

THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor of the BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS.
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E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, ss.
County of Douglas, ss.
I, Robert H. Hunter, clerk of the said county, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the month ending Feb. 2, 1888, was as follows:

Sunday, Jan. 28	15,010
Monday, Jan. 29	15,175
Tuesday, Jan. 30	15,175
Wednesday, Jan. 31	15,175
Thursday, Feb. 1	15,175
Friday, Feb. 2	15,175
Average	15,175

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 4th day of February, A. D. 1888.

Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, ss.
County of Douglas, ss.
I, Geo. B. Tschuck, being duly sworn, depose and say that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1888, was as follows:

For Jan. 1, 1888	14,175 copies
For Jan. 2, 1888	14,175 copies
For Jan. 3, 1888	14,175 copies
For Jan. 4, 1888	14,175 copies
For Jan. 5, 1888	14,175 copies
For Jan. 6, 1888	14,175 copies
For Jan. 7, 1888	14,175 copies
For Jan. 8, 1888	14,175 copies
For Jan. 9, 1888	14,175 copies
For Jan. 10, 1888	14,175 copies
For Jan. 11, 1888	14,175 copies
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For Jan. 15, 1888	14,175 copies
For Jan. 16, 1888	14,175 copies
For Jan. 17, 1888	14,175 copies
For Jan. 18, 1888	14,175 copies
For Jan. 19, 1888	14,175 copies
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Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of January, A. D. 1888.

Notary Public.

COUNCILMAN HASCALL who is undertaking the job of purchasing additional ground and erecting a half million dollar city hall, will find that he has an elephant on his hands.

DENIS KEARNEY is looking about Washington harranguing everybody on the evils of Chinese cheap labor. He hates work almost as fiercely as he hates the celestials and is in every way qualified for his worthy mission.

ORMSBY B. THOMAS, a congressman from Wisconsin, has suddenly acquired a national reputation by giving a Pacific railroad lobbyist a severe tongue-lashing. Anything so unusual should be duly recognized by the people.

AFTER all it seems that the city council is not quite so unanimous in favor of Hascall's half-a-million city hall job. Some of the councilmen, who for some unaccountable reason at first supported the scheme, are beginning to see that it is either a castle in the air or a gigantic swindle.

THE Chicago gas trust is to be taken into court and required to show cause why its franchises should not be forfeited on the ground that they are used adversely to public policy. If trusts are vulnerable in that direction it looks as though it might be possible to give them a death blow.

THE colored people of Texas are said to be much interested in the proposed exodus of their race to South America. Mr. N. W. Curry, a prominent colored politician of Galveston, however, does not favor the movement. He does not think anything could be gained by such a migration, but believes that his people can do better in this country than anywhere else.

THE republicans of Florida are first to prepare for the coming campaign. The state central committee has been called to meet at Jacksonville on the 22d of this month for the purpose of calling a state convention to elect delegates to the national convention which meets at Chicago. The republican revival in Florida is said to be so decided that the democrats fear they will lose the state. The democratic majority during the last presidential election was small, and it is not at all improbable that the state may go republican this time.

MANY of the public buildings in this country are a disgrace to their architects. Two notable examples are the Chicago court house and the New York state house at Albany. The latter is a costly pile of rickety magnificence. Nearly twenty million dollars have already been expended in the structure, but it is now found that the ceiling in the assembly chamber is liable to fall at any moment and crush the legislators below. They will probably be compelled to seek a safer place for meeting. One of the needs of the time is more honesty in the erection of public buildings.

THE pension attorneys at Washington have drawn over two hundred thousand dollars in fees for obtaining increases of pensions. This sum is taken out of the pockets of the veterans who are compelled to employ legal aid in obtaining increased pensions. Obviously this is a species of robbery which ought to be stopped, and possibly it may be. A bill has been agreed upon by the house pension committee which will be recommended for passage, prohibiting attorneys' fees in all cases of increase. This is a step in the right direction but it is questionable whether it is sufficient to wholly protect the disabled soldiers against the shoal of pension sharks at the capital.

