THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (Morning Edition) including Sunday Bee, One Year	$10 00
For Six Months	5 00
For Three Months	2 50
The Omaha Sunday Bee, mailed to any address, One Year	2 00

OMAHA OFFICE, NOS. 914 AND 916 FARNAM STREET. NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOMS 14 AND 15 TRIBUNE BUILDING. WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FOURTEENTH STREET.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, 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 March 2, 1888, was as follows:

Saturday, Feb. 25	16,475
Sunday, Feb. 26	16,050
Monday, Feb. 27	16,6 0
Tuesday, Feb. 28	16,410
Wednesday, Feb. 29	17,060
Thursday, Mch. 1	17,360
Friday, Mch. 2	17,825
Average	16,824

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 3rd day of March, 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 March, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887, 14,227 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for July, 1887, 14,093 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies; for September, 1887, 14,340 copies; for October, 1887, 14,323; for November, 1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,206 copies; for February, 1888, 15,992 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn and subscribed to in my presence this 3d day of February, A. D. 1888. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

DICKENS and Pickwick came on in real life in a London court yesterday, the former as the lawyer and the latter as the witness. Neither, however, proved as entertaining as their illustrious sires.

THE leading clothes wringer manufacturers of the United States have formed a trust for mutual protection. It is now in order for housewives to combine for mutual protection against the clothes wringer agents.

A SILLY rumor was telegraphed to eastern papers that dynamite cartridges were placed under the "Q" rails near Omaha. Such news is not only libelous to the brotherhood of engineers but is absolutely without any foundation of truth.

PUGILIST MITCHELL has been put under bonds by a magistrate of London to keep the peace. Pugilist Sullivan has, however, disappeared. Evidently John L. believes that "he who lives to run away will live to fight some other day."

GENERAL BOULANGER is accused by the ministers of laying the pipes and pulling the wires to promote his election to the chamber of deputies. This election method appears so recklessly American in its character that all France is up in arms to put it on a level with American pork and keep it out.

SECRETARY BAYARD has tendered the appointment of minister to Liberia to Rev. Joseph C. Price, president of Livingston college, at Salisbury, North Carolina. No better choice could have been found among the colored people. Mr. Price is a man of exceptional ability both as an instructor and as a wide-awake advocate of the colored man's needs. If he can be prevailed upon to accept the post, he will be of great aid in pushing forward the interests of colored men of America who have emigrated to the African republic.

AT a recent meeting of the executive committee of the National Farmers' alliance at Des Moines some very sensible resolutions were drawn up and forwarded to congress. The memorial stated that the alliance represented over fourteen thousand persons engaged in agriculture. That while the farmers of the country furnished over 80 per cent of the exports they bear a disproportionate burden of taxation and receive the fostering care of the general government in a less degree than any other class. In view of these facts the executive committee ask that congress should establish a department of agriculture, with a cabinet minister at its head, in order to protect the farmers' rights.

THE St. Paul board of education has taken up the question of manual training in the schools of that city in dead earnest. So far, the course was experimental in its nature. But its popularity and unqualified success has induced the board to extend the scope of its training. Larger and better quarters were secured, and the number of pupils to avail themselves of its benefits was gratifying to the promoters of this branch of education. It is proposed that the system of manual training be made thorough and practical, and that the course be extended over four years in the high school, with a year or two preparatory training in the grades.

IOWA intends to take the woman suffrage question by the forelock. The senate has already passed a bill intending to give women the right to vote at municipal elections. A similar measure is before the house with some show of success. The main reason why the Iowa legislature has gone so far in extending the rights of suffrage to women is the liquor question. Prohibition is to a great extent a dead letter in the larger cities, where the law is violated openly. There is, therefore, constant danger that many prohibitionists will desert that cause and go over to a support of a high license bill. Liquor men would of course compromise the question on this ground, but the prohibition party will not recede from the position which it has so much difficulty in holding. As a last resort, the prohibitionists, who are for the greater part advocates of woman suffrage, are willing to extend to woman the right of voting in city affairs. With the ballot in the hands of this new element the prohibitionists feel confident that they can enforce the liquor laws in all the cities of Iowa.

What Are We Doing?

A few days ago the Merchants' association of Milwaukee discussed plans for promoting the material progress of that city by a liberal presentation of its claims and advantages as a commercial and manufacturing center. We have before us an illustrated circular issued under the auspices of the Indianapolis board of trade, giving statistics of the financial and business resources of that city, its railroad facilities, and other facts of interest to those seeking a location for business or any other form of investment. Judiciously directed efforts are being made in Denver to attract a larger attention toward that city, while Minneapolis, St. Paul and other ambitious and enterprising cities are active in making their attractions and advantages fully known to the world.

