NO PREMIUM ON DISHONESTY.

The State's Brief in the A. & N. Consolidation Cases.

COMPLAINTS OF OVERCHARGES.

Yesterday's Session of the Board of Transportation—Preparing For the Next State Fair—A Generous Gift.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.]

Attorney General Leese yesterday filed his brief in the case brought before the supreme court to have the franchise of the Atchison & Nebraska road forfeited to the state. The case is brought under the section of the constitution which prohibits the consolidation of competing lines in the state. The brief is pointed and backed by voluminous citations of authorities bearing on the case. It is in answer to the demurrer filed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road. In the course of his argument the attorney general says:

The respondent demurs to the information and thereby admits the lease of its franchise for 999 years, to a competing line of railroad, and that it has not operated or maintained any railroad for the eight years last past.

These facts admitted is to admit of a direct violation of the contract with the state, by which it was clothed with a part of the sovereign power of the state, that taking the public domain for a public highway, and collecting toll from those whom they offered their services for the transportation of their persons or property.

This respondent having failed to perform any of these duties for eight years, the state now comes and demands back the rights and privileges that it has given. It wants the contract enforced. It is not breaking it. The company has violated its part of the contract, and has no right now to complain.

Continuing, it stated that "the contract made by the state was with the Atchison & Nebraska railroad, which company, for privileges granted, agreed to operate and maintain a railroad, and the grant became exhausted when the company ceased to perform the object for which it was created. * * * A grant of corporate powers is to be strictly construed. * * * There is no authority for one corporation to lease a competing line."

In regard to the section of the constitution forbidding these consolidations, the attorney general says:

Section 3 of article 11 of our constitution was inserted in that instrument for a purpose. The law has ever favored competition; and monopoly in every form has ever been odious, and this section was to carry into effect the principle of competition, by prohibiting competing and parallel lines from consolidating their stock, property, franchise or earnings, in whole or in part, and to say that this respondent can avoid this broad principle by taking all the earnings, and all the property and calling it a lease, is but a subterfuge. The grand object was to prevent the mingling of property or earnings of competing lines, and if the spirit of our constitution can be avoided in this manner, it certainly is but a snare and a delusion.

The brief holds that the violation of law does not make law.

It cannot be said that because this defendant has violated the law for eight years that the contract has ripened into a valid one. This would be giving a premium on crime to those who could break the law, and maintain their illegal advantage by strength or strategy, if they should be exempt from punishment. Is this the law?

"Well, then, if I should kill a man,
I'd kill one hundred more;
Then I'd be great, and not be hung,
Like Abdel Young before."

Continuing the argument the brief says: "That the Atchison & Nebraska was a competing line with the B. & M. there is no doubt, and being competing lines there is no power in the legislature to ratify or affirm a contract void under the constitution. The act of the respondent in leasing its franchise was a misuser of the same and was an abandonment of the contract with the state."

The brief concludes:

The prayer of the petition is for the appointment of three trustees. This the statute requires, under section 719 title code of civil procedure, C, S., pp. 830, and there can be no doubt but what the respondent has outlived its usefulness to the people of this state; disregarding every principle of right and justice, it has by its own hand, committed an act of self-destruction.

We protest in the name of an outraged people, against the further continuance of this company. We plant ourselves fairly upon the language of our constitution. It is the foundation of this proceeding, and on this rock we have builded our complaint, and all the power of the railroad corporations of our state, or the gates of private malice, shall not prevail against it. WM. LEESE, Attorney General.

G. G. DAWES, of Counsel.

THE BIGGS CASE.