THE BEE's heroine fund is now nearly \$7,000, and we are gratified to be able to say that there appears to be no abatement of the public interest in the work. There should not be. There is less than \$1,300 in the fund for Miss Royce, and at least five times—if possible ten times—this amount should be subscribed for this brave and faithful girl. She is forever helpless, having lost both feet, and her left arm being crippled and deformed. Then the fund for the little orphan, Lena Woodbecke, who has lost one of her feet, should be swelled to a handsome amount. By all means let the good work go on until these deserving objects of popular benevolence are placed above want.

An Expert Juggler in Figures.

Mr. Austin Corbin, president of the Reading railroad, is posing too much at present as the high and mighty ruler of the labor universe. His arrogant management of the strike on the Reading road at its beginning has been principally responsible for its long continuance. Like many other men of his class who have rapidly risen to prominence, Mr. Corbin is doubly impressed with a sense of his own importance. He fills a number of columns a week in interviews with reporters, statements to the public and apologies for the action of his company, in all of which the public are informed that the question of increase of wages to the miners is absolutely impracticable under the present financial condition of the Reading company.

Mr. Corbin is an expert at juggling figures. His statement that the Reading coal and iron company has lost twelve million dollars in twelve years has been very fully exposed. The coal and iron company which Mr. Corbin represents as in such distressed financial condition turns out to be simply an inside ring of the Reading railroad company, which, during the same twelve years, has paid to the Reading railroad company the princely sum of \$72,000,000 for carrying its coal to tide-water. As the stockholders of the Reading coal company and the Reading railroad company are practically the same, profits taken from the one and given to the other are simply money taken from one pocket of the same individual and placed in another. By increasing the rate charged to the Reading coal company the Reading railroad company could have just as well made the deficit \$24,000,000 in twelve years and have added that amount to the profits of the Reading railroad company without effecting very materially either of these corporations. The earnings of the one are virtually the earnings of the other, and as between themselves profits or dividends do not count.

But, notwithstanding the pitiful financial stress under which the Reading coal company has labored for the twelve years to which Mr. Corbin refers, the statistics of the coal and iron exchange show that during the last year alone the Reading coal company, which prefers to let its miners starve rather than grant them a paltry advance of eight cents a ton on coal mined, paid last year to its stockholders the neat sum of \$1,500,000, while the Reading railroad company's last statement showed for that gigantic and waterlogged corporation the enormous profits over operating expenses of \$11,000,000. The old cry that the road is making no money because it is not paying dividends to its stockholders is of course raised by Mr. Corbin in this connection, but this with those who know the ingenious devices of stock-watering, excessive bond issues and overcapitalization under the direction of the tricksters and schemers who have bankrupted such roads, will have little weight.

All the ingenious juggling of figures and high and mighty toned statements with which Austin Corbin is deluging the country will fail to convince the people of the justice of the present outrageous oppression of the miner slaves of Pennsylvania at the hands of the soulless and extortionate coal carrying corporations.

Cleveland's Tactics.

Every day makes it more clear that President Cleveland has abandoned in practice his theory that a public office is a public trust, and is leaving no stone unturned to reform the civil service in the interests of his own re-election and a successful campaign in the District of Columbia, which were such a genuine surprise to the residents of Washington, are a case in point. The district attorney was selected from West Virginia, a doubtful state at the best. In the appointment of Mr. Hoge the president increased his popularity among the West Virginia politicians, insured an able political worker in a doubtful state and paid off his debt to Mr. Ridgelyberger for his vote upon the confirmation of Justice Lamar. In the nomination of Mr. Ross as postmaster, Illinois was selected as the favored state. The president has been placing a great many offices in Illinois lately with a view of securing, beyond question, the Illinois delegation at the next national convention. The same policy has been noted in all the appointments made by the president during the last six months. The work of filling the offices held by republican incumbents has been going bravely on in the departments. The change of Vilas to the interior department and the placing of the postoffice department in the hands of one of the shrewdest of Michigan politicians is frankly admitted by partisans of the administration to have had for its sole object the removal of Wisconsin and Michigan from the list of doubtful states in the coming campaign. Mr. Dickinson has gone vigorously to work and the official guillotine has been greased until its action now is rapid enough to suit the most violent political partisan.