What is there being done to make Omaha better and more widely known? What effort is being made to meet the formidable competition of rival cities that are vigorously bidding for the enterprises and the capital seeking location and investment? We have already noted the gratifying fact that Omaha is well thought of and much talked about in the east. Such assurances are encouraging, but they should not beget a feeling of confidence that will superinduce a condition of inactivity. When it is said that capitalists and merchants and manufacturers are continually making inquiries regarding Omaha the suggestion is conveyed that there is a want of that wide and full dissemination of facts relating to the city which would enable all such persons to be fully informed respecting it. The interest they manifest, in view of such information as they have, ought to stimulate effort to give the advantages and claims of Omaha the most thorough and general dissemination practicable. We cannot be too well known, and there are no drawbacks in our situation or conditions that need concealment. Here is the metropolis of a vast and rich region, which, in the very nature of things, should always hold control of the tributary territory. We need fear no rivals if we are true to ourselves. Self-satisfaction with the present and indifference as to the future are the insidious enemies which we need most to guard against.

Omaha will grow in spite of inadequate local energy and enterprise, but its progress must be retarted if its men of capital and business do not emulate the example of such men in other cities in urging its claims upon the attention of those elsewhere who are seeking profitable investments. We must be persistent in letting it be known what we are and what are our possibilities, or cities more eager and vigorous in the strife for material advancement will get a great deal that we might have. The present year ought to be one of exceptional progress for Omaha, and it will be if the right effort is put forth and maintained. At this time it is pertinent to ask, What are we doing?

The Brotherhood and the Burlington.

Public opinion regarding the merits of the contest between the engineers and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company has become pretty well settled, and it is safe to say that a great majority of the people who take an intelligent and disinterested view of the matter are favorable to the cause of the engineers. The fact that this is the first strike in which members of the brotherhood have engaged in a number of years and that the policy of the organization has for at least ten years past been to exhaust every means for the settlement of differences before resorting to the strike—a policy which until now had been uniformly successful—went far at the outset to convince the public that the present strike would not have been undertaken if the grievance which the railroad company refused to remedy was not sufficient to justify the last resort. A careful study of the matters in issue, with which readers of the public journals are presumed to be familiar, has undoubtedly convinced the great majority of candid people that the demand of the men is reasonable and just, and that they should have the public support and sympathy.

It has been made clear by the course of the railroad officials that the purpose they had in view was quite as much to try conclusions with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and if possible strike a fatal blow at their organization, as to maintain a principle. While negotiations were in progress, and days before the ultimatum of the engineers was rejected and the strike ordered, there were emissaries of the railroad in the east drumming up men to take the places of members of the brotherhood in the event that they should decide to go out, a result which the general manager of the railroad had evidently decided to bring about rather than make any concession or submit the matters of difference to arbitration. Having received such assurances from his emissaries as he thought satisfactory, this official promptly challenged the brotherhood to the conflict by bolting the deliberations at the demand for pay at three and one-half cents a mile and refusing to go any farther. Thus, the contest is practically upon this question, though others are involved in the success or failure of the struggle. Equally apparent with the disposition of the railroad officials to make the fight rather that yield anything was the desire of the engineers to avert a conflict if that could be done without surrendering everything. With full confidence in the justice of their case they were willing that it should be submitted to arbitration, but no such proposition would be entertained by the railroad officials. In thus rejecting a means of settlement recognized as fair and honorable, these officials wholly ignored their duties to the public as common carriers and rendered themselves responsible for losses sustained by the public. In the case of the striking freight handlers in New York it was held by Judge Davis that a railroad company could not abdicate its functions as a common carrier without becoming responsible for losses sustained, unless it could be shown that all possible efforts had been made to handle the business offered. The Burlington officials would find it very difficult to show that they have not disregarded their duties to the public by practically abandoning the company's business of carrying freight and passengers because of a dispute with employes over a matter of wages.