Before the secretaries of the board of transportation yesterday the complaint of John Biggs, of Heartwell, against charges made by the B. & M. was considered and taken under advisement. The complaint of Mr. Biggs was that the local freight tariffs were too high, and he cites several instances of charges made on shipments to him. One shipment of 7,600 pounds, ten miles, cost him $6.75, and another of 30,000 brick, the same distance, cost him $9. Mr. Biggs was not able to be present but he sent the following letter:

HEARTWELL, Neb., Feb. 15, 1888.—To the Board of Railroad Commissioners: In further replying in regard to my charges against the B. & M. as to rates, I wish to say that the rate on building material and lumber from Chicago to the Missouri river is 14 cents per 100 pounds when the pool is in force, a distance of 480 miles. In this state the rate from the Missouri river to Heartwell, 172 miles, is 16 cents per 100 pounds. The fact is there should not be this difference in rates because we live in Nebraska. The Nebraska farmer pays dearly for his privilege this side of the river. I wish to call your attention to the fact that the railroad commission is a republican measure, and the republicans and farmers have succeeded in establishing a commission by which they might secure fair and just rates in Nebraska. The matter now is in the business men's hands, and it seems there are few who wish to enforce the rights which the farmer has long labored for.

The railroad commission is not to blame for high rates so long as the merchants and business men pay the charges imposed upon them and in turn charge the farmer the advance rate without a murmur to the commission. The democrats throughout the country claim the commission is a republican measure and a failure. It is only a failure on the part of the business men not having the courage to make complaint to the commission. I do not wish the railroad companies to be compelled to carry freight for a sum less than is just to them for the labor performed. The railroads are our friends and we wish them to treat us as friends and not as servants. In my complaint I wish you to fairly consider this matter and compare the charges with the charges in Iowa, Illinois and other states.

Wishing to do justice to all men, I remain yours truly, JOHN BIGGS.

BOARD OF TRANSPORTATION.

The secretaries of the board of transportation held a business session at their rooms at the capitol building yesterday. The principal case up for hearing was that of the complaint of the Lincoln lumber dealers against the B. & M. railroad, the complaint charging discrimination in rates to the detriment of Lincoln. Assistant Freight Agent Smith of the B. & M. appeared and testified as to the rates in force and the reasons governing them. Mr. J. A. Buckstaff testified for the Lincoln lumber dealers, the principal part of his testimony being that the B. & M. delivered lumber in Kansas City at a less rate than to Lincoln and gave an equal distributing tariff to the two places for Nebraska points. The complaint was taken under advisement by the secretaries.

MANAGERS' MEETING.

The board of managers of the state board of agriculture closed a business session yesterday at the Windsor hotel devoted largely to preliminaries for the state fair of 1888. There were present at the meeting S. M. Baker, of Silver Creek, president of the board; R. W. Furnas, of Brownvile, secretary and of the board of managers; E. McIntyre, of Seward, chairman; R. H. Henry, of Columbus; J. B. Dinsmore, of Sutten, and R. R. Greer, of Kearney. The managers made the following appointments of superintendents for the coming fair: General superintendent, Austin Humphrey, of Lincoln; superintendent of gates and tickets, William R. Bowen, of Omaha; superintendent of police, James Hamilton, of York; superintendent of agricultural hall, Eli A. Barnes, of Grand Island; superintendent of amphitheatre, J. S. Hughes, of Hayes Center. The class superintendents appointed for the exhibits are largely parties of experience in farmer fairs, who have been tried and proven. Following are the names of those appointed: Horses, Henry Frye, York; cattle, J. B. Dinsmore, Lutton; sheep, W. Dunlay, Gardiner; swine, M. L. Trester, Lincoln; poultry, Timothy O. Moon, Greenwood; farm products, W. D. Wildman, Culbertson; textile department, Miss Nettie Van Alstyne, Columbus; fine arts, Mrs. S. C. Langworthy, Seward; dairy products, S. C. Bassett, Gibbon; education, H. H. Wing, Lincoln; bees, honey and apiary goods, E. Whitcomb, Friend; champion classes, W. M. Robertson, Madison; mechanical arts, W. H. Smith, Crete; machinery, J. R. Doolittle, Lincoln; instruments, etc., John Jensen, Geneva; agricultural societies, S. H. Webster, Ord; discretionary, J. T. Mullalen, Kearney; special premiums, J. M. Lee, Oxford; speed department, Judge M. L. Howard, Nebraska City.

