. There are other protected localities which will tell an equally gloomy story, yet the high tariff advocates will go right on ringing the changes on the advantages of their policy to labor and thousands of thoughtless people will continue to believe them.

Our Duty To the Poor.

While Omaha is still congratulating herself over the magnificent record of material improvement which the year just closed has shown, it may not be amiss to look upon a side of the picture not so pleasant, perhaps, but still hardly ess important. Riches and poverty go hand in hand. It does not need the graphic pen of a Henry George to make the fact apparent and clear, that added population means its proportion of weak and helpless and unfortunate, and that increased trade carries with it increased numbers of seekers after employment and increased numbers of those who do not always succeed in finding it. The larger the city the harder the winters for those who, through no fault of their own, are forced to struggle against penury, and want for food and clothing, fuel and shelter. The wider extended the city limits the wider are scattered the poor. The denser the population, just as surely the denser is the misery. Omaha has just reached the point when she is beginning to have forced upon her attention the unwelcome fact, prominent in all large cities, that poverty and prosperity go hand in hand. The great truth spoken centuries ago by the great teacher, that "the poor you have with you always," is pressing itself upon us as it never has before. Individual effort, which in a small town or larger city has been ample for individual relief, is lost in a great city in the mass and sinks into comparative inefficiency when called upon to grapple with a yearly increasing number of the sick and poverty stricken and unfortunate.

"Dying from destitution," is a heading which ten years ago would have been impossible in Omaha. Friendly neighbors would have discovered the need and been quick to apply the relief. To-day with a round hundred thousand bustling, active citizens it falls with some sense of surprise upon the ear, but with no surpassing feeling of shock. Communities like persons rapidly become callouted, through no fault it may be of their own, but because repe tition dulls the edge of novelty.

The call to remember the poor come to us at this season with more than usual urgency. The prosperity of the city as a whole has never been so great as it is at present. The proportion of wealth to population is large among us even for a western city. Advanced values of realty, an enhanced volume of trade, and steady employment for wage earners during the year just closed have been the rule. The increased deposits in the banks show an increased fund of savings, and the large number of small dwellings, as well as the more pretentious mercantile structures erected, evidence that thrift has been among us working its beneficient results. Omaha has never been in better condition to see to it that honest poverty should not beg shamfaced for relief, and find a deaf ear turned to its petitions.

And so, in the midst of a severe winter, the BEE appeals, as it has so often done before, to the benevolent men and women of Omaha to open their hearts and purses in behalf of the many worthy organized charities which are struggling to relieve want, and penury and misery in the heart of a great city. There is no need to specify or to particularize. Their names and objects are well known, and the unselfish hearts and hands behind them youch for the proper distribution of the funds which they collect. Whether it be in the churches, or societies, or quite outside regularly constituted religious or benevolent associations, they deserve and should receive a hearty and a generous support from our people. It is as much the duty of a community to take care of its deserving poor as it is to educate its growing generation, for pauperism and crime are twin sisters.

Excesses in Public School Policy. There can be no question that the consensus of opinion among the most intelligent educators of the time, as well as among thoughtful men not directly engaged in educational work, is opposed to the policy that has grown up within the past dozen years, and is steadily expanding, of crowding the public schools with studies which can never be of any service to the great majority of children who must be content with the acquirements to be secured at these schools. There have been heard during the past year or two numerous protests from scholars and men of experience in teaching against the tendency to continually enlarge the curriculum of the public schools, regardless of the question of practical results to be derived and of the conditions surrounding the majority of those who attend these schools. It has been shown that as to the larger number of public school pupils the value of the schools has really depreciated under the alleged progressive policy. The children who can devote only a few years to school work, and who should have the fullest advantage of this time in acquiring a knowledge of the rudiments of an English education that would be of practical use to them in after life, are forced to squander a considerable share of this valuable period on studies that will never be of any service to them; but which deprive them of an adequate knowledge of those

