THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglass, } s. s.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Feb. 10, 1888, was as follows:

Saturday, Feb. 4	15,970
Sunday, Feb. 5	15,350
Monday, Feb. 6	16,090
Tuesday, Feb. 7	15,650
Wednesday, Feb. 8	15,630
Thursday, Feb. 9	15,960
Friday, Feb. 10	15,650
Average	15,709

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 11th day of February, A. D., 1888. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglass, } s. s.

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 February, 1887, 14,178 copies; for March, 1887, 14,409 copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1886, 14,227 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for July, 1887, 14,593 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies; for September, 1887, 14,249 copies; for October, 1887, 14,333; for November, 1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,206 copies;

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn and subscribed to in my presence this 2d day of January, A. D. 1888. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE rush of inferior cattle to the markets during the past season has kept the price of beef at a low ebb and there has been little profit in stock raising. Good judges now confidently predict better times for the cattlemen by a decided advance in price.

THE Pullman Palace Car company refused to pay taxes on its rolling stock in Kansas and the controversy is now in the United States circuit court. The Pullman company has developed into one of the closest and greediest corporations in the country, and should be brought to terms.

SENATOR SABIN, of Minnesota, is a pronounced tariff reformer. He thinks that a reduction sufficient to take care of the surplus will hurt no one, and that as the experiment must be made some time, it might as well be made at once, so that we may see how it works. This expresses very well the general sentiment of the west.

JAMES TROTTER, who succeeded Frederick Douglas as recorder of deeds at Washington, thinks that his race would fare better by dividing its vote between the two parties. The colored man would then be courted and loved for the ballots he could cast. Mr. Trotter's conception of political principles rests on the basis of loaves and fishes.

ST. LOUIS capitalists are said to have taken the initiative for rapid transit on the Mississippi by ordering the construction of a steel steamboat. This, it is claimed, will make the trip between that city and St. Paul in half the time required by the wooden boats now in use. An innovation of this kind has long been needed. River navigation cannot hope to compete successfully with the railroads on the old methods.

THERE is a serious dispute between General Sheridan and his mother as to the place where he was born. General Sheridan insists that he was born in Albany, N. Y., on the 6th of March, 1831. His mother claims that he was born at Somerset, Ohio, on the 6th of March, 1831. Mother and son agreeing as to the date we concede that the general's memory is good as to dates, but as to places we should take his mother's memory to be more reliable. She ought to remember best where that little accident happened.

CITY CLERK SOUTHARD pretends to be very indignant because the editor of the BEE made the statement in his recent speech before the board of trade that one of Southard's deputies, while handling Uncle Sam's mail sacks, had taken out things that did not belong to him. Will Mr. Southard call on Theron N. Parker, florist, Boyd's opera house, who was in the railway postal service for thirteen years and in charge of the mail car in which the pilfering was done? If Parker's veracity is called in question, we will furnish the names of two other men who were in the postal service when those irregularities took place. By the way, irregularity is a mild name for appropriating things passing through the mails, isn't it?

HASCALL and his coparceners will have to drop that scheme to bond the county for $50,000 for grading in and around the city. There is no law for bonding the county for such a purpose, and there is no law authorizing the commissioners to do such work in this city even if they had a surplus in the county treasury. There was a law passed three years ago to authorize counties to lay out, improve, and pave roads connecting with streets in cities of the first class. Although this law was enacted expressly for the benefit of Omaha, it is a dead letter now for the reason that it applies only to cities of the first class, and not to cities of the metropolitan class. Thanks to the interference with the new charter by some of the legislative boodlers and the Omaha contractors, the Douglas delegation was prevented from perfecting all the laws relating to this city and county. The Hugh Murphys and their ilk of contractors now have their own reward. They have not only crippled this city in preventing the establishment of parks and boulevards and other much needed improvements, but they have blocked themselves in grading and paving schemes, which the county was formerly authorized to carry on.

Nebraska Prohibitionists.

The prohibition party of Nebraska has held its convention and promulgated its platform. There is a familiar ring and well-known spirit characterizing the declaration of principles which show it to be the work of practiced hands. It warrants the inference that the party is still dominated by the managers who have been in control for a number of years, a fact upon which the party cannot be very heartily congratulated. We miss none of the usual platitudes, and the customary arraignment of both the republican and democratic parties is as vigorous as ever. In all respects the platform is just what was to have been expected from the third party, and perhaps for this reason lacks impressiveness.