There is but one story which comes from every state where Mr. Cleveland's friends are hard at work paying the way for the approaching campaign. Pennsylvania is thought to be secure through Mr. Randall's defeat. The missionary work which is being done by the president's friends in every representative district in New York state is expected to soon show results in the defeat of Governor Hill's aspirations, while in Indiana, Connecticut and New Jersey no stone is being left unturned to secure the desired end.

The president's most intimate friends are among the shrewdest politicians and political workers, and those who have the most influence in securing appointments are the men who can promise in every case votes in return. With the professed high priest of civil service reform doing his best to make the civil service a political machine, with the civil service commission assisting under gun-elastic rules, which find no difficulty in rejecting all republican applicants, with every custom house and

large postoffice in the country a bureau for political work under the direction of democratic agents, Mr. Cleveland's famous doctrine of a public office for a public trust has become a general laughing stock. Civil service reform, in the eyes of the president, as in those of every practical politician, means a reform which eradicates as quickly as possible political opponents from public office and fills them with friends of the administration.

Vilas Versus Black.

There is an interesting struggle in progress at Washington between Secretary Vilas and Pension Commissioner Black which has for its object the coming democratic nomination for the presidency. Both of these gentlemen are from western states, General Vilas hailing from Wisconsin and General Black recording himself from Illinois. Mr. Vilas' ambition has been no secret to his friends for some time, and his transfer to the interior department was made, it is believed, as much for the purpose of forwarding his prospects in this direction as for giving Michigan, represented by Don Dickinson, a position in the cabinet which could be used to lift that state out of the list of doubtful electoral votes.

General Black threw the whole weight of his imagination and strength of his soul into his last pension report with a view to counteracting, if possible, the generally accepted position that he was opposed to a liberal construction of the pension laws. With the object in view of securing the old soldier vote he has recently been quite numerous interviewed in several of the leading papers with regard to pension legislation. General Vilas, on the other hand, during his incumbency of the postoffice department adopted a course which as a practical politician he believes will be more fruitful in results. This was to replace as rapidly as possible all republican incumbents of office with democratic postmasters, postal clerks and officials, each and all of whom would feel more or less a strong obligation to the postmaster general for their salaries.

Now that Mr. Vilas has been placed at the head of the interior department, General Black has awakened to a disagreeable realization of the fact that the man whom he considered as his principal competitor for the vice presidential nomination has been put in a position over his head, in which he can direct more or less the operations of his department. In consequence there is considerable friction between these two competitors, with the end not yet in view.

But, after all, it is merely possible that the work of each of these aspiring politicians may not end as either anticipates. There are a number of other candidates for the democratic nomination for the second place on the ticket who will be found very active and very pushing when the convention meets. Both Mr. Vilas and General Black have made enemies in the distribution of patronage who will be on hand with their tomahawks and scolding knives whetted very sharp, and with no other object in view but the raising of a few political scaps.

Mr. Vilas is a shrewd lawyer and a fair politician. General Black is an old soldier, who draws a pension of one hundred dollars a month with untiring regularity for disability contracted in the service and manages at the same time to draw his handsome salary as commissioner of pensions. When the time comes both gentlemen are likely to find out that a public office has its thorns as well as its roses, and the distribution of party patronage is not an un-mixed advantage. Meantime republicans generally will watch with amusement and satisfaction the struggles of these two gentlemen for position before the national democratic convention.

Legislation Against Trusts Necessary.

The lesson of the right of regulation by legislation, which the people were compelled to teach the railroad monopolies in response to aggression and extortion, should be promptly repeated to those monopolistic conspiracies termed "trusts." The inter-state commerce act having demonstrated the congress can prohibit railroad pools, another law whose scope should extend to prevent and prohibit monopolies in monopolies, should be passed. The spirit of the "trust" is un-American and in practice imposes upon the consumer of almost every product—for there are "trusts" now for almost everything.