For six days the public has been deprived of the adequate service which it has the right to expect and demand of the Burlington company, existing under a grant of vast powers and privileges derived from the people. And the promise is that the company will adhere to its position regardless of the public interests, making no attempt even to secure a settlement of the contest. This policy is not only proving most damaging to the company, whose loss of business and property must already amount to a startling sum, but it is a source of very great inconvenience and even peril. Localities dependent upon the Burlington system for supplies have already felt the effects of the conflict in a more or less serious way, while those who travel on the system must take great risks in consequence of the many incompetent men now employed in running trains. How far a railroad company should be allowed to carry on a policy of this kind is a question which may some day have to be determined. Nor is this all, for there now appears to be imminent danger that other roads having connections with the Burlington may be drawn into the fight, with the possible result of stopping all traffic between Chicago and the west. The indications are that between now and Tuesday night there will be most important developments that will greatly change the aspect of the contest and may startle the country.

This unfortunate state of affairs could have been averted had the Burlington officials been willing to do what is now being done by ninety per cent of the railroads in the country, and as to the reasonableness and justice of which none of these roads has ever complained.

The Battle in Public Life.

In a recent issue the Washington *Critic* had an article referring to the prevalence of dissipation among public men at an earlier date in our history and at this period giving to the present the credit of showing a considerable reform in this respect. That paper says there was a time when intemperate habits, and even graver derelictions on the part of men conspicuous in public life, were lost sight of in the glamor of their eminent positions and commanding abilities, "but a marked change of sentiment has been going on in these last few years, and men holding high place under the government, either as makers or administrators of the law, may no longer offend the decencies of life with indifference to popular opinion, nor hope for the same charitable judgment upon their moral obliquities that was passed upon the carousals of their predecessors."

When a daily paper is moved to treat a subject of this nature, to the exclusion of other matters of pressing public interest, the inference must be that there are circumstances of an uncommonly impressive character impelling the editor into such a line of thought. Despite the credit which the *Critic* bestows on the present in contrast with the past, so far as relates to the moral conduct of public men, we cannot but believe that dissipation and other irregularities must be quite common and frequent enough in Washington now to have forcibly suggested to our contemporary the necessity of calling attention to it, and of uttering the counsel and the warning which the article contains. Indeed, he does not permit a doubt of this when he says that "a summary halt must be called to those grosser forms of inebriety and dissipation on the part of public men, whether in or out of congress, that tend to hinder the progress of current legislation, to cripple the energies of any branch of government, and bring the public service into contempt." It is not questionable that the capital of the nation witnesses daily more dissipation than any other city of its population in the world, and undoubtedly there is a larger amount of intoxicating liquors consumed there every day now than was drank in a month forty years ago. It is undoubtedly desirable that a halt be called, but those who are agitating prohibition for the District would be quite as likely, if successful, to increase as to diminish the evil. There is this to be said regarding the dissipation of public men, that when it is carried on to such an extent as to interfere with the proper discharge of their duties they should be as mercilessly exposed as if guilty of an offense that subjected them to legal prosecution. A few samples of such exposure would unquestionably have an excellent influence as a corrective.

A Lesson From W. W. Corcoran's Life.

It was to be expected that a man liberal in charity and gifts when alive would not be less generous in providing for the maintenance of these charities when he has passed away. The will of the late W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, has not disappointed his ardent admirers for philanthropy. After providing for near relatives, large sums of money were bequeathed to a number of orphan asylums in Washington. The Corcoran art gallery, which has already received his munificent gift of $1,500,000, was further endowed by a present of $100,000. To the Louise home $50,000 was left, although Mr. Corcoran had but shortly before given that institution $500,000.

Not the least of his acts of philanthropy was the bringing home of the remains of John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home." For thirty years John Howard Payne lay buried in Africa and nobody thought of building a monument in memory of the poet or in perpetuating even the name of one of America's brightest yet eccentric sons. To Mr. Corcoran belongs the credit of interring the ashes of Payne on American soil and of erecting a fitting tribute of marble to mark his last resting place.

The lesson to be learned from the life of Mr. Corcoran is one which should impress itself upon every true American.

Here was a man, the son of a poor cobbler, whose natural force and talents lifted him above other men and made him not only rich in worldly possessions, but rich in the possession of a philanthropic and generous heart.

Born in sight of the national capitol, he concentrated his wealth and energies in helping to make the city of Washington a home of art and learning.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The crime against Dakota will be an issue in the approaching national political canvass.

The one thing certain about the nomination this year is that it will not be given to Mr. Edmunds.

In these piping times of political guessing can a man with a red-headed wife expect to figure as a dark horse?

The republican party is not looking for a "war cry" or "a man on horseback." These are times of peace and civil policy.