No state has given the prohibition party a wider scope for the dissemination of its principles, and for bringing about a practical application of temperance reform, than has Nebraska. Under its high license and local option law there is no obstacle to the adoption of prohibition wherever in counties or towns a majority of the people desire it. But this has not satisfied the prohibitionists. In Iowa and Kansas there are stringent prohibition laws, and yet the third party in those states is not satisfied. It insists that prohibition cannot be made successful until the third party is at the helm. In other words it must have the political power. This is what its dissatisfaction means, and this is what its leaders are seeking. Thus far its efforts have resulted generally in giving political power to the enemy of all temperance reform, the democracy.

As a third party the prohibitionists come into the arena for a fight, and they must not complain if they are handled without kid gloves. They may succeed in defeating the republican party once more by withdrawing from it in close states large numbers of misguided voters who imagine the millenium is at hand. Such professed prohibitionists as John B. Finch, who was, in fact, a democrat laboring for democratic supremacy, may succeed again in inducing republicans to leave their party and by voting with the prohibitionists help the democracy. But rational people, who sincerely desire to lessen and destroy the evils of the liquor traffic, will see no gain to the cause of true temperance in democratic rule. The prohibitionists of Nebraska have bitterly denounced the attitude of the democratic party with regard to temperance legislation, but they very calmly propose to do all they can to keep the democratic party in the place and power which it achieved through prohibition propagandists three years ago. And what is true of the third party in Nebraska is equally true of it in all the other states.

Too Much Secrecy.

Senator Teller of Colorado will gain in the estimation of the country by the position he has taken in opposition to the growing policy of withholding from the people information relating to the public interests, and particularly against the star chamber practice of the senate. The very brief reference to his speech telegraphed is simply suggestive of what he said on this subject, respecting which reform is so urgently demanded, but it cannot be doubted that he presented the matter with his wonted vigor, clearness and courage. It is certainly a theme which a senator who believes that the people ought to know what their representatives say and do under all circumstances ought to be able to talk on with spirit and force, and the senator from Colorado is not lacking in these qualities when the matter he talks about commands his serious interest.

There is too much secrecy in governmental affairs to be quite consistent with our republican system, and the fault is not growing less. So far as the secret session practice of the senate is concerned it is so essentially unrepublican that we wonder any man having a just appreciation of the character of American institutions can be found to defend it. It is especially obnoxious and reprehensible in the matter of appointments sent by the president to the senate for confirmation, serving as it does to enable senators, without incurring the least responsibility, to gratify their personal or political grievances and literally to assassinate the character of private citizens from ambush. As to the consideration of treaties, circumstances may arise in which secrecy would be expedient, but these would happen but rarely. As a rule the people are entitled to know what compacts their government proposes to enter into with other governments, and to be given an opportunity to express their judgment regarding them. They also have the right to know what those who represent them in the senate think on these as on all other subjects, to the end that they shall be deservedly held responsible for failure to act agreeably to the popular wish. We are not surprised that the defenders of the secret session failed to successfully answer the arguments of Mr. Teller, for the practice is one of those usurpations of privilege which cannot be successfully defended in a branch of the American congress. It is so clearly undemocratic, so plainly hostile to the right of the people to be fully informed regarding all the acts and opinions of their representatives in their legislative capacity, that it simply cannot have any reasonable or plausible defense.

The Taxpayers' Meeting.

The taxpayers' meeting at the chamber of commerce will be largely attended. Property owners and business men are thoroughly aroused and intensely interested. They realize that Omaha is in the hands of reckless and dishonest men who are plunging the city headlong into debt by collusion with contractors and public plunderers.

But any attempt of Hascall and the cohorts of contractors to control the meeting will be resented as an outrage, and cannot fail to intensify public sentiment against the high-handed methods which have characterized the course of a majority of the present council since it came into power.

The meeting has been called by the board of trade in the interest of good government. The object in view is an expression of sentiment by taxpaying citizens upon questions which involve Omaha's growth and prosperity, and the individual interests of each taxpayer.

Members of the council are invited to attend this meeting in order that they may learn what their constituents desire or disapprove. If they attempt to bulldoze the meeting into an endorsement of their conduct or if they propose to throttle public sentiment by monopolizing the time of the meeting with personal harangues they will discover to their sorrow that there are more ways than one to express public opinion. Within forty-eight hours the BEE can print and bring within the hearing of the public the individual views of five thousand taxpayers. We can reach thousands of men who will be unable to find standing room in the chamber of commerce. If Hascall and his followers want to hear themselves talk let them hire a hall. The meeting of the taxpayers was not called to hear them, unless it be in response to questions on which light is sought to be obtained.