branches that will be of use to them. The explanation of the unnecessary innovations that have invaded the publie schools and are ever threatening them may be found in several causes. The universal spirit of liberality with respect to public education is an incentive to extravagant expenditure in this direction. It is a stigma on any community to refuse any demands that may be made upon it in behalf of the public school system, and the proudest fact in the record of a community is the generosity it has shown in providing for its schools. one will wish to discourage this spirit. It is when rationally exercised most proper and commendable, and ought to be everywhere maintained. But it is manifestly wise in the interests of these who are to profit by the schools, and just to those who must pay for their support, to inquire whether the expenditure is being made with such thoughtful discretion as to produce the best attainable results. Another explanation is found in the incapacity of the majority of those having the administration of

once necessary and proper for the schools, or else in their disposition politicians to use their power in furtherance of their personal ambition. It is the experience of nearly every city in the country that a majority of the men elected to boards of education are utterly unfit for the intelligent performance of the duties of such a position, while others who may not lack the intelligence are wanting in that disinterested devotion to the work which every man in such a position should possess. The former class are mere creatures in the hands of unscrupulous colleagues or self-seeking persons identified with the schools while the latter are ever on the alert to avail themselves of an opportunity to advance their personal interests, generally as politicians, by baving some new scheme that will quarter the friend of somebody of influence upon the schools. Still another explanation is the fact that specialists in almost every line of instruction, who do not find their knowle edge available as a means of livelihood in the ordinary way, seek to load themselves on the public schools, and frequently succeed in doing so when they have the right sort of influence to reach

a susceptible board of education.

In the January number of the Forum Rev. M. J. Savage considers the question, "What shall the public schools teach?" and his simple answer is that they should impart to all children such instruction as will enable them to become self-supporting, which involves a measure of industrial training, so much general intelligence as shall make it safe for them to become citizens, and such moral training as shall serve to keep them out of the ways of vice. "A public school," he says, "supported by public money can justly aim only at public ends. The managers of the public schools are using money not their own, and have therefore no moral right to do with it what they please. They are only the agents of the publie, and it is their business to see to it that the public money is not turned aside to merely individual uses, but is faithfully devoted to such ends as shall subserve the public wel fare." Such judicious friends of the public schools do not desire that they shall be less generously provided for, but they do demand that the provision made shall be wisely used for producing the best practical results in the interest of the great majority of children who attend the public schools and can look for nothing beyond them.

Conditions to Success.

What gives success? That is-entirely apart from the kind of success sought-what most helps a man to get what he wants? The stock virtues are generally paraded by theoretical philosophers; the practical man has not the time nor inclination to analyze the force behind him. He is content to use it without speculating about its characteristics. Hence few people have an adequate idea of the value of that peculiar quality which is not self-confidence, not determination, not perseverance; but which is a combination of all three, and which is somewhat imperfectly comprehended in the word

"grit." Conscious power is the first requisite The man who knows positively how a thing should be done can do it, barring unforseen mishaps. Accidents are often called the result of ill luck. A man's own lack of something is the only real ill luck. He succeeds who without expecting accidents is always prepared instantly to meet them. They are mere non-essential atoms in his general plan.

His determination is to reach a given point. That determination once checked, obstacles will spring up at every turn 'The woman who hesitates." we are told, is lost, but not more certainly than is the man. He who would succeed must never doubt.

Finally to confidence and determina tion must be allied untiring energy. There must be no "iet up." Concentrated on one closely defined purpose, all the powers that can help along must be brought into play.

So much for success in the abstract. What is commonly known as "success in life" calls for good judgment in choosing the objects of one's efforts as well as power to secure them. They vary for different people. Often the people most gifted in the qualities needed to achieve their ends are specially unfortunate in deciding what their aims shall be. But, in general, the successful man is one who never doubts his own power and never turns from his purpose.

Change in the Gulf Stream. Navigators have recently made the statement that the Gulf stream is changing its course and renewed interest in the wonderful current has been created. The United States coast survev office has sent a steamer to the south to take careful observations. It is not likely that the stream has changed much either in course or temperature during the period that man has been on earth, but should it do so in the future it would be a serious matter to the European countries forming the Atlantic coast. England would probably become as bleak as Labrador and the Scandinavian peninsula as frigid as Si-

When DeLesseps first proposed to cut a canal across the Isthmus of Panama some English papers raised a cry of horror predicting that the Gulf stream would be destroyed or diverted from the egotistical little island. Such a calamity, however, does not at present loom up to any alarming extent and at the present rate of progress, future generations of Englishmen for any extended period of time need not worry.