The Massachusetts senate has defeated, beyond recall for this session, the bill allowing women to vote on the license question.

Andrew D. White, ex-president of Cornell university, thinks Senator Hawley stands a good chance for the republican nomination for president.

Whether the west is to be a national battle ground next fall depends upon what the respective conventions do, and not in any respect upon where they are held.

Let the republican press declare in favor of unpledged delegations if it would secure real unity for New York in the national councils of the republican party.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Journal (rep.) joins the Sherman came with the announcement that "On financial questions he has had no equal since the days of Alexander Hamilton."

Senator Sherman is said to be creating the impression among Virginia people in Washington that he wants General Mahone to occupy the second place on the ticket with him.

The London Times describes Mr. Blaine as "the finest example of the professional politician that has ever yet been produced on the American continent, and, therefore, in the world."

The Philadelphia Record (Ind.) approves the smothering of the Blair bill in the house "in view of the dangerous and disreputable character of the measure against which it is directed.',

The Cleveland Plain Dealer (Dem.) enlivens the gossip of the day with a story from Philadelphia of a republican scheme to nominate Randall, and says "the "trusts" are back of the job.

The Boston Herald (Ind.) remarks: "There is some talk of Senator Hoar as a candidate for the presidency, though we have not found it to any extent prevailing outside the state of Massachusetts."

Just keep your eye on Judge Gresham, if you please. His presidential boom is not as clamorous as Sherman's, but it has started for Chicago and will reach that city in time for the republican convention.

Next to Mr. Cleveland Governor Hill is the most prominent candidate for the democratic nomination. The democratic party seems to have a proclivity for bachelor candidates—Buchanan, Tilden, Cleveland, Hill!

The Blair bill is doomed. Nothing can save it now. Public sentiment in the south, which was so strongly in favor of it a few years ago, is now against it, and the tone of feeling in other parts of the country is even more decidedly adverse.

We are not looking forward to lover-like scenes between Mr. Randall and Mr. Carlisle when they finally decide on the revenue reduction bill which shall pass congress. Mr. Randall's battered tariff bill will not go pitpat, nor Carlisle's pity Randall. It will be a business meeting.

"United we stand; divided we fall," is a warning that the Sun shouts to the democrats. That depends on where the division occurs. If it is as near the tail end of the party as it was in 1884, when the result of the Sun's campaign was to "divide" 3,499 votes for Butler, no one need get excited.

In its article last Saturday welcoming President Cleveland, the Charleston News, (Dem.) said: "The old issues are dead. The past is buried. There is only one fight that we now have to make to secure our full and perfect emancipation—the battle of the people against the hosts of monopoly."

The Political Bargain Counter.

Bloomington Eye.

The Illinois politician who hasn't a boom now, when booms are as cheap as watch-chain charms or oil paintings, ought to write a letter of withdrawal and keep withdrawn.

Relief in Death.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

"Dr. Teed," a faith cure crank out west, declares that he is never going to die. This is calculated to make the rest of the population view the approach of death with resignation and even content.

Definitions Not in the Dictionary.

When poor men who commit a crime are brought to task it is "justice." When rich offenders are threatened it is "blackmail." When a poor man steals it is "larceny." When a rich man steals it is "financiering."

Chance to Pay Their Debt.

Pioneer-Press.

Horace Greeley's birthplace is to be sold for taxes. It is in order for the young men who took his advice, came west and acquired riches, to contribute a few dollars and present the historic farm house to the daughters of the dead philosopher.

A Smile of Recognition.

Chicago Journal.

When Mr. Gould's yacht was sailing through the Mediterranean it was followed for some miles by a very large and hungry-looking shark. It is said that when Jay and this shark caught sight of each other they exchanged a smile of recognition.

March!

New York Tribune.

Oh! this is is the month of the year,
When Nature says to the snow:
"It is time that you disappear;
You must take yourself off you, know,
Just get yourself ready and go:
Pack up your drifts and March.

She says to the icicles, "Come,
Have you fallen into line?
Then hark for the sound of my drum,
And watch till I give you a sign,
When, bright little soldiers of mine,
Shoulder your arms and March."

But the winter wind and the sleet
That never to April belong,
She chases and hunts through the street,
She hurries and drives them along;
And with clarion voice and strong
She orders them to March!

Then she quickens the violet's heart,
And says to the daffodil, "Dear,
Are you getting ready to start?
Let me whisper in your ear
That the spring time is almost here,
It is now on the March!"

The Luckiest Man of the Times.

New York Sun.