A large portion of the time of the meeting was given over to the question of judicious advertising, one plan suggested being a general advertising through hangers in connection with the fairs of the northwestern states, the dates of all the fairs in the circuit having a place on common hangers. The number of tickets, labels, cards, etc., were agreed upon and the entire printing work of the year was placed in the hands of a special committee on printing who will ask bids for all work done. The special committee consists of J. B. Dinsmore, R. W. Furnas and E. McIntyre. Expert judges will pass upon the exhibits in all stock departments and in fine art hall, the secretary being empowered to secure them as early as possible. Among the attractions for the fair the board expect to arrange for a series of ostrich races.

GENEROUS RECOGNITION.

At the meeting of the board of managers of the state fair Mr. McIntyre introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That in recognition of the generous and gratuitous services rendered the Nebraska state board of agriculture by the press of the state in advertising and advancing the interests of the state fairs heretofore held and assisting largely in making them successful, that the secretary is hereby authorized and instructed to draw a warrant in favor of the Nebraska Press association for the sum of $100 and present the same, with the compliments of the board, that the association with the sum voted may extinguish the debt against their building at their Chautauqua assembly grounds.

The resolution was unanimously adopted and Secretary Furnas, at the close of the meeting, presented the check for the amount to the president of the association. The gift will be greatly appreciated both because of its recognition of the services given liberally in aid of the state board and because it wipes out the remaining debt upon their handsome home at the Crete assembly grounds.

NEW NOTARIES.

With the opening of the spring and its attendant booms the applications for commissions as notaries fall thick and fast at the governor's office. The following commissions were issued yesterday: Isaac Van Horn, Norfolk, Madison county; Loren Jenkins, Imperial, Chase county; James A. Stewart, Homerville, Gosper county; William C. Elder, Wellfeet, Lincoln county; Matt Goodwin, Omaha; Marion Newman, Greenwood, Cass county; A. B. Perkins, Clay Center, Clay county; Randolph R. Randle, Elmer, Hayes county; Edward Cerf, Lincoln; George Lyon, jr., Nelson, Nuckolls county; S. E. Smith, Pawnee City, Pawnee county; John A. Betzer, Nenango, Perkins county; J. A. Phillips, Grant, Perkins county; P. F. H. Schars, Kearney, Buffalo county; George W. Stocking, Grant, Perkins county; John M. McKenzie, Madrid, Perkins county; John F. Abbott, Unadilla, Otoe county; George C. Whitlock, Omaha.

SUPREME COURT PROCEEDINGS.

In the supreme court yesterday the case of Ryan vs Perry was dismissed; Eiseley vs Spooner, argued and submitted; Black vs Caban, reinstated; Fisher vs Herron, motion for security overruled and receiver ordered to collect rents; Merriam vs Dovey, rehearing allowed.

Motions for rehearing were overruled in the following cases: State ex rel B. & M. R. Co., vs Scott, Forbes vs Thomas, First National bank of Orleans vs State bank, Savage vs Aiken.

Court adjourned to Tuesday, February 21, when the docket of causes from the Fifth judicial district will be called.

Does the Ghost Guard the Treasure?

A dispatch to to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat from Plainfield, Ind., says: Robert Bruer, a wealthy farmer, living seventeen miles northeast from this place, died nearly a year ago. He was owner of several hundred acres of rich farming land and was supposed to have about $25,000 in money, but when his estate came to be settled no will or paper of any kind was found stating where the money was kept. Bruer was a bachelor and made his home with the family of one of his tenants named Baire. Soon after his death this family began to complain of hearing strange and unusual noises at all hours of the night and that they came from the apartments of the deceased. No credence was given these reports by the people of the neighborhood until the lady of the house declared that she had seen the ghost of the departed Bruer. This startling statement caused intense excitement, and two unbelievers of the supernatural agreed to spend a night at the house in watching for the supposed ghost. Though the spirit did not appear on the night of their visit, yet these two men, who are honest and intelligent, say they are confident that something is wrong about the house. Doors would open and shut quietly by some invisible power; sounds as if some one was walking in an adjoining room were heard, but an investigation failed to discover any cause for the mysterious sounds.