The Gulf stream has always been an object of scientific interest, but little is yet definitely known regarding it. Why it should plow through the ocean at the rate of from two to five miles an hour has never been satisfactorily explained. In a general way we know that the trade winds, hot at the equator and cold in the north, etc., will generate ocean currents, but why this stream should acquire such an impetus in the vicinity of Florida, foliow the coast for a distance school affairs to understand what is at and then shoot across the Atlantic to

the northern shores of Europe, is as much of a mystery in day as when Ponce de Leon's expedit in first noticed it at the time Florida was discovered. Doubtless the Gulf of Mexico and the positions of the estjous West Indian islands are the brincipal factors in determining the direction and velocity of the gulf stream. It looks as if an ocean current flowing northward along the coast of Central America during past ages had cater away all the soft portions of land, leaving the firmer ones as islands or peninsules, and hollowing out the Mexican gulf, from which it now appears to issue as it starts on its trans-Atlantic course.

If a canal of immense proportions were cut, across Central America or Panama it is not unwarrantable to suppose that the Gulf Stream might be seriously affected.

A CASE which interests the medical fraternity in general was decided by an Illinois judge last week. A few weeks ago the Illinois state board of health revoked the license of a physician because he advertised his business. The doctor continued his practice and the board prosecuted him. The court decided in his favor. This is a sad blow to medical ethics.

POLITICAL POINTS.

In Philadelphia, Don Cameron is regarded as a presidential candidate.

Senator Colquitt is sanguine the democrats will agree on the tariff-reduction bill.

There is a probability that Jay Hubbell will not be returned to congress after all. Indiana democrats have at last discovered that their party needs reorganizing, root and branch, throughout every town and county in

Sam Raudall is a grandfather, and though the youngster is not yet a week old he is already crying for "protection" of his "infant industry.'

the state.

Ex-Senator Mitchell, of Pennsylvania is hustling around at a lively rate to secure the nomination for common pleas judge in his

The free-grass question is expected to re appear in Texas politics, as the new land law interferes with some interests that have considerable political strength.

John M. Langston (colored), ex-minister to Hayti, is already in the field as a candidate for the republican nomination to congress in the Fourth Virginia district. Minneapolis Tribune: A Louisiana orator

calls the mule "the mugwump of the animal kingdom." When the mule hears that he'll kick-and just men won't blame him.

New York Timss: There is no element in the politics of this country so corrupt and so corrupting as the influence of the favoritism in legislation called "protective" tariff. There seems to be some anxiety about the

actual date of Mr. Blatne's return from Europe. This is folly. Whatever else may happen, Mr. Blaine will return in time. Nearly all the country parishes in Louisi-

and have elected delegates to the demo-cratic state convention, and it looks as if the gubernatorial nomination will be secured by ex-Governor Francis P. Micholls.

President Cleveland is reported to be in favor of New York as the meeting place of the democratic national convention. He should not forget that one David B. Hill claims to hold a mortgage on that state. Congressman Townshend's project to form

a new "department of industries and public works" would group under one cabinet officer some fourteen bureaus now scattered in the war, navy, interior and treasury departments. The republican legislature of Iowa having

adopted a text book which categorically sets forth the evils of the tobacbo habit, the demo cratic papers are printing extracts in parallel columns with Mr. Blaine's deliverance on to bacco as a necessity. Senator Voorhees is said to be entertaining

in his bonnet a vice presidential bee of mainmoth proportions. Heretofore the senator has been classed as a protection democrat but he is preparing a speech in which he will strongly support the ground taken by the president in his message. The Washington correspondent of the Phil

adelphia Press says Lamar will be confirmed, because it is evident that all the reasons put forth for defeating him could be with equal force urged against any other Southern man whom the president would be likely to appoint.

Advocates of tariff reform promise no miracles or impossibilities. The judicious decrease of taxes will not extract sunbeams from cucumbers. The man who imagines that the country can enrich itself by taxation beyond the just needs of the government is almost too fatuous to reason with.