The story has gone out that the Vanderbilts have made a great combine to put up Mr. Depew's salary as the president of their joint railroads to a figure of unusual splendor, on condition that he should refuse the greatest prize of politics, the nomination of his party as its candidate for president.

The Case Well Stated.

Boston Globe.

What the people want is the maximum of protection for labor and the minimum for monopolies.

The South and Her Old Enemies.

Atlanta Constitution.

The New York Evening Post says that growing admiration of Abraham Lincoln in the south is one of the most interesting and encouraging features of our national development.

There is nothing very new or very strange in this. The southern people have always admired patriotism, heroism and magnanimity, and when they have found those qualities in their foes they have been quick to recognize them.

Grant, Hancock, McClellan, and McPherson were hard fighters, but it would be difficult to find a southerner who is not ready to do full justice to their merits. The grandest tribute to Sumner came from the lips of a southern orator. Horace Greeley, during his last years of his life, found his best friends among the people whose institutions he had waged war against all his life.

The frequent reunions of the blue and the gray during the past ten or fifteen years show that this feeling is not confined to a few; it is widespread and general. The bitter sectional prejudices attributed by northern partisan speakers and writers to the ex-confederates and the younger generations of southerners are purely imaginary. The solid south is solidly American. She quit fighting when the war ended, and there has not been a day since Lee's surrender when she has not been willing to join hands with her old enemies in any work that tended to advance the peaceful interests and the general welfare of the republic.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

"Condensed Thoughts," is a valuable little work by Dr. William Holcombe of New Orleans and published by Purdy Publishing Co., Chicago.

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The March number of Scribner's Magazine contains an article of special interest upon "The Electric Motor and its applications," by Mr. Franklin Leonard Pope. The paper describes the most recent advances in electrical appliances, and is fully illustrated.

Scribner's Magazine discusses many practical subjects and will interest practical men. In an early number an important series will be begun upon the building and management of railways, by eminent authorities, with superb illustrations. Charles Scribner's Sons, 743 Broadway, New York.

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"The Popular Science Monthly" for March comes richly freighted with the results of thought and investigation in the important field which it represents. The series of papers by Hon. David A. Wells on "Economic Disturbances," is continued. Prof. Andrew D. White contributes another of his curious "New Chapters in the Warfare of Science." "Glimpses at Darwin's Working Life," by Mr. William H. Larrabee; "Evolution: What it is Not, and What it Is," though anonymous, is plainly from the pen of one of the leading writers of popular science. "The Antechamber of Consciousness," Francis Spier, Jr.; "Our Ice Supply and its Dangers," T. Mitchell Prudden, M. D.; "Underground Waters as Social Factors," by Prof. G. A. Daubree; "The Indians of British Columbia," by Dr. Franz Boaz;" "Weather Prognostics," by the Hon. Ralph Abercromby; an illustrated article on "Flamingoes at Home," by Henry A. Blake; "Curious Facts of Inheritance;" and a sketch, with portrait, of Henry Bradford Nason, make up the body of the number. In the Editor's Table, "Darwin's Education" and "The Contradictions of Science" are discussed. The other departments are full, as usual, of interesting matter.

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Alden's Manifold Cyclopedia of Knowledge and Language—One of the most extraordinary literary enterprises of the age is the work which bears the above title.

Specimen pages the publisher sends free to any applicant. There will be several thousand illustrations—no "mere pictures," but everything of importance that will serve to explain the text.

The Manifold Cyclopedia is much more than a "Cyclopedia of Universal Knowledge;" it embodies also a dictionary of the English language---including every work which has just claim to a place in the language. In the Manifold Cyclopedia you will find a survey of all knowledge which is illustrated in the English language, and the cost is hardly more than commonly charged for a dictionary alone.

Editorial talent second to none in America, in experience and skill is engaged in the conduct of the work; the publisher's past experience in cyclopedia making (notably in The Library of Universal Knowledge, now known---trebled in price---as the International Cyclopedia) is good basis for the pledge he makes to his patrons that the Manifold shall be inferior to no other cyclopedia in any of the important qualities of a popular guide to knowledge. Specimen pages free, or a specimen volume may be ordered and returned if not wanted; 50 cents per volume for cloth, 65 cents for half Morocco binding; postage 10 cents extra. John B. Alden, publirher, 393 Pearl street, New York.