A New York contemporary just at hand contains a list of about a dozen new "trusts," which emphasizes the growing danger of the evil and the necessity of checking it by law. Among those it names are, the steel rail trust, controlling the price and quantity of all steel rails made in this country; the steel bar trust, the iron beam trust, the Western Nail association trust, the wrought-iron trust, the copper trust, the lead trust—trusts in fact for all branches of metal working—the cordage trust, controlling the manufacture of rope and twine; the cotton duck trust, the paper trust, and the minor trusts in all the branches of its manufactured articles, such as envelopes, bags, straw board, blank books, etc.; and a number of others. Then there are the great sugar trust, the oil trust, the whisky trust and a score of other outrageous impositions upon the people, every one of which is a conspiracy to extort from the consumer greater profit for the manufacturer.

Monopolistic greed is the cornerstone of the iniquitous trust. That which the people have already endured from the grasping selfishness of monopolists bids fair to be insignificant in comparison with the possibilities of the trust system unless congress shall speedily enact punitive and prohibitory laws.

It is proposed to pay the city physician

an annual salary of \$2,400. No body will question that this is very generous compensation, and ought to secure a high order of talent for this position. We venture to say that there is not another city in the United States that pays so much

nificant salary to its city physician. Can Omaha afford to do so? Is there any justification for such extravagance? Is it not unquestionable that a thoroughly capable physician can be employed for a much less salary than \$2,400 a year—certainly for one-half of this amount? Reckless raids on the city treasury have become the order, and if a halt is not called Omaha will suffer in more ways than one. Such extravagances mean increased taxation, and every practical man knows what the effect of that is upon a city's prosperity. The pace at which we are going in spending the public money in generous salaries that cannot be earned by those who receive them is altogether too rapid for such a community as this, and it must be reduced if we would not get into difficulty. The men who are responsible for it are not considering the public but their personal interests.

It appears to be the intention of the council to allow the several city officials to retain in their offices all the useless supernumeraries they now have, and to allow them the liberal pay they are now receiving. Changes up and down in salaries have been agreed upon by the special committee on appropriations, but the aggregate annual drain on the city treasury will not be materially, if at all, reduced. Thus the people are to be required to support perhaps a dozen persons, including the sons of two members of the council, in positions where they cannot possibly earn the salaries paid them unless the officials elected to perform the work of these positions wholly fail to do their duty. This abuse the people may be compelled to tolerate for a time, but there will come a reckoning with those who are responsible for it that will be summary and decisive.

THE reason given by the city hall schemers for cancelling the Myers contract is that no bids have been received within the limit of \$190,000 for the construction of the building, and hence it cannot be put up for that amount. If this be true, the fault lies with the city council, and not with Myers. The council did not invite bids for the erection of the whole building, but began by letting contracts in piece-meal, and did not proceed in accordance with Myers' plans, which had been accepted. Furthermore, every possible delay was interposed, and meantime prices of work and material advanced. Had the council asked for bids on the whole building at the start, nearly two years ago, there is every reason to believe that responsible bids within the limit of \$190,000 would have been received.

THE proposition that seven councilmen, the chief of the fire department, and one member of the board of public works, make a tour of the eastern cities to examine the public buildings looks very much like a junketing tour at the expense of the tax-ridden people of Omaha. It is about time to call a halt in the squandering of the people's money.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Colonel Mosby, of guerrilla fame, is now practicing law in California.

Joseph Pulitzer is resting at Pasadena, Cal., and refuses to talk politics to all interviewers.

Paul Philippoteaux, the cyclorama artist, has just celebrated his thirty-eighth birthday.

De Grimm, the New York cartoonist, who claims to be a Russian baron, is said to be a son of one of the czar's tailors.

Speaker Carlisle, who has returned to Washington, is still very weak, and his physician tells him that he must beware of pneumonia.

William O'Brien, now on the continent, is greatly improved in health, and will be present in the house of commons on the resumption of the session on the 19th inst.

Hon. George W. Schuyler, a descendant of General Philip Schuyler and a well known politician, died at Ithaca, N. Y., age seventy-eight. He was a trustee of Cornell university.

Roscoe Conkling was recently asked if he believed in the existence of a heaven and this was his reply: "If there is any place where politics never was and never could be heard of it would deserve that name."