The difference between the republicans and democrats is simply this: That while the republicans propose to advocate measures to keep down the surplus, the democrats intend to use the fact of the surplus as : hurrah cry to make a general assault on the principle of the protection policy.

According to a Washington corresponden t is thought now that enabling acts for North and South Dakota, for Montana, New Mexico and Washington territories will be sub mitted, and that the house will, if the senate agrees to accept them, pass the bills in such a shape that all can be admitted at the next session of congress, but neither to have any vote in the presidential election. This, it : said, will be fair all around.

Will Protect the Pyramids. Jay Gould is on his way to Egypt, and th khedive has detailed a special force for the protection of the pyramids.

A Chronic Case.

Teras Sittings.

There is a man in New York who has been angry for thirty years on a stretch. It is the worse case of standing choler that we ever

What Keeley Has Waited For. Pittsburg Chronicle.

Perpetual motion has been discovered again this time by a man in Georgia. It is understood that Mr. Keely will buy the invention to run his motor with.

Prosperous in Spite of Drawbacks. St. Louis Globe-Démocrat. The country has too many trusts, dishonest

bank officials, and democrats. Despite these drawbacks, however, it appears to be the greatest and most progressive country in the Unchanged by Time.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

If the secession war was not treason, the he war against the secession was treason Lamar says he was no traitor, but was fight ing for the constitution as he understood it The constitution is as it was.

The Crucial Test.

St. Louis Post-Disputch.

The bureau of journalism in John Hopkins university is now in full blast, but the boys who graduate in this school will not be entirely familiar with the ways of journalism until they take up their post graduate course on the country weeklies and begin to collect I is gotten up in a very fine manner, and is

vegetables and cord-wood from delinquent

Appearances Sometimes Deceptive. Roller skates and bioyeles have come to the aid of the messenger boy. In various parts of this city mounted messengers are frequently seen wheeling along at a rapid rate. The days when the messenger boy can appropriately be called a "standing" joke are nearly at an end.

Simply Marvelous.

Grand Island Independent.

Omaha does not acknowledge the pessibility of a rival in the state of Nebraska, nor in any adjoining state, and her growth and future are such that she will never know a rival west of the Mississippi river and east of the Sierra Nevada mountains. Her growth is something to be proud of and is simply marvelous.

Rapidly Growing.

Plattsmouth Journal.

The Omaha papers outdid themselves it the magnificence of their showing of the city's progress during the year. They all bear splendid evidences of progress and de velopment, and fully warrant the assump tions of the press that Omaha is rapidly growing to be a great city, in - population, enterprise and business push.

The Father of "Trust" Monopolies.

Detroit Free Press.
Even in those cases where domestic competition has brought the price down and apparently justified protection, the American manufacturers are hard at work to put the price up again by limiting production and domestic competion. This is what the "trusts" are for; and these modern inventions are gradually finding their way into every industry where there is any competition.

Remove the Curse.

Baltimore American Men who have amassed colossal fortune and built palaces costing millions of dollars no matter whether the money was properly or improperly acquired, will not surrende without a struggle. Congressmen, it mus be borne in mind, are but human after all, and thousand-dollar bills are as big to them as to other people. The best way to avoid temptation is to remove it out of sight. Far better would it be for the government to lose the whole of its investment in the Pacific roads than for congressmen to be cursed year after year with this soulless, conscinceless railroad lobby sapping the honor and principle of our legislature.

In Toil and Stress, Day In, Day Out. Carmen Sylva, Queen of Roumania We hammer, hammer, hammer, on and on,

In blazing heat and tempests drear; God's house we slowly heavenward rear e'll never see it done! We hammer, hammer, hammer, might and

The sun torments, the rain drops prick, Our eyes grow blind with dust so thick; Our name to dust, too, fadeth quick-

o glory and no gain! 'e hammer, hammer, hammer ever on. Oh, blessed God on Heaven's throne, Dost thou take care of every stone, And leave the toiling poor alone, Whom no one looks upon !

COMPLIMENTS OF THE PRESS. A Work of Art.