WHAT is the street commissioner doing now? Why can't he supervise the cleaning of gutters and removal of obstructions that have accumulated on our business thoroughfares during the winter? He is paid to do such work, but the council seems interested to have this work done by the street sweeping contractors. The commissioner draws $150 a month whether he is idle or at work. He can boss the spring cleaning just as well as Slaven & Fanning, who, of course, are allowed extra for such work. At Indianapolis the street commissioner does the entire cleaning of streets, while in Omaha thousands of dollars are squandered on work that is properly among the street commissioner's functions and extras are voted for cleaning wretchedly done or not done at all. Last summer, for instance, the street sweeping contractors were allowed pay for cleaning and sweeping Dodge street, when in fact they did not do the work and the chairman of the board of public works refused to certify to the bogus claim.

THE citizens of Omaha are asked to vote another $100,000 of sewer bonds at a special election next month. How much of this $100,000 will it take to pay for the sewers that are already built in violation of law? What advantage will it be to taxpayers to load up with more bonds to help the boodlers out of the hole into which they have recklessly plunged by creating an overlap in the sewer fund?

Other Lands Than Ours.

The policy of the British government in Ireland has received some trenchant blows in parliament, in the course of the discussion thus far on the address in reply to the queen's speech, and it has also encountered a vigorous exhibition of popular disapproval. The public greeting to the Irish prisoners in London last Tuesday furnished overwhelming testimony to the sentiment of the masses regarding the policy of coercion. So vast and enthusiastic a crowd is not often seen every day in London, and the men who suffered hardship and contumely at the hands of British officials in Ireland were given such a popular ovation as is only recorded to great conquerors returned from their triumphs. The accounts say that at least ten thousand men gave up their day's work and marched along Piccadilly to Hyde Park, "wearing of the green," while many women marched in the line with their babes in their arms. It was an occasion to profoundly impress not only London, but all England. The discussion in the house of commons has been marked by a generally discreet but determined spirit on the part of the opposition to the government. The remarks of Mr. Parnell on moving his amendment to the queen's speech was a dispassionate effort, but neither promised nor implied any concessions. William O'Brien, however, was more aggressive and did not stop short of a vigorous denunciation of the government's course, a task for which he had both the inspiration and the qualifications. Mr. Morley has also done effective service for the liberal cause in the commons, and altogether that cause has evidently not lost ground. Meanwhile the representatives of the government manifest no disposition to recede in the least degree from their policy in Ireland, but on the contrary have shown a purpose to extend this policy to its furthest limit, it would seem with the design of exasperating the people beyond endurance and pushing them to revolt. No other reasonable inference is possible from the arrest of Irish members of parliament in London, a proceeding that might well excuse revolution and would certainly produce it were the Irish people not in a condition of helplessness. The cabinet has adopted the new local government bill, and this measure, which is awaited with a good deal of interest, will probably be reported without much further delay. As it has been framed to meet the views of the liberal unionists, it is not anticipated that any difficulty will be found in passing it. It contemplates an advance in the direction of democracy, and will, therefore, not be pleasing to the extreme conservatives.