Hannibal Hamlin refused to don an overcoat even during the recent severe blizzard of Maine, when the mercury sank out of sight. He so far forgot himself, however, as to put on a new pair of woolen mittens.

William H. Gladstone is having his portrait painted in Florence by Mr. Thaddens, the young Irish painter, whose picture of Pope Leo has become famous. Mr. Gladstone says that he will never again sit for his portrait.

Miss Kate Willard, who is visiting Mrs. Cleveland at the white house, is a college friend of the president's wife. After leaving Wells college Miss Willard went to Germany to cultivate her voice for the operatic stage.

A few days ago Benjamin F. Butler appeared upon the door of the low house of congress. Very few of the members seemed to recognize him. He has grown extremely aged in appearance and hobbies about as a stout case.

President Newell, of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie railroad, was compelled to pay his fare by the conductor on the Pennsylvania road one day last week. He had forgotten to have his 1887 pass renewed and the conductor refused to honor it.

Jay Gould has seventeen green houses and beds of flowers of all kinds are scattered about the conservatory. He keeps his plants collections perfectly classified and a man doesn't need to carry a botany book along with him to tell the names of the plants he looks at.

Robert Smalls, who was the last of the colored race to retire from membership of the house of representatives, is pushing his claims for a pension on account of his famous capture of the confederate steamboat Planter, in Charleston harbor, and its delivery to union officers.

Mrs. Letitia Tyler Semple, daughter of the late President Tyler, is almost totally blind, and is at present an inmate of the Louise home, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Semple is a handsome, distinguished-looking woman, in manners and speech of the old school. Her profile is an exact reproduction of that of her famous father.

Glimpses of Marc Antony.

Marc Antony has been locked up in New York for chronic drunkenness. The last time we saw Marc he was hanging over Caesar's bier.

Every Politician Has One.

Senator Hawley is the inventor of a

A New Scarescore Needed.

Boston Herald.

How long is it going to take the bumptious protectionists to discover the fact that shouting "free trade" whenever and wherever tariff reform sentiment finds expression doesn't humbug anybody? It is about time high-tariff monopolists discovered a new bog.

May Become Uncontrollable.

Philadelphia Press.

The enterprising gentlemen who are pushing the Phil Sheridan boom for president, "just for the fun of the thing," as one of their number expressed it, should be on their guard. If that boom ever gets beyond their control they will never be able to catch up with it.

A Seasonable Idyl.

New York World.

There's no sound to me so thrilling,
Marrow-freezing, horror filling,
When it penetrates the region of maternal repose,
Voice of our Mariah.Who's gone down to start the fire,
And come back with the announcement that
"the water pipes is froze!"

A Vision of the ruin

And disaster that is brewin'
Flies across my morbid fancy in the twinkling of an eye.And like the ghost of Banquo rises
The plumber as he sizes
Up the bill we'll have to settle in the coming day and by.And John, unreasoning creature,
Lays to me and poor Mariah what the elements have done:Asks how in the name of thunder
He's to stand it, "Will I wonder
If I sent to Manitoba for this weather—just for fun!"I'm dazed with hydrostatics,
Hydraulics and pneumatics,
And I wish improvements modern were ten thousand miles away.I'll hunt a flowing geyser,
Take little Mary Lizer,
And a note upon the bureau will tell John I've gone to stay.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.
Logan county will pull along on \$4,000 this year.

A farmer in Hitchcock sports a live, horned colt.

Pawnee City has a board of trade. All the members are officers.

For the first time in 2,000 years, or within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, the moon will not get full this month.

Herman Olman, a twelve-year-old herder in Adams county, came in contact with a gun last Friday and perished. His body was found Saturday.

The Rushville Standard desires to emphasize the fact that "our call for wood on subscription is no chicanery. We are really in earnest about wanting wood."

The lower jaw bone of the Tricentulus Bostogonius has been dug up at Rushville and will be sent in sections to the Smithsonian reporters at Lincoln.