Beatrice Democrat: As a work of art the llustrated Bee is something truly to be proud of, and does that concern great credit, The Bee's Enterprise.

Gothenburg Independent: The Omaha Bee's illustrated trade review, issued January 1, is a beauty. It not only shows Omaha's prosperity but the Bee's enterprise. A Big Scoop. Fremont Tribune: The BEE got a big

scoop on its Omaha contemporaries with its annual edition. Its illustrations of Omaha's fine public and private buildings were very Another Monument to Its Fame. Dunlap (Iowa) Enterprise: The BEE

issued a nandsome paper Sunday, thus erecting another monument to its fame and enterprise as the leading progressive newspaper of the west. A Great Advertisement For Omaha.

Hardy Herald: As in former years the Omaha BEE issues the most handsome and valuable annual review that has come to this office. It is finely engraved and its illustrations alone will advertise that city more than any other one thing.

A Fine Holiday Edition.

Wahoo Wasp: The Omaha BEE has fine holiday edition. Omaha places her internal improvements for the year at \$10,000,000. Lincoln is modest in placing hers at \$3,000,000. She should have waited until the Omahogs had made their estimate and "beaten her or bust."

No Equal in the West. Schuyler Quill: The Omaha BEE's illustrated edition of Sunday last, its 1888 annual review, was the finest thing ever issued in the state. It contained a review of the improvements of the year with the large buildings crected illustrated. The BEE has no equal in the west.

With Its Characteristic Enterprise. Chevenne Sun: The Omaha BEE with its characteristic enterprise, gets out a fine il lustrated edition that is far superior to anything in that line by any of the newspapers in the east, and even handsomer than its previous New Year publications. It enables people at a distance to get an idea of Omaha's creat growth in about fourteen seconds.

Splendid and Successful. Dundy County Pioneer: The Omaha Bee. on January I, issued an immense boom edition of Omaha, illustrating her principal buildings and showing the amount of business done in Nebraska's leading city. It was a splendid and successful effort on the part of the BEE.

Does the Bee Great Credit. Bertrand Journal: The Omaha BEE's an

nual review comes to us this week, contain ing an extensive write-up of Omaha and thirty-three superb illustrations of its princi pal business houses. It is immense, and does the BEE great credit. The BEE don't do things by halves. It Is a Beauty.

Papillion Times: The BEE annual for 88 arrived last Monday and it is beauty, surpassing by far any of its previous annuals. It contains a complete history of the growth and improvement of Omaha for the past year, is printed on excellent paper and is illustrated with forty seven steel engravings of the most prominent buildings in the city.

The Bee Far In the Lead.

Fairmont Signal: As a work of art and a index of enterprise the illustrated Omaha BEE which came to hand Sunday last, is the handsomest we remember having ever seen In the race for excellence, in everything that contributes to make up a newspaper in har mony with the demands of society of to-day the Bye is far in the lead of all western pap ers, and equal to any on the continent.

The Finest. Seward Reporter: The New Year's edi tion of the Omaha BEE was the finest paper ever published in Nebraska. It contained a handsomely illustrated supplement showing some of the finer buildings that were erected in Omaha during 1887, as well as a thorough review of the business and growth of the city. The paper

highly creditable both to the city and to the maragement of the Bes.

The Bee Caps Them All. Oakland Democrat: The Omaha papers all came out with New Years editions on January 1. All show good taste and labor, but the line caps them all. The fine paper, clear elegant engravings, and such a large number of them, the beautifut heading, the extended description-all were the very best

and worthy of the highest commendation. Excellent in Every Respect. Crete Globe: The Omaha Ber published on last Sunday a review of the business for Omaha during the past year, which was most excellent in every respect. It contained handsome cutof the principal buildings in Omaha besides an exhaustive review of the improvements made and the advantages which our metropolis offers.

It Does Credit.

Springfield Mirror: The Omaha BEE presents its New Year's compliments to its readers with a beautifully illustrated supplement. giving a graphic account of the growth of the city in the last year. The numerous cuts of new buildings are excellent, the paper is of superior quality and in all it is the neatest supplement we have seen. It does credit to the managers and is in exact keeping with their well known enterprise.