Not long ago relatives of the dead man, living in Ohio, consulted a spiritual medium in regard to the whereabouts of the missing money. They were told by the medium that they would find the money in a strong iron box buried within thirty feet of the rear door of the house occupied by the Baire family. The relatives were greatly elated at the prospect of finding the hidden fortune, and lost no time in coming on here for that purpose. The ceiling and flooring of the whole building were torn off; the ground underneath the house and the entire yard was dug up, but so far as could be learned by the Globe-Democrat correspondent, not the least sign of any money was discovered. The seekers of the missieg treasure were greatly disappointed, and have returned to their homes.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Signs of Spring.

Vick's Magazine: The years fly rapidly; the winter has only well begun before indications of the coming spring are seen; the seedsmen's catalogues, bright with chromo-lithography and wood engravings, are here, and as we turn their glowing pages beneath the lamplight, while the drifts are piling out of doors, with what visions of floral wealth to be evolved from magic packages of seeds or roots do we fill the coming summer. The light that never was on sea or land shines upon our prospective flower borders; the floods, drouths, frosts, insects, and the total depravity of things in general that have clipped the wings of our success in the past are too far away and too shadowy to be of much account; we almost believe, whatever may have been our failures in former years, that the coming season will atone for them all. We may be a little sadder, by the by, but not much wiser; the seedsman has only to bait his hook with a new catalogue with a fresh chromo on the cover, to catch us again. After all, we hardly wish it otherwise: our imaginary garden is a most delightful possession all through the winter; the coming of the seed package is an agreeable event, and when planting time has finally arrived we are let down very gently. Most of the seeds will start, and if the little plants die afterward, they do not all die at once. Many will live to flower, and we will delight in them; some of them may be new to us, and we watch their growth with interest.

Roadside Nut Trees.

Orchard and Gardener: Suppose the people of the older states, when laying out their highways through the country and streets in villages fifty or a hundred years ago, had planted hardy nut-bearing trees instead of maples, elms, catalpus, poplars and similar kinds now seen on every side, doing service only for shade and ornament. Yes, suppose it had been suggested that nut trees live to a great age, are handsome, afford as good shade as other kinds, besides bearing seeds that are valuable as food, and suppose these suggestions had been acted upon by a large majority of those who were about planting wayside trees. It certainly requires no great stretch of imagination to see what would have been the result. Rows of fruitful and noble shell-back hickories would now be growing in hundreds of New England villages instead of the insect-infested elms, poplars and lindens, the wood of which is down, not worth one-fourth as much when cut as hickory, or that in fact of any of the walnuts. It is true that the small boy might have enjoyed the nuts from these trees, and occasionally loitered by the way when going to or coming from school, in order to fill his pockets, still the possession of such treasures usually gives more pleasure than their cost in time. What might have been now may be realized twenty-five or fifty years hence if those who are about planting street trees in cities and villages and along the highways in the country will plant the best nut-bearing trees instead of the other kinds, which yield nothing of value, and do not afford any better shade than trees bearing delicious fruits or nuts.

Dehorning Cattle.

Denver Field and Farm: The subject of dehorning cattle has often been broached in these columns, and our only purpose in calling it up again is to give the experience of a friend in the San Luis valley. The information may be of some benefit to readers who are thinking about employing the saw and gouging-knife in their herds. The San Luis man writes: "You must understand, to begin with, I am not an expert, and this was my first attempt, but it proved a very successful one. I followed closely the advice of a friend who is living in another part of this valley, and who was familiar with the business, which was to saw the horns off as close to the head as possible, even wetting or oiling the hair near the horns so that it could be pasted back out of the way of the saw.