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The mantle of peace which Bismarck spread over Europe has not been disturbed by any fresh alarms, and the conclusion seems general that no serious difficulty is imminent. At a dinner given the members of the reichstag, Bismarck renewed his pacific assurances, referring to the utterances of some Russian newspapers as a symptom of a general desire for peace—a rather inconsistent reference, by the way, in view of what he had previously said respecting his entire lack of confidence in newspaper statements. Nevertheless Russia's military preparations go steadily forward, and it is not easy for one not behind the scenes to understand how Bismarck can continue to promise peace in face of the evidence that Russia is pursuing a course which can mean nothing but war, eventually if not soon. The world is certainly disposed to accept the assurances of the German chancellor, chiefly on the score that he has the power above every other man in Europe to preserve the peace, but it must do so with a misgiving as to whether he fully means all that he says, and whether, like a merciful surgeon, he is not soothing the patient into confidence and repose before applying the knife. Obviously Russia has a purpose to which she is most determinedly devoted, and it is a purpose which Europe cannot permit her to accomplish, and which it will be the especial office of Germany to frustrate. That purpose is the reviving of prestige which in the eyes of the Russian people is every day diminished by what is going on in the Balkan peninsula. Every war which Russia has undertaken in eastern Europe since 1815 has had for its objects either the pushing of the frontier nearer to the Bosphorus, or the capture of Constantinople, or the erection in the peninsula, as a temporary expedient, of a series of vassal states, which would remain under Russian influence until she was ready to swallow them up. The wars of 1828, of 1853, and of 1877 all had these objects in view, and were all at their close apparently successful; that is, they either wrested territory from Turkey or weakened Turkey so her final break-up would be hastened. What is making the present crisis is the fact which is now becoming perfectly plain to the Russian court and army, and that portion of the people which reads newspapers, that all these efforts have been literally in vain. The growth of Servia, Roumania, and Bulgaria under the fostering hand of Germany and Austria bids fair in a very short time to put an end to the vision, in which the imagination of every patriotic Russian has revelled ever since Peter the Great, of a southern capital on the Bosphorus, and a revival of the eastern empire on a scale of which Constantine never dreamed. The Russian public are only just now waking up to this fact, and it is probably the most unpleasant fact in their history, the first apparently irretrievable political disaster. The question, what is to be done about it? is a knotty one, but it is one which the czar's advisers are probably every day asking themselves. Why troops should be concentrated in midwinter on the Austrian frontier is, of course, unless some action was in contemplation, hard to say, but it may be that it was simply due to that necessity for doing even meaningless things in times of perplexity to which puzzled people resort to relieve their nerves or gain time for thought. The conclusion which deliberation is sure to bring in this case, however, is that unless the war ends in subjecting the whole Balkan peninsula to Russian rule or Russian influence, it will have been waged in vain, and probably the czar has no counsellor bold enough to tell him that any such result may safely be looked for. It will not do, when it is over, to turn to his subjects and tell them that they have at least lost nothing. On this occasion he would have to show them what they had gained.

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After giving promise of a healthy reform in its system of government, Japan has most unexpectedly taken the back track, and there are now indications of a return to a policy of absolutism more extreme than ever. At the end of 1885 Japan crowned the series of revolutions begun in 1868 by apparently eliminating the Asiatic features of her government. The triple premiership common to China, Corea and Nippon was abolished, several courses of official intermediaries between the throne and the people were removed, 8,000 unnecessary office-holders were discharged, and her ministers of state were appointed by and made responsible to the mikado. Young men educated in Europe or America were made the chief executive servants and close councillors of the emperor, who became more than ever an actual ruler. All this was in the direction of healthy reform and in the spirit of the revolution of 1868, as embodied in the oath of the mikado to form a government based on public opinion. The closing days of 1887, however, have seen a different and disappointing state of affairs. On the 26th of December, like a roar of thunder, followed by a flash of lightning out of a blue sky, an imperial rescript dated December 25 was published. It laid a ban on all secret societies and assemblies, and authorized the police to put a stop, without recourse, to open-air meetings. With the sanction of the minister of home affairs they were to warn away, deport or imprison all suspected persons living within eight miles of the palace. To the cabinet were given full powers to "proclaim districts imperilled by popular excitement," and practically to put the whole body of the people therein under martial law. There has ensued a policy of coercion and proscription of the severest kind, and it is apparent that the prospect of Japanese absolutism becoming a constitutional monarchy, or her people having any real share in the functions of government during this century, are now exceedingly remote. No doubt the advisers of the emperor have the right to protect themselves, knowing their dangers. Still, so long as such methods are even supposed necessary, it is an idle dream for Japanese to imagine that western governments will yield their extra-territorialty claims, or allow their citizens to come under such risks. The best friends of Japan can but hope that the recent measures are the result of overstrained nerves, and will by their authors be allowed to fall into "innocuous desuetude." If, however, such acts are repeated, the world will not be deceived as to the real character of Japan's much-boasted "civilization."

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Lord Dufferin, who has just resigned the viceroyalty of India, has had a long, and in many respects successful, diplomatic career. As viceroy of India his policy was conservative, especially in his dealings with Russia over the disputed Afghan boundary. Still, if he had been properly backed up by the imperial government he would doubtless have permanently manned the Afghan frontier with Indian troops. This, under the circumstances, he could not do; and the spanning by Russia of the Oxus with a railroad, while the Indian railroad to Candahar remains uncompleted, has given the former power a great advantage. In truth, the situation is such as will call for the exercise of great ability on the part of his successor, Lord Lansdowne.