The Bee's Annual Was a Daisy.

Nebraska City News: The Omaha papers all issued extra large papers yesterday, filled with the doings of the past year, but none were as neat and tasty as the BEE. The BEE issued an eight page illustrated edition in addition to their regular paper, which was a daisy, made up of cuts of the prominent business places of that great and thriving city The press work was most excellent, which makes the paper appear at its best. The Ber always does things up in grand style, or not at all. Long may the busy BEE exist, and may its stinger never grow shorter.

MARSHAL RICE EXONERATED. South Omaha's Council Has Another Stormy Secret Session.

It was nearly 8 o'clock when Councilman Glasgow made his appearance at the South Omaha council meeting last night, and in explanation of the delay told a story of a train two and one-half miles long having prevented him crossing the railroad track. Everybody was there-the councilmen, the defendant and the witnesses-and everybody seemed willing to tell what he knew, or some one else knew, about the alleged improprieties of the marshal. This time the meeting was held in a little 10x12 room that is in future to be the office of City Attorney Grice, and as it would not hold the crowd the office of the city surveyor was also thrown open for their accomodation. The same old crowd was on hand, only more so, and the only noticeable change was that the cigars smoked by those present were not so good as on former occasions, and the tobacco chewers swallowed the quids instead of spitting on the new floor. Councilman Glasgow's arrival made a quorum, and Councilman Loescher, lost no time in taking the chair and calling the meeting to order. thing done was to clear the room of the witnesses and all outsiders, the reporter of the Beg being included. Even this did not satisfy Councilman Loescher, and he wanted both Marshal Rice and his attorney to go with them. To this Attorney Makepeace raised an objection, but he was interrupted

by Loescher who could only say, "I object. "Mayor Savage, do you wish that I shall

"Yes," said Loescher.
"You need not go," said the mayor.
The attorney accordingly remained, and some conversation ensued on the old topic of how the examination should proceed. "Gentlemen," said Councilman Loescher,

"to make a long story short, we want to have our witnesses sworn and to hear what they have to say."
"We want only the witnesses whose names appear on the affidavit," said Attorney Make-

peace.
"Sit down," returned the councilman. "We are the fathers of the city of South Omaha, and we have called this meeting—not to bring in any outsiders—but to hear witnesses. Furthermore we should not have any out siders to say what we should do and what not. Once for all, those who are not members of this council shall retire at once.

"This thing has gone far enough," said Councilman Glasgow. "The last time we permitted the attorney and Marshal Rice to remain and hear the charges. We can't in-vestigate them unless we do. We don't want this to be a one-sided affair, and the attorney has as much right as you or any one of us to

remain."
"We are the representatives of South Omaha," replied Loescher, "and we don't want no outsiders. We want one side first.
We can't serve two masters—you were not born to serve two masters. You must hear the one side first."

"I can see by this that Marshal Rice

has a majority of the council on his side," said Councilman Burk, speaking for the first time. "Some of these witnesses may be in Chicago, but bring them in one by

"We don't want Rice or any one in here," said Councilman Loescher, returning to his old stand, therefore I won't allow any one in while I am chairman, I won't, I never will." Councilman Rafferty asked how Marshal Rice could be defended unless his lawyer were present, but Loescher said it was t trial-only an investigation. Attorney Mak peace attempted to explain that all his witnesses were within call, but Chairman Loescher drowned his voice in his efforts to

stop him, and failing in this, excitedly left the chair. "This is my chair," he said, while leaving, "and I won't have it. I'll leave the chair first"— And he did. The meeting did not come to a close, how-

ever, for Mayor Savage appointed Councilman Glasgow to fill the vacancy. Councilman Loescher was first to his feet and once more said: "We don't want Rice here to defend himself. This ain't no trial. We want the charges brought down to the point. therefore every one shall leave this room except the council. I make this a motion." The chairman attempted to explain that at the former meetings it was determined to bring all witnesses together that night and to finally sattle the the former meetings it was determ to finally settle the case. 'I don't know what Councilman Loescher

is trying to get at," said Mayor Savage. "There may be places where a man can be brought to trial without having a chance to defend himself, but, thank God, it's not in free America. Whenever I'm in a place where a man can't defend himself. I'll leave it forever. Now, we will either go on and try this case, or I for one, will walk out." "As far as free countries go," said Loescher, "We've met here as the people's

Loescher, "We've met here as the people's representatives. I've brought them here as witnesses. Why don't you let them in! Why don't you support me!"