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The most interesting frontispiece the Woman's World has yet had, is the portrait of Christian Rossetti which accompanies the March number. It is a capital reproduction in fac simile of a crayon drawing by her brother, Dante Gabriel Rossetti. An allegory by Olive Schreiner opens the number. This is followed by an interesting paper, entitled "The Hermitage," an episode in the life of Jean Jaques Rosseau, by Frederick Macdonald. A paper on "Our Girl Workers," by Theresa Shrewsbury. An account of a journey in Scotland offers temptations to the slave of the printing office which he will probably have to resist. "The Christian Women of Turkey" is a long and carefully prepared article, showing us the difference in the Greek, Bulgarian, American and Levantine, by Lucy M. J. Garnett. A paper on Emigration, bristles with suggestions for money making by gentlewomen, and this is followed by a poem, called Legend of the Blush Roses from the pen of Beatrice Crane, the talented daughter of Walter Crane. Mr. Oscar Wilde's "Literary and Other Notes," are more literary than "other" this month. The London and Paris Fashions fully illustrated, follow the editor's notes and are written in an entertaining, rather than technical manner. Cassell & Co., New York.

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"Ben Burton, the Slatepicker," by Harry Prentice, and published by A. L. Burt, 162 William street, New York, is the latest of the "Boys Home Library." "Ben Burton, the Slatepicker," is a capital story of the Pennsylvania coal mines, full of pathetic interest and stirring adventure. It is for sale at J. S. Caulfield's.

BENCH AND BAR.

District Court.

MITTMAN ACQUITTED.

At 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning General John C. Cowin began the closing address for the defense in the Mittman murder trial. He spoke for an hour and a half and during that time the prisoner, his wife and daughter were bathed in tears, as were many of the great audience. The address was a masterly one, and commanded the closest attention of the jury, as well as the court. The attorney reviewed the testimony, step by step, and showed that it was a pure and simple case of self-defense. He dwelt upon the fact that Koll and Durham returned to Mittman's place, and without any aggravation struck the wife, abused the daughter and assaulted the defendant. General Cowin denounced the prosecution as the persecution of an innocent, upright man. Then with rare pathos he described the feelings of Mittman, "hounded for nine months by unrelenting enemies, worried by every one with whom he came in contact, sneered at and jeered at by old acquaintances until the poor man was driven to the verge of insanity and so sought peace in flight." During the recital of his troubles the sobs of the prisoner were audible in all parts of the court room.

Then occurred quite a sensation. It was in this wise. General Cowin in continuing said: "The prosecution will tell you that he ran away, that he was a fugitive from justice. Yet for nine months he made many endeavors to get his case into court so that he could be vindicated. I, myself, went to the prosecuting attorney time and time again to get this case set for trial and let him deny it if he dare!"

"You bet, I do deny it," said Mr. Simeral. "You told me yourself that you were retained on this case but a few days before this trial began." [Sensation.]

General Cowin paused for nearly a minute before making a reply and then turning to the jury said: This is not a proper place to enter into a personal controversy with the gentleman. But if he dares deny what I say he is unworthy to represent the state in this or any other court."

The words had no sooner left his lips than the great audience burst into applause that fairly make the windows rattle. The court rapped on the desk, deputies and bailiffs flew about the court room, and as soon as the confusion was quieted Judge Groff administered a severe reprimand and said that another demonstration would cause the court room to be cleared. He ordered the sheriff to station deputies throughout the audience and arrest the first man who made any disturbance. General Cowin brought his speech to a close by repeating to the jury a question asked him by the prisoner's daughter last night: "Will papa be free to-morrow?" "This question, said the attorney, "I leave with you to answer."

At precisely 11 o'clock County Attorney Simeral arose to address the jury. He denied absolutely that General Cowin had been to him more than once, and that was but a few days before the commencement of the trial. Mr. Simeral then entered into a careful analysis of the evidence.

Mr. Simeral finished his able argument at precisely 11:45.

Judge Groff then read his charge to the jury. It was considered by the attorneys present to be favorable for the prisoner.

At twenty minutes past two the jury reported that they had agreed and the prisoner was brought into court. The roll was called and then Deputy Clerk Mackey asked, "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?" "We have," replied Foreman Wright and the written verdict was handed to the deputy clerk who read as follows:

"We, the jury, find the prisoner not guilty."

There was a movement among the spectators as though to applaud, but this was promptly stopped by a rap from the bench. Mittman, his wife and daughter, were all crying, and the former in a trembling voice thanked the jury, and then embraced his wife and daughter. All three then shook hands with Judge Groff and departed from the court house with other friends.