"I dehorned the first one that way, but it was turning cold very fast, with the mercury already below the freezing point. I thought on this account I had better tie the stubs up. I found considerable trouble in tying them up when sawed so closely. So the remainder were sawed off an inch from the skin, which enabled me to tie them up easily. I made a paste of tar and clean lard and daubed on the stubs freely, and then tied them up securely with cotton rags. I used a stiff-backed tenon saw, oiled before each operation with castor oil, and very sharp. I would not advise that the operation be performed in extremities of weather, either very hot or very cold, but in mild weather.

"Use the same discretion that you would exercise with any other wound. The most difficult point is to get the animal securely confined and the head steady. I used a "chute," a V-shaped pen made very strong, getting the animal in the narrow end and fastening the head against one of the posts by means of ropes wrapped around both, and the loose ends held by strong men. Four men can preform the operation very fast after a little practice, dishorning an animal in five minutes. Do not be scared if some of them bleed freely. My old ones bled the worse. Some of them bled a small stream for a few minutes, but it did not last long, and they all did well. I am more than pleased with the result."

Corn and Cob Meal.

In his experiments in feeding cattle at the Kansas College farm, Professor Shelton says: "A considerable general experience in the use of corn and cob meal as feed for a herd of sixty odd head of cattle has greatly strengthened not only the writer but those having the practical management of the herd in the conviction of the superior value of corn and cob meal was, apparently at least, better digested than was clear corn alone when used; it was eaten certainly with as great relish; the cattle were 'off their feet' less often; while cases of diarrhoea caused by overfeeding—all too common when corn meal was used—were practically unknown when the grain feed was the ground ear corn."

A Brooklyn horse-car company feeding over 1,000 horses gives its methods which it claims to be the best in a long experience with feeding horses: "The regular meals of the horses consist of corn and oats—in winter one part, of the oats to four of corn, and in summer equal parts of each. This feed is bought in the grain and ground on the premises. The average consumption by each animal is fifteen pounds of meal and nine pounds of hay a day.

The hay is prepared in a cutting box and mixed with the meal which is moistened so as to stick to the hay, and thus fed together. With such feeding the company reports that it has not had a case of colic among its 1,400 horses in a year or more and that they thrive and otherwise do better on this ration than upon any other it has tried. The danger of feeding horses meal alone is well known to experieuced feeders. But wet a little and mixed with cut hay the mass when masticated is spongy in the stomach, and admits the gastric juices through it and thus it is well digested.

"THE MIDWAY," Corner Grand and Wyoming Avenues, Kearney, Nebraska.
Finest in the State outside of Omaha. Opened, Wednesday, February 15th, 1888. T. C. Brainard, Proprietor.

Hints and Suggestions.

Keep your ducks and goslins away from ponds until they shall be well, fledged, as they easily become chilled and perish.

Feeding broken oil cake to fowls twice a week will often promote laying when other food shall fail to give good results.

Lettuce is a hardy plant and will endure severe cold for a short time. It can be made a paying crop if grown in cold frames and got into the market early.

As far as possible see to it that drinking water passes through iron pipes and not through wood, which decays and favors germs of disease, nor lead, which is a subtle poison.

Use every precaution to avoid fire. Have a convenient peg for each lantern in use in the barn, and never place a light where it may accidentally set fire to anything. Be careful in leaving hot ashes around.

A western farmer states that he easily prepares his cornstalks for cows by running them through a threshing machine, by which they are torn into shreds, the straw-carrier depositing them in the mow where they are to be stored for winter feed.

The ground may be plowed at any time after the frost shall be out. The value of good harrowing is often overlooked. The harrow should be passed over the ground a dozen times, if necessary, as the finer the seed-bed the better.

It does not pay to sow cloverseed on the snow, as is sometimes done. Many seeds are destroyed by cold, the birds secure a portion, while some are washed away or drawn into clusters. The better mode is to sow the seed evenly, and lightly brush it in. By so doing so the "catch" will be better, and the seeds will germinate uniformly.