The statistics of pork packing in the country from November 1, 1887, to February 1, 1888, show that Missouri river towns, except Kansas City and Nebraska City, have increased their product over the corresponding period of the previous season. Omaha leads with an increase from 182,000 to 290,000. Lincoln from 44,000 to 48,175. Sioux City from 73,702 to 87,800, and Nebraska City a decrease of 20,000. All eastern cities show a decrease in product.

The Beatrice Democrat thus explains the thundering resolve of the Lake Erie tycoon: "George A. Abbott, a farmer 79 in Richardson county, who raises more hell than corn, and realizes more from the sale of his politics than all his other crops, recently introduced a resolution and had it adopted at an alleged 'farmers' institute,' censuring Congressman McShane for introducing the bill to pension Mrs. Logan. It's a cold day when Abbott loses an opportunity to show the full length of his ears."

The recent boom pamphlet issued by the Fremont board of trade has realized a deluge of inquiries in regard to the temperal and spiritual wants of the community. It has picked the neglected conscience of missionary boards, and a vigorous effort will be made to save the heathen. Here is a sample letter from Missouri: "Dear Sir the weather is pleasant here all the time. I am very glad to hear of your triumphs hard Stock low money scarce but the work of the lord is progressing fine with an abundant ingathering of souls for Christ, so please send me your map of Nebraska, Wyoming and Dakota and illustrations & oblige me yours truly."

Dakota.

Real estate sales are picking up at Yankton.

It is proposed to make the Methodist college building at Rapid City \$50,500, and the Presbyterian college at Pierre \$100,000.

Between \$5,000 and \$6,000 have already been raised for the Norwegian Lutheran college to be located in Sioux Falls.

Mrs. Jasper Ralshack, of Sturgis, after quarrelling with her husband, went into an adjoining room and wrote a note to Jasper about his general meanness, and then took up a Sharp's rifle and shot herself through the body. She was dead in twenty minutes.

A bulletin is hanging in the Milwaukee depot in Yankton which says the prospects for railroad construction in Dakota by the Milwaukee company are very poor, and that company will buy no ties, enough ties being on hand to meet the requirements of the season. The people who are engaged in chopping ties in the forests of Dakota will have to take a rest this year.

Shipments of bullion from Butte last week amounted to \$94,948.

Farmers in the Prickly Pear valley have not only begun plowing, but are already sowing their crops, and reports from other counties show that similar state of affairs obtains throughout the agricultural regions.

The Montana Central tunnel through the range between Butte and Helena has been completed. The total length of the tunnel is about twelve hundred and eighty feet and it has taken nine

The Good Work Goes On.

Funds Still Coming in For the Heroines of the Form.

NEARLY \$7,000 IN THE BEE FUND.

Congressman McShane Again Responds Liberally For Miss Royce—The Roll of Honor Steadily Growing—The Contributors.

Miss Shattuck's Funeral.

SEWARD, Neb., Feb. 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The funeral of Miss Etta Shattuck took place yesterday afternoon, and all Seward turned out to show the honor and esteem in which the dead heroine was held. Even nature relented in the presence of the beautiful dead. The cruel, biting winds of the day before were hushed into silence, and the sun shone forth in all its brightness. At 3 o'clock the funeral cortege, presided over by members of the G. A. R., moved slowly over the frozen ground from the little cottage to the Methodist church, which was filled to overflowing. The casket was borne up the aisle by six young men—Messrs. Ireland, Bether, Schultz, Brandes, Hetzer and Leese—followed by the grief-stricken mother, brother and sister and friends, and the G. A. R. The casket was a beautiful one, covered with broad velvet of spotless white. On the plate was engraved "At Rest." There were many floral tributes, including a beautiful design, "Gates Ajar," from the press of Seward. The services were conducted by Rev. J. H. Presson, assisted by the clergy of Seward. The sermon was eloquent and touching, and its delivery was frequently interrupted by the sobs of the heart-stricken relatives. After the service the remains were conveyed to the cemetery and laid at rest.

Miss Royce Hosting Easy.

PLAINVIEW, Neb., Feb. 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Miss Royce is resting easy this evening and the prospects of her recovery are quite favorable.