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A French traveler states that great preparations are in progress in Salonica to make it a commercial port and connect it by railroad with the main European lines. The French and Austrians are particularly busy in perfecting arrangements for their steamship lines to Egypt and the East Indies, the Austrians evidently being of the opinion that they will soon have possession of their long coveted outlet by water, the way to which was conceded to them by the Berlin treaty. Russia meanwhile, shut out by Bulgaria, must stand by and witness these operations, though she had to bear the burden of the war which resulted in such valuable concession to her rival.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

George W. Cable has started on a lecturing tour through the west.

Berry Wall, "the king of the New York dudes," has an income of $20,000 a year.

Allan Arthur, son of the late ex-president is preparing some memoirs of his father.

The lately executed anarchist, August Spies, is said to be writing letters from the spirit land.

M. Demetrias Schilizzi, an eminent Greek merchant, has promised to erect a statue of Lord Byron at Athens.

Silver has been found on land owned by Mrs. Langtry in Nevada. The Lily should build a fence around that land at once.

Ex-Coachman Hulskamp threatens to commence suit against Banker Morosini for lienating the affections of his wife.

Douglas Grant, brother of the famous beauty, Miss Adele Grant, has been appointed a messenger to the navy department at Washington at a salary of $820 a year.

The Rev. Charles Hall, chairman of the committee in charge of the Beecher statue fund, reports that over $31,000 is already subscribed of the $35000 required to erect the statue.

Minister Phelps has accomplished a great work at the court of St. James. He has succeeded in having knee-breeches abolished at court receptions so far as the American legation is concerned.

Not a line of General Sheridan's book on the civil war has yet been written. The book will be started on its way to the publisher in the spring, and the general hopes to have it ready for the public by October.

Objector Holman is the greatest chewer of tobacco in congress. The more he is annoyed the more he chews, and whenever he thinks deeply, or thinks he is thinking, his angular jaws go up and down like a chopping machine.

Charles Crocker, president of the Promontory Cattle company, of Utah, has consummated a deal by which his company secures 30,000 head of stock cattle, to be turned upon their immense ranch of over 1,000,000 acres near Salt Lake.

The Rev. Mr. Lloyd was asked to preside at the meeting of the Nineteenth Century club in New York, in place of Colonel Ingersoll, but he declined, on the plea that he neither wished to serve as the colonel's substitute in this world or in the next.

William Preston Johnson, son of the General Johnston who died at Shiloh, is president of Tulare (Cal.) university, and a Shakspearean expert. He has not a single hair on his head or face. Even his eyebrows and eyelashes have disappeared.

A. J. Snell, the millionaire murdered by burglars at his home in Chicago, tramped into Cincinnati, some time in the forties, penniless and discouraged. He became agent for a clock manufactory, and peddled time pieces in a wagon through Indiana.

Miss Maria A. Brown, of Boston, is in Washington on an interesting mission. She wishes congress to appropriate $50,000 to pay the expenses of herself and other antiquarians while they hunt through the libraries of Europe for proof that Leif Ericsson discovered America about the year 1000 A. D.

Balance of Trade Coming Our Way.

The Epoch.

The American system of banking is to be introduced into Canada. We may now look for a huge influx of cashiers and presidents from over the northern border.

Huntington's Early Blunder.

Washington Critic.

Mr. Huntington testified that he began business life as a boy on a farm at $7 a month in Connecticut, and at the end of the month he had the $7. Knowing Mr. H. as we now know him, it is a wonder that he didn't have the farm too.

A Touching Spectacle.

Denver Republican.

The number of ambitious statesmen who are industriously pushing their presidential booms, now that Mr. Blaine has declined the nomination, is something amazing. And it is touching to note that they all "regret" his refusal to be "the party's standard bearer." Will somebody please whisper "Rats?"

A Conscientious Juror.

Chicago Tribune.

"Judge," said the juror with the high forehead, upon whom the hopes of the prosecution for a righteous verdict had chiefly depended, "the lawyers hez quit talkin' now, an' before we take a vote on this thing amongst ourselves I would be much obleeged if you would tell me what all this darn fuss is about, anyhow."

A Missouri Financier.

Boston Globe.

A Missouri farmer learned that the grand jury was about to indict him for working on Sunday. He didn't try to evade the charge, but on the contrary had his four sons summoned as witnesses against him. He was fined $1 and costs, a total or $5. But as the mileage and witness fees of his sons amounted to $10.40, the family cleared $5.40 on the transaction.