The feed is a very important factor in cattle-raising, bnt the breed is also important. A good animal is like a good machine—it secures the greatest production at the least expense and in the shortest possible time. The capacity depends upon the breed, the feed being only the raw material to be changed into something more valuable.

Spread plenty of manure over the asparagus bed now and allow the melting snow to carry down the soluble matter to the roots. Asparagus shoots come up early, and are on the table before the seeds of some vegetables are in the ground. Soapsuds are excellent for asparagus beds.

Salt hay is said to be more valuable than has been heretofore supposed, but it is only serviceable when fed in connection with ground grain of some kind. When used for bedding it should first be cut up, in order to facilitate its use as manure, and in spreading it over the land.

In skinning animals that have died of disease too much care cannot be exercised. If there be any sore or abrasion of the skin, whereby the poisonous disease may come in contact with the blood of the individual, results endangering life are liable to be produced.

Clever Counterfeiting.

New Orleans Times-Democrat: A few days ago the Times-Democrat published the fact that some rogue was extensively circulating dollar silver certificates, which were quite ingeniously raised to represent $50 bills. Yesterday one of these bills, which had successfully passed through the hands of numerous experts and had been accepted by them, was seen by the writer. Over the vignette of Martha Washington on the left-hand side of a $1 silver bill a head of George Washington is pasted. In the left-hand uppermost corner the figures "50" is pasted over the "1." The lower left-hand corner is treated in the same manner. Next all the "ones" (there being four of them on the left-hand margin) are erased or removed with acid. Over the "one" in the center of the bill the word "fifty" in similar letters is pasted. This makes the face of the bill read "Fifty Silver Dollar" and not dollars, as appears on the real bill. Up to this point the work is neatly done, and but for the absence of the "s," making the dollar dollars it is almost impossible to detect the swindle. When the alternation of the large figure "1" on the right hand end of the bill is reached, however, the operator experiences some difficulty. The "1" is much larger than the "50" pasted over it, and again in the original fifty-dollar bill the dark groundwork is almost round, while in the one-dollar bill it is quite long, hence to complete the deception it is necessary to erase the upper and lower ends of the "1" and the upper and lower ends of the dark background. In the bill seen yesterday the work was excellently done. In altering the back of the bills the marks of the fraud are more plainly seen. In the first place, the "I" on either end of the bill extends almost from top to bottom. Directly in the centre of this one the figures "50" are pasted, and the upper and lower ends of the "1" are erased, or, rather, removed in some manner known to the operator. A close examination of the bill shows the erasure of the word "one," which appears on both ends of the scrollwork on the back of the bill.

After thirteen years' litigation an Albany estate has realized 85 cents apiece for the heirs. The lawyers got about $11,000 each.

TRIBUTE TO MISS FREEMAN.

Honor to the Brave Girl as Expressed at Her Home.

ST. PAUL KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

They Adopt a Series of Resolutions Praising the Heroism Displayed During the Terrible Storm—"The Bee" Fund.

From Minnie Freeman's Home.

At a regular meeting of the Knights of Labor of St. Paul, Neb., on February 13, 1888, the following recognition was read by the committee, previously appointed, and

We, the assembly of the Knights of Labor of St. Paul, Neb., gladly claim the privilege of giving an expression of our sentiment towards Miss Minnie Freeman, who with her parents are residents of our city. It is now a month since an unprecedented blizzard spread over these western states, and held possession of the country for a period of eleven or twelve hours. It seemed to be a sudden and complete inversion of the elements surrounding us—the usually friendly elements that sustain human life, combining in an unlooked for, hostile manner, to destroy it, requiring strength, mind and soul to maintain life, and a stronger to help the weaker to save them from going down before the fury of the elements and perishing. A month has gone by—interspersed with calm and beautiful days—the skies give no mark or sign of the commotion that has passed, but it is not forgotten by us.