County Court.

MRS. M'CORMICK'S WILL.

The last will and testament of Mrs. Anna M. G. McCormick was probated before Judge Shields yesterday. Her husband, Josiah S. McCormick, is made executor, and the bulk of the property is left to him.

PROMISSORY NOTE SUITS.

Savage & Green yesterday brought suit against George Schwartz to recover $330, with 10 per cent. interest added on a promissory note.

Cora H. Sloman yesterday had a summons issued for A. F. Cook, John W. Foster and R. G. King to appear and show cause why a judgment in the sum of $200 with 8 per cent. interest added on a promissory note should not be taken.

JOHN S. FOSTER'S WILL.

John G. Foster, as executor, filed the last will and testament of John S. Foster, deceased, with Judge Shields yesterday afternoon.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT HASTINGS.

Report of the Congressional Committee.

February 21, 1888.—Committed to the committee of the whole house on the state and union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McShane, from the committee on public buildings and grounds, submitted the following report to accompany bill H. R. 3421:

The committee on public buildings and grounds, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 3421) for the erection of a public building at Hastings, Neb., respectfully submits the following report:

Hastings is the third town in population in the state of Nebraska, according to the last census. It has a population of upwards of 15,000, and at the present rate of growth will reach a population of from 20,000 to 25,000 in 1890. It is the county seat of Adams county, in which it is situated, and is centrally located in the second congressional district of the state, which contains a population of from 300,000 to 400,000 people.

It is a railroad center, through which passes the main line of the St. Joseph & Denver railroad (owned by and operated in connection with the Union Pacific railroad), the main line of the Burlington & Missouri river system in Nebraska, the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri River railroad (an extension of the Chicago & Northwestern system), and the Missouri Pacific railroad is graded to and through it, and will be completed by or before the 1st of May, 1888. From this point radiate some eight additional branch roads, tributary to those named, thus making the place accessible to the people of the district and state from all directions.

During the past year the city has completed and put in successful operation a complete system of waterworks, and private corporations have laid and now have in successful operation fifteen miles of street railway. It has gas, electricity, and is preparing to pave its streets. At this point within the past year important state institutions have beed located as well as some ten extensive wholesale establishments, making it incontestably the commercial and business center of a district containing nearly half a million of people. This place has at present no public building, nor is there any in the congressional district in which it is situated.

A bill (H. R. 7216) passed the house during the second session of the forty-ninth congress, fixing two terms per year of the United States circuit and district court at Hastings, Neb. This bill under a new number, is now pending before the judiciary committee of the house and senate and will, without reasonable doubt, become a law.

A letter from the then postmaster at Hastings, presented to this committee in the forty-ninth congress, second session is reproduced here. It states the need of additional accomodations there, and the needs of the present are double those at the date of his letter. The letter is as follows:

UNITED STATES POSTOFFICE,
HASTINGS, Neb., March 18, 1886.

SIR: In reply to your inquiry in relation to affairs at this office, I have to inform you that the facilities for transacting the rapidly increasing business are deficient in many respects, and unless some provision is soon made to remedy the evil there will be serious trouble. I could readily rent 800 more boxes, but have no room for them. The general delivery cases, both for letters and papers, are too small; so much so that it has become a nuisance both to the patrons of the office and my clerks. Letters and papers have to be crowded into every nook and corner, which renders delay in the delivery of the same unavoidable. We have not room to enlarge them. There is no remedy for this state of things so long as the postoffice remains in this building; it is too small in every particular; nor is there any other room for rental in the city large enough for transacting the present business of this office, and I am consequently at a loss to know what to do, but evidently something must be done to meet the wants of the public. The dimensions of the present office are only 21 by 78 feet, and it has been too small for the business ever since the office was established in it.

The receipts of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, as per my quarterly returns and the report of the postmaster-general, were $11,328.33. This year they will exceed $13,000. I issued and paid last year over $100,000 in money orders.

No city in the state is growing as rapidly as this, as the census plainly shows, and the postoffice department is losing a large sum of money annually by allowing the present condition of things to exist here. Our population is now over 10,000, and if we increase at the same rate for five years to come that we have in the past five years, our population in 1890 will be from 20,000 to 25,000.

You ask what a suitable building for postoffice purposes can be leased for. In the first instance, there is no suitable building available at any price. As such a room as we need can not be found, a building would have to be erected for that purpose, and it could not be obtained for a less rental than from $3,000 to $3,500 per annum, for a term of not less than five years.