I Bide My Time.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

I bide my time. Whenever shadows darken
Along my path, I do but lift mine eyes,
And faith reveals fair shores beyond the skies.
And through earth's harsh, discordant sounds I harken
And hear divine music from afar,
Sweet sounds from lands where half my loved ones are.
I bide—I bide my time.

I bide my time. Whatever woes assail me,
I know the strife is only for a day;
A friend waits for me further on the way,
A friend too faithful and too true to fail me,
Who will bid all life's jarring turmoils cease,
And leave me on the realm of perfect peace.
I bide—I bide my time.

I bide my time. The conflict of resistence,
This drop of rapture in a cup of pain,
This war of tear, of body and of brain,
But fits my spirit for the new existence
Which waits me in the happy by and by.
So come what may; I'll lift my eyes and cry:
"I bide—I bide my time."

Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar to itself and superior to all other preparations in strength, economy and medicinal merits.

THE GOOD WORK GOES ON

Over $9,800 Paid Into the Bee's Heroine Fund.

THE REWARD FOR DEVOTION.

Encouragement From Various Parts of Nebraska—Lists of the Latest Contributors—The Royce and Woebbecke Funds.

The Roll of Honor.

LOIE ROYCE FUND.

Amount previously reported	$3,214 43
First Cong. church, Aurora, Neb	2 13
U. P. employes, Sidney, Neb	37 25
Cash, Council Bluffs	1 00
Grace E. Dayton's list	3 25
City engineer department	7 50
Citizens of Western, Neb	23 25
Y. M. C. A., Hastings, Neb	21 64
Linemen of Omaha	52 00
Indianola, Neb., citizens	24 75
Rising Star lodge I. O. O. F, Oceola, Neb	8 00
O'Neill, Neb., list	12 00
Deadwood, Dak	10 67
Total	$3,417 87

LENA WOEBBECKE FUND.

Previously reported	$ 928 87
First Congregational church, Aurora, Neb	2 12
Juvenile mission society, Atchison, Kansas	1 00
Congregational Sunday school, Blair, Neb	2 50
Grace E. Dayton	1 25
Rising Star lodge, I. O. O. F., Osceola, Neb	5 00
Citizens, David City, Neb	57 30
Total	$ 998 04

MINNIE FREEMAN FUND.

Amount previously reported	$ 662 93
J. G. Howard, Ivydale, N. J	5 00
Citizens Indianola	8 55
Deadwood, Dak. list	5 33
Total	$ 681 81

THE CHILDREN'S FUND.

Previously reported	$ 100 38
Total	$ 100 38

The Etta Shattuck Funds.

The present condition of the Etta Shattuck fund is as follows:

Previously reported	$4,656 51
Citizens of Indianola, Neb	23 85
Total	$4,680 36
By check sent Miss Shattuck	3,752 01
By cash on hand	928 35
Total	$4,680 36

The "Bee" Fund.

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

Loie Royce	3,417 87
Lena Woebbecke fund	998 04
Minnie Freeman	681 81
Westphalen monument fund	100 38
Etta Shattuck	4,680 36
Grand total	$9,878 46

Lists of Contributors.

The BEE will acknowledge all contributions through these columns. All lists received, unless otherwise directed, will be published in full with the name of every contributor. These lists will be published as soon after their receipt as space will permit.

M. E. LADIES'S SOCIAL.

VALPARAISO, Neb., Feb. 13.—To the Editor of the BEE: Enclosed please find draft for $33.50, to be equally divided between Miss Loie Royce and Lena Wobbecke. The contributors are as follows:

E. B. Phelps	$ 2 00	J. H. McCoy	25
H. F. Stanton	2 00	Wm. Geffin	25
S. K. Emerson	2 00	L. C. Conklin	50
Rev. C. W. Hadaway	1 00	W. T. Craven	1 00
J. E. Evers	1 00	J. K. Vandimark	25
T. K. McDonald	1 00	Wm. Taylor	25
W. J. Collins	1 00	J. E. Sanders	50
H. R. Hughes	1 00	Sam Chesterfield	50
W. W. Carter	50	D. W. Barnes	25
R. H. Watson	1 00	A. O. Reams	25
C. S. Allen	1 00	G. A. Crafts	1 00
H. E. Rice	50	F. A. Scoville	2 00
R. K. Johnson	2 00	E. Beach	50
Carrie Emerson	1 00	A. Johnson	1 00
B. R. B. Webber	1 00	Pecksniff	25
E. M. Mengal	50	F. H. Rice	25
O. M. Lynn	25	J. P. Miller	25
O. J. Evers	1 00	John Hixon	50
Chas. Piersons	50	John Boull	50
A. G. Glasburn	50	Mrs. R. K. Johnson	1 00
A. friend	50	Cash	25
A friend	50	Total	$33 50
B. F. Barrett	25		