Attempting to express the sentiment developed by the conduct of Miss Freeman at the Mina Valley district, in her conflict with that memorable storm (an event so largely mentioned throughout the country) we acknowledge the presence of human sympathy—weakness, if we please to call it such—and find our hearts to become tender, our eyes fill with tears, and our utterance choked—that she should have gone through such circumstances of peril, with sixteen others in her charge and keeping—such eminent peril as to call up in her the activity of the highest faculties and qualities that can be found to exist in connection with human being—qualities in truth divine—hidden and dormant it may have been heretofore, but now imperitively called forth, as the only power to help and save. It is as true now as when Cicero said it, that "Men resemble the gods in nothing so much as in doing good to their fellow creatures." Many of us sitting in warm, pleasant quarters, could contrive an escape from a fancied catastrophe, and the saving of lives; but how many of us would retain the first glimpse of our fabricated plans when struck with a catastrophe itself?

Minnie's plans were made on the moment, on the basic idea that their lives must be saved, and she steadily and intently worked on that idea amid all the terrors roaring and raging about her, subduing the children and everything but herself—all unconscious herself that her action was heroic; albeit it was this that saved her. The work of saving the other was the saving of her own life.

["He that loseth his life for my sake shall find it."]

With Tennyson the poet we exclaim,

"When can her glory fade!
O why was she not dismayed!
All the world wondered."

Having the honor of living in the same city with Miss Freeman, we think better of ourselves that those qualities which we most adore when found, have been displayed in our very midst. It is this divine quality and spirit displayed in man which, under extraordinary circumstances, we call genuine heroism, that we Knights of Labor and many others wish to see, not exceptionally only, but universally displayed in ordinary circumstances in everyday life—even in this world—rather than the baser, selfish spirit, in which there is no help and which flourishes in the millionaire and his imitators and exalts itself in the world. Were this heroic spirit at home in the world, our familiar and constant helper, instead of only making its appearance to help us out on extraordinary occasions—were it predominating society, and in the common affairs of men, instead of being so much of a stranger in the world, we would not have been compelled to leave society and our birth place in the far distance and encounter the isolation and exposure of separation, and the osses of safety and comfort and suffer all the thousand and one nameless tribulations, that every where follow the dominations of the baser spirit, separating and weakening instead of uniting and strengthening us—even grudging us the the enjoyments of the barbarians.

The discovery that the element in man, divine or heroic, as to be—intangible as electricity or magnetism; and generally regarded as an exotic—can be utilized for the common use of man in making a congenial home on the earth, is the crowning discovery for human beings—Christ sounded this discovery to the world and maintained that on this element of interests of man were based. Over fifty generations of men have passed through the world since, and still the baser spirit holds sway, and the promise of Christ to the world is still met with a sneer, as being a promise of what is unattainable on the earth. It needs no re-discovery, but only the element to be utilized, to be the foremost power in the world, to work out the destined interests of man; when all men being helpers we would all be rich indeed, and millionaires would be a lost race.

We have heretofore known Miss Freeman only as a delightful girl, preparing, with the help of her parents during her growth, for the duties and accomplishments of life. Though poor in purse we are rich in devotion to the spirit that moved Minnie Freeman and sustained her in that terrible struggle. The charm of her heroism will abide with us through the world.

JOHN DABBY,
JOHN MACKIN,
J. B. PACKARD,
Committee.

The "Bee" Fund.

The present condition of the funds opened by the BEE is as follows:

Lois Royce	3,219 68
Lena Woebbecke fund	933 87
Minnie Freeman	662 93
Westphalen monument fund	100 38
Etta Shattuck	4,656 51
Grand total	$9,572 37

NELLIE DIDN'T APPEAR.

Mrs. McNamara Represented to Be Still Sick a Bed.

Yesterday afternoon was the time cited for Mrs. Nellie McNamara to appear before Judge Shields and make an accounting as executrix of her deceased husband's estate, amounting to between $30,000 and $40,000. Attorney Keyser, who recently succeeded Mrs. McNamara as executor of the estate, was on hand promptly, but the charming widow came not. However, she was represented by proxy in the person of Attorney Eller, who explained the absence of his client. He said that she was still confined to her bed by illness, and that while she was anxious to appear and have the entanglement in which the estate had been involved straightened out, her condition was such that her physicians forbade her leaving her house.