At this time the councilman was called to order, but refused to obey and interrupted the chairman with any number of "I objects."

Finally City Attorney Grice made his voice have and stated as the affants in the affiday. heard, and stated as the affiants in the affiday its were material witnesses and were not present, it would be better to suspend the inrestigation until they could be present. At Makepeace asked that it should torney go on, conceding in the meantime the evidence contained in the affidavits, as with-

out cross-examination. Councilman Loescher could no longer keep his seat, but said: "I've seen this and that; heard this and that, and I want the people here to swear to what they say. It's our place to find out what Marshal Rice did. I'm one of the first men in Omaha, and when made a dollar I invested it like a man. I-

Once more he was called to order.

"I won't sit down. I've not spoke five minutes. I was told if I don't drop this I'll get behind the bars. I've \$1.000 to fight it to the bitter end. They told me something about the Motor line or something, but I ain't afraid. If I've done anything wrong I'll face it."
Attorney Makepeace once more attempted

to speak, but Loesher, forgetting all rules of debate, used his feet instead of his tongue, and tried to tramp down the effort. He was called to order, and swore, and was once again called to order, when he at length sub-All this time the remaining members of the

council were disgusted witnesses of scene, but seemed unequal to the emergency. The chairman's stand, however, having the desired effect, the witnesses were admitted, the first being William Glyan, who said he

was present at the time named, heard Mar shal Rice ask for \$17, saw him get some, but couldn't say how much. William Kearns was not within a block of the house when the was not within a block of the house when the money was paid, but heard his mother and sister say that it was \$16. Della Kearns, on whose affidavit the charges were brought, was in Chicago, and her mother, another witness, was enable to be present through illiness. John Mann was boarding in the house, and at his dinner when the money was paid. He heard the marshal asia for \$17, saw him get some, but could not say whether it was silver or buils, or how much. whether it was silver or bills, or how much. "Don't get rattled, Jack," said Loescher encouragingly at a critical point in the cross-

examination. ammation.

Councilman Loescher, I will place you in
hands of the marshal if you persist in this," said the chairman.
"All right," said the councilman, and—
"That's enough Jack," he added, as the wit-

ess stepped down.

Marshal Rice was called in his own behalf, but once more the irrepressible councilman claimed it was no trial and endeavored to have him put out. He was alone, however, and the marshal's testimany was heard. It was the same as given in the Ber, and was followed by the testimony of Judge Reuther, who corrobo-rated the city marshal. Then Councilman

Loescher was called. "I would like to be sworn," he said, and he "I didn't see no money paid, but I saw old

man Kearns go down with the marshal. The boys said, 'Dere he goes.' I said, 'What's he got,' and the boys said '\$16.' I said, 'They got, and the boys said '\$16.' I said, 'They ought to have socked him more'."

Attorney Makepeace objected to the byt-dence as irrelevant, but Loescher informed him that, "I don't have to be objected to," and went on to say that Marshal Rice," on coming back, stopped in his salcon and told Kearns had been fined \$16, and that he (Loescher) had said "he ought to have socked him for more."

him for more."
That finished the evidence, andson a vote everyone except the councilman and the clerk were asked to leave the room. "Where is the BEE reporter about this time?" asked Chairman Glasgow.
"Oh, he's all right; he's crushed," said

Locscher. To obtain an expression of opinion from each one present, Mayor Savage moved that the marshal be exonerated, but Councilman Looscher objected to "jaw breakers" and asked what "exenerated" meant. On being asked what "exenerated" meant. On being informed the meeting proceeded to business. Loescher was the first to express an opinion, and said "what makes me mad is people going around saying "if you don't drop this we'll down you." I'm not afraid, I not only wash my hands, but myself. If I've done wrong prosecute me. I don't want them to say you're afraid about that motor line. I was the one to vote against it."