Hoping that our case may receive the speedy consideration of congress, I remain, very respectfully,

C. H. PAUL,
Postmaster.

HON. JAMES LAIRD, M. C., Washington, D. C.

At present there is no term of the United States court held in the Second congressional district, in which Hastings is located, and none nearer than 100 miles from Hastings. The location of a term there would most materially lessen the expense to over five hundred thousand people who are now compelled to travel from 100 to 400 miles to reach a United States court..

The report of the committee on the judiciary of the last congress recommending the passage of a bill fixing a term of the United States court at Hastings is as follows:

The committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5,005) to provide for holding terms of the United States district and circuit court in the district of Nebraska, having considered the same, report a substitute therefore, and recommend the substitute do pass.

Your committee find that as at present established the courts of the United States in the district of Nebraska are held at only two points in said district—Omaha and Lincoln; that these points are not to exceed fifty miles apart, and one of them, Omaha, is on the extreme eastern border of the state, and the other, Lincoln, but sixty miles interior from the eastern boundary of the state. The state is 400 miles from east to west, and 200 miles in extent from north to south, and has increased over 300,000 in population in the last five years.

Litigants, jurors and witnesses are required to travel from one to 400 miles to attend court, at great expense to themselves and to the government, which is the object of this bill to relieve.

The court should be so organized and held as to afford the greatest accommodation to the people, attended with the least possible expense, and, as the substitute will give needed relief and lessen the expense to the government, we are of the opinion it should pass.

The business of the office at this point during the last year is as follows:

Gross receipts, four quarters ended March 31, 1886	$ 12,218
Gross receipts, four quarters ended March 31, 1887	14,867
Increase for year ended March 31, 1887	2,649
Salary of postmaster, fixed:	
July 1, 1887	2,400
Clerk hire	1,700
Fuel and lights	190
Rent paid by government	600

All as appears from the reports of the first assistant postmaster general hereto attached and made part hereof.

The receipts for the year ending December 31, 1887, were 17,576.60, as appears by the statement of the postmaster at Hastings hereto attached.

The rent paid by the government is about one-third of the rental value of the property used; the balance is made up by private subscription of individuals who pay the rent in order to secure the location of the office.

At present sixteen mail trains arrive in Hastings each day, to which two more will be added in three months, and when the new roads now being built into the town are completed the office will be compelled to handle at least twenty-four mails each day.

A letter dated February 2, 1888, from the postmaster of Hastings, addressed to the president of the board of trade of that place, shows the condition of things in the office in detail and concludes:

To be candid, the crowded condition of affairs is disgraceful, and we ought to have twice the room that we have now to accommodate the present business. The rapid increase of business, the growth of the city, and prospects for the future all tend to show that within a year it will be impossible to do business in the present quarters.

This letter is part of the statement of the board of trade which is attached to this report.

In view of the fact that time has strengthened the case made in favor of the improvement asked at this place, and, so far as this committee is concerned, granted at the last session of the last congress, your committee conclude their report in the words of the same committee of the Forty-ninth congress—

"In view of the necessity for additional accommodations for conducting the postal business of thee government at this place, and the obvious economy in expenses from the establishment of a United States court there, your committee recommend that the bill do pass,"

with the following amendment:

Strike out the word "procure" in the fourth line of the bill and insert in lieu thereof "purchase or acquire by condemnation proceedings in accordance with the laws of Nebraska, or otherwise provide."

A married lady in Ontario, N. Y., has begun suit for $200 damages against a prominent man of that place for kissing her on the left cheek last September. She charges that the kiss was a surprise whereby she was thrown into a state of nervous prostration and was incapacitated for her household duties for a number of weeks. The defendant admits the kissing, but says that he regarded her as his child, claiming that the kiss was a simple surprise and an act of affection. The court will have a tedious time placing a value on the luxury of a purely platonic kiss.

A good many towns just now are producing Josef Hoffmans. Punxsutawney, Pa., has just turned out one. His name is Harry Beddow, son of J. H. Beddow, and he comes of a musical family. He will not be three years of age until next March, and is barely able to lisp a few words, yet he exhibits musical talents which would appear wonderful in a child of seven or eight years. He can sing any tune after having heard it once, and play seconds on a violin, keeping perfect time.

It is said that wealthy men in the liquor business in Philadelphia have formed a syndicate, with $1,000,000 backing to furnish bondsmen to enable the saloonkeepers to comply with the new high license law of Pennsylvania.