This explanation the judge accepted with some allowance of credulity, and Mr. Eller then turned over to the judge what was represented to be an accounting from Mrs. McNamara. The statements were rather vague and somewhat mixed, and were in no wise satisfactory to Mr. Keyser or the judge, and finally an agreement was reached whereby Mrs. McNamara was again to be summoned. A final order was then issued, and in import calls upon the widow to make a final and complete report and to turn over all the property of the estate to Mr. Keyser by March 1. The next day, March 2, will be occupied in hearing her defense, if she has any to offer.

Monday next was the day set apart for the formal hearing of Mrs. McNamara's father's petition charging her with insanity, but it is not likely that it will take place as the citation has not yet been served upon her to appear. On the day the citation was procured the father asked that it not be served, and his request was complied with. The next day he again appeared at the office of the sheriff, and renewed his request, giving as his excuse that his daughter was too sick to entertain and was physically incapable of undergoing the shock that would naturally follow. He further enjoined the sheriff from prosecuting the service of the papers until he ordered it done, and since that time the father has not moved in the matter.

Grand Court Martials.

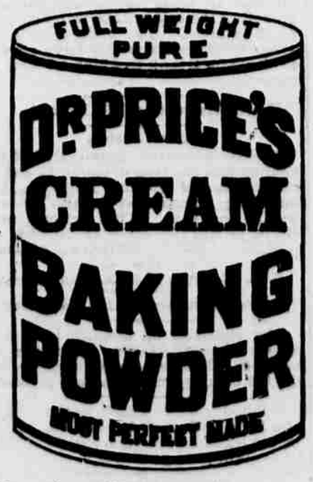
The detail of court for the general court martial to meet at Fort McKinney, Wyo., Monday, February 27, is Captain Benham, Captain Sanno, Captain Dimmick, Lieutenant Young, Lieutenant Jackson, Lieutenant Powell, Lieutenant Suter, Lieutenant Barbour, Lieutenant Gardner, judge advocate.

A court martial is to be held at Fort Douglas, Utah, Thursday, the 23rd of February. The detail for court is Captain Powell, jr., Captain Kinzie, Captain Britton, Captain Baker, Captain Badger, Lieutenant Byrne, Lieutenant Borden, Lieutenant Stevens, Lieutenant Massey, Lieutenant Allen, Lieutenant Young, Lieutenant Morton, Lieutenant Shattuck, Lieutenant Torrey, judge advocate.

Took a Whisker Hold.

Henry Birely was arrested last evening for assaulting Fred Mills, the manager of a lodging house on the corner of Sixteenth and Farnam streets. Birely had been a roomer there, but several days ago he was forbidden the accommodations of the house because of his inclination to get drunk frequently. Yesterday while intoxicated Birely slipped into one of the rooms and threw himself upon a bed. He was thus found by Mills, who ordered him out. Birely arose very wrathfully, seized Mills by the whiskers and struck him several times. He then went back to bed, while Mills hurried to the police station and caused the arrest of the belligerent intruder.

Colonel C. M. Terrell, chief paymaster department of the Platte, has been summoned to Chester, Pa., on account of the serious illness of his daughter, Mrs. Bartlett. Major W. C. Creary is acting paymaster during his absence.



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LIST OF PRIZES.

1 PRIZE OF $300,000 is	$300,000
1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is	25,000
2 PRIZES OF 10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF 5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF 500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF 300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF 200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100 Prizes of $500 approximating to $300,000 Prize are	50,000
100 Prizes of $300 approximating to $100,000 Prize are	30,000
100 Prizes of $200 approximating to $50,000 Prize are	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.	
1,000 Prizes of $100 decided by $300,000 Prize are	100,000
1,000 Prizes of $100 decided by $100,000 Prize are	100,000
3,136 Prizes amounting to	$1,055,000

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