B. & M. CAR REPAIRERS.

B. F. Turner	$1 00	C. O. Coleson	$ 50
Robert Nelson	50	A. Junsen	50
G. P. Youngquist	50	Carl Sorenson	50
C. Fisher	50	P. J. Krough	50
Hans Sorenson	50	Crist Bick	50
Andrew Oleson	50	Gus Gran	50
J. C. Hanson	50	Sam Johnson	50
D. Ryan	50	John Michelson	50
J. Jacobsen	50	George Pickrel	50
Mike Lomicka	50	C. Schenermann	50

OTHER EMPLOYES.

Wm. Hill	$ 50	C. M. Wilhenson	$ 50
H. C. Allen	50	Chasles H. Gissen	1 00
R. F. Kirk	50	S. D. Cheesbro	1 00
Jerry Cronin	50	H. S. Brown	50
James H. Kirk	50	O. E. Everett	25
C. Homelious	50	Chippe Reed	50
Frank Morris	50	J. Barron	50
J. J. Hank	50	Fred Hays	50
T. Young	50	D. L. Filley	50
Pat Martin	50	W. E. Huffer	50
George O'Niel	50	Jack Lansing	50
Wm. Best	50		
Jerry Ranan	50	Total	$23 25

CHILDREN'S LIST.

By Laura and Ella Emkens for the benefit of Lena Woebbecke:

Laura and Ella Emkens		Calil Counsman	1 00
	25	George Kurtz	25
J. L. Conway	25	Cash	5
Miss Kate Green	25	Cash	10
Cash	50	Cash	10
Mrs. Mahoney	25	Cash	5
Cash	5	H. B. cash	25
Cash	5	Saunders	25
Cash	10		
		Total	$ 3 85

LINCOLN LIST.

To the Editor of the BEE: Enclosed you will find postal note for $3, which amount was raised by two little girls and a boy, of the Q street school:

NAMES.	AGE.		
Willie Wilshire	11		$1 45
Viola Kobetich	7		1 10
Lena Fister	12		45

SPRINGFIELD LIST.

SPRINGFIELD, Neb., Feb. 13.—To the Editor of the BEE: Enclosed please find check for $13.32, which apply on the BEE's heroine fund as follows:

J. M. Elwell	$1 75	George Burn	1 00
Prof. S. S. Babb	1 00	Captain J. D. Spearman	$ 2 00
J. T. Sexson	1 00	J. T. Sexson	1 00
Delora E. Wilkins	1 00	C. F. Calhoun	50
Friend	25	J. L. Freeman	25
Mr. Evans	10	Walter Driskell	25
Grey Miller	10		

PUPILS OF THE SPRINGFIELD SCHOOL.

Della Brown	05	Emmet Quinley	10
Mamie Sweeten	02	Myrtle Leech	10
Cynthia Spearman	05	Ollie Snodgrass	05
Bertha Spearman	10	Lettie Branson	10
Mabel Spearman	10	Harry Adair	10
Minnie Gamble	15	Anna McDonnell	05
Ethel Satsch	10	Nellie McDonnell	05

DELORA E. WILKINS, A Teacher.

CONDUCTORS FREMONT, ELKHORN & MISSOURI VAALEY RAILROAD.