Each member then gave his opinion, and

cept Councilman Loescher, who wished his The St. Cloud Suspends. At 2 o'clock this morning the key was turned in the door of the St. Cloud restaurant, and another proprietor, poor in pocket but rich in experience, stepped out into the cold. Mr. C. S. Higgins told a Ben reporter that he had spent \$25,000 in trying to make the St. Cloud a success, but in this he had made a dismal failure. He intends going back to his old stamping ground, cor

on a vote being taken, all were in favor of completely exoncrating Marshal Rice ex-

ner of Twelfth and Douglas streets, to which he will give his undivided attention. Clarke's Centennial Express.

The January Western Philatelist publishes the following article from Victor Rosewater, of Omaha: In calling attention to these stamps, the writer does not claim they are "one of the rarest, if not the rarest" of locals, but that they are the only emissions which were issued in Nebraska. In 1876 Mr. H. T. Clarke, then of Sidney, Neb., but now of Omaha, conceived a plan by which mail could be carried to the Black Hills with dispatch and promptness. He had just completed his sixtyone-span truss bridge over the Platte river and had established a stage route guarded by United States troops from Sidney to the mining towns, which were then inflated with great booms. The Union Pacific carried mail part way, after which it had to be transported by

stage. There were altogether two issues of Clarke's Centennial express stamps. Of the first, and most valuable, about 300 were struck off in the early part of the rear. These consisted of the regular governmental issue of stamped enveopes (that is, the Centennial green 8 cent of common size), with the following inscription printed over the face in

Clarke's Centennial Mail Express to Black Hills. VIA

green ink of about the same color as the

THE SIDNEY SHORT ROUTE. ZOver the new 61 Span Truss Bridge across
Platte River, 40 miles north of Sidney,
carried Daily by the Sidney Black
Hills Stage Co.
Send all mail care H. T. Clark, Sidney,
Neb. Postage 10c.

Care H. T. CLARR, SIDNEY, NEB. (SEE OTHER SIDE)

ertisement in black ink of the Sidney Short route, with its passenger rates and the toll of Clarke's new and the toll of Clarke's new bridge. These envelopes were soon used up and it is doubtful whether more than a haif dozen remain in existence. The second issue came out in the latter part of 1876, and was printed like the first on green Centennial envelopes. The inscription was changed, and as

The other side contained an adver-

consisted of more matter was printed in smaller type. It ran thus: SIDNEY SHORT ROUTE. CLARKE'S CENTENNIAL EXPRESS TO THE BLACK Hills.
In consideration of 10 cents paid for this envelope, and of which payment its possession bears evidence, the undersigned agroes to carry it from the Union Pacific railroad, at Sidney, Neb., to Custer City, and Deadwood, Dakota (and such other places as his

route may supply), or from above places to Union Pacific railroad at Sidney, without additional charge. (over) H. T. CLARKE, Care of H. T. CLARKE, Sidney, Neb. The reverse contained an advertisement similar to that of the first issue, of the Sidney Short route, and across the left was a card of Clarke's general store

at Sidney and his Centennial express. The printing on the second emission gives an idea as to how the line was conducted. The envelopes, which were on sale at ticket offices, were mailed and went to Clarke at Sidney government lines, by reason of the regular stamp impressed on the paper. There they were turned over to the local company and forwarded to their destinations by the private stage route. Return letters were sent in the same way. These letters also served to advertise the stage line, which did quite a business during the Black Hills excitement. This soon wore off, however, and the mining towns collapsed. Therefore this letter express was discontinued, and earned no more than its

name indicates, Centennial express.

These stamps ought to have a place in the regular catalogues since thay are especially interesting by reason of their history as here related. The second issue consisted of not more than five hundred specimens and is almost as desirable as the first. Few cellectors have specimens in their collections and it is doubtful whether they can be obtained. Those who are supplied have reason to consider them among their rarities.

Aunt Jane, a colored woman, died recently in Nashville at the age of one hundred and nineteen years. It was not George Washington, but General Jackson that she served faithfully in her prime.

C. P. Huntington, the fifty-millionnire, used to peddle out butter by the pound to the miners in California.