Conductors of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railway donation to the Loie Royce relief fund:

W. F. Look, superintendent	$3 00	E. E. Boggs	$ 2 00
D. M. Philbin, superintendent	2 00	N. R. Hamilton	2 00
T. L. Searles, trainmaster	2 00	F. B. Newell	2 00
C. H. Baker	2 00	E. W. Bliss	2 00
T. P. Hobbe	2 00	S. O. Goodman	2 00
H. A. Hobbe	2 00	A. M. Thorndike, yardmaster	2 00
W. H. Cooley	2 00	W. R. McGinnis, cashier	2 00
P. C. Hoops	2 00	N. F. Cheney, agent	1 00
W. R. O'Neal	2 00	J. H. Broatch, agent	1 00
J. N. Brewer	2 00	W. Sisley, news agent	2 00
G. T. Royer	2 00	Thos. Nichols, engineer	1 00
D. A. Wisher	2 00	Geo. McDonald, fireman	1 00
W. D. Gallup	2 00	R. Dore, merchant	1 00
A. C. Fuller	2 00	E. Dore, merchant	1 00
M. Dorsey	2 00	J. H. O'Brien, merchant	1 00
C. A. Peterson	2 00	W. D. Tarbell, merchant	1 00
F. M. Crouch	2 00	W. M. Harmon, merchant	1 00
J. M. Carter	2 00	H. I. Isgrig, baggageman	1 00
A. A. Evernden	2 00	J. F. Howard, baggageman	1 00
J. P. Case	2 00	A. Houle	2 00
G. Cullivan	2 00		
D. M. Ashmore	2 00		
W. R. Price	2 00		
J. Cullivan	2 00		
J. M. McGrevy	2 00		
R. Craft	2 00		
Geo. Haynes	2 00		
J. E. Pender	2 00		
Geo. Knight	2 00		
P. F. Rounds	2 00		
C. A. Norton	2 00	Total	$62 00

A YOUNG CONTRIBUTOR.

OMAHA, February 13.—To the Editor of the BEE: Enclosed find $1.25 for the Lena Woebbecke fund. I am only sixteen months old, but I want to add my mite, for I think one never begin too young to help the needy.

OLIVER WILLIAM ELDRIDGE.

THE FRIEND, NEB., SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the BEE: Enclosed find draft for $7.82 for Lena Woebbecke, raised in the different departments of the Friend schools (not including the high room) as follows: First primary $1.71, Mary Proudfit, teacher; second primary $1.33, Eva Kellogg, teacher; first intermediate $1.46, May Dorwart, teacher; second intermediate $1.22, Rose Hurlbrest, teacher; B grammar $2.10, Edith Earle, teacher.

OLENA FERGUSON, A Pupil.

HOLLAND POST 75.

CRETE, February 13.—To the Editor of the BEE: Enclosed find draft for $26.25, amount raised at the oyster supper given by Holland post No. 75 and woman's relief corps for the benefit of Miss Etta Shattuck.

WM. L. LOVELL, Quartermaster.

TOLD HIM TO GO.

The Way Iowa Commissioners Get Rid of Their Paupers.

A giant of a man and woman, together with their little daughter, have been haunting the county commissioners and pursuing the city authorities for the past few days with tales of woe and suffering. The man says his name is Sam Warren, and if he is to be believed he must have had an exciting time with the county commissioners of Spirit Lake, Ia. He alleges that he moved there from Omaha last July, and remained there long enough to gain a residence. Securing employment at pressing hay he continued at it until he was compelled to desist owing to the illness of his wife. What little money he had saved was spent in buying medicine and in the support of his family. During the cold spell he applied to the commissioners for coal and was given 500 pounds. When this was exhausted he again sent in an application for more, and in turn was refused and given a written order to leave the county within a fortnight. The commissioners maintained that he was a resident of Omaha, and insisted he should return. To this proposition Warren objected, but the edict had gone forth and he had to go. He was assisted with railroad tickets to Omaha for himself, wife and child, and the freight was paid on his household effects. Thursday the trio, "broke" in pocket and homeless, told their story to the county commissioners here and demanded shelter for themselves and their furniture. This request was denied them, and the commissioners wanted them to go back to Spirit Lake, agreeing to pay their passage. Warren refused to accept the offer, went away in high feather, and was yesterday busying himself in trying to secure relief of the city authorities.

MORTUARY.

DEATH OF MAJOR TERRELL'S DAUGHTER.

The many friends of Colonel and Mrs. C. M. Terrell will be pained to learn that a telegram was received from him announcing the death of their beloved and only daughter Nellie, wife of Lieutenant George T. Bartlett, Third artillery, U. S. A., professor of mathematics and military science at the military academy, Chester, Pa. Colonel Terrell left Tuesday evening for Chester, on receiving news of her dangerous illness, but did not arrive in time to see her alive. The remains will be taken to San Antonio, Tex., for burial.

BENNETT.

Yesterday a man named John Bennett, aged forty-five years, died, after a short illness, at St. Joseph's hospital. He had been for several years one of the most experienced