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E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

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Byese copies. GEO, R. TZSCHUCK, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 8th day of December, 1838, N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

AT THE eleventh hour, no doubt, the charter committee of the council will spring upon the city a revised charter. concocted in star chamber and digested between drinks in their favorite resorts.

HENRY VILLARD proposes to organize an "electrical trust" in order to control and operate the great electrical industries of the country. Mr. Villard was the head of the Northern Pacific railroad three years ago, but that "trust" did not prove very profitable to his coparceners.

THE deep-water harbor scheme which Texas so industriously worked up during the summer months, is more than likely to be stabbed to death in the house of its friends. Local differences " and jealousies are doing more to kill the impracticable scheme than all the opposition to it from the outside.

THE people of West Farnam street complain not without cause of the unsatisfactory service of the street car company. It seems that the stub line operated makes few trips during the day and very poor connection with the down-town lines. The people of that part of the city are entitled to better street car service.

FACTIONS WILL NOT BE RECOG-NIZED The reported remark of General Harrison to some New York visitors who

had a political errand, "I propose to recognize no factions in the republican party," is so characteristic as to be entirely credible. He is reported to have also said to these parties that he should do all he could to heal factional disputes and make the republican party inited and harmonious. There is every reason to believe that General Harrison is fully alive to his opportunity and his duty in this particular, and no one can doubt that he has the will to perform whatever he believes to be his obligations to the party. Certainly there is none which it is more important and necessary to observe than that of discouraging factional disputes.

The assurance of the president-elect. assuming that he has been correctly reported, that he will recognize no fac-

tions, is timely, and ought to have a wholesome effect. Individuals whose political ambition leads them to open factional quarrels, as Mr. Thomas Platt has done in New York, will take notice that they can hope for no consideration from the next administration. General Harrison wants an harmonious party, and the way to secure it is by refusing any recognition to those who are not wholly and constantly loyal to this purpose. Personal ambition may be respected so long as it is not permitted to menace the unity and peace of the party, but the moment it does this the individual must be sacrificed to the good of the whole. It will not do to allow politicians like Mr. Platt, who are very sure to overestimate their services and their merits. to sow unrebuked the seeds of discord and the only safe and effective way to deal with such men is to refuse to consider them. Such a policy adopted at the outset of the new administration and faithfully adhered to will win the respect and confidence of the people and must inevitably operate to the advantage of the party.

General Harrison's own politica career is an assurance that he will show no regard for the authors or instigators of factional disputes. He has never

been a leader of faction but owes his political success to his efforts to unite and harmonize his party in his own state. Until he became its leader he followed faithfully the leadership of others, and it was this fealty and consistent devotion to his party that gave the greatest strength to his claims before the national convention. But even had he not illustrated in his own career the duty of putting the welfare of the party above the claims of any of its members, he knows too well the disastrous consequences to an administration of encouraging factional disputes to allow himself to fall into a like blunder. The Platts, Forakers, and all others who would risk wrecking the party in order to gratify their personal ambition, may as well make up

their minds that their plottings and de-

vices will receive no countenance from

the next administration. RAILROAD TICKET COMMISSIONS. That portion of the annual report of the interstate commerce commission which relates to the payment by the with additional charges for drawing up railroads of commissions on passenger and freight traffic, discloses some interesting facts. Most of the roads pay commissions, some on both kinds of traffic and some only on passenger traffic. This custom involves to the roads that practice it a heavy annual outlay. Forty-nine roads reported the payment of commissions aggregating over a million dollars, and the commisterest. sion say there can be no doubt but that the payments made on this account in past years by the various roads in the United States have amounted to many millions of dollars annually, and that payments of several hundred thousands of dollars by single roads have not been at all unusual. The commission regard this outlay as of doubtful value to the roads which make it; but apart from this there are evils connected with the practice which need to be remedied. The direct effect, says the report of the commission, is the payment of large sums of money from the state. corporate earnings for which the stockholders and the public receive no ade-THE Sioux City & Ogden Transconquate return. "Considered in its totality tinental railroad, like John Pope the money so paid out is the Hodnet's air line between the Atlantic money of railroad stockholders, but and Pacific, is a project that has its it is collected , from the public, and the collection is just so much in the aggregate more than the public can properly be called upon to pay for railroad service. The rates which the public pay are made to provide for this drain on the public treasury." It is the public that pays for the maintenance of a costly force of agents "engaged in a reckless strife for competitive business." The system, in the wind for the Sioux City real estate opinion of the commission, is dangerous boom. to the public, both in its direct and indirect effects, and in some respects is doubtless a violation of the act to regulate commerce, as, for example, when, as is alleged, commissions are paid to shippers to secure business. The inter-state commission makes no recommendation to congress regarding this system, but in noting the ovils and irregularities resulting from it the commission plainly indicates a conviction that it is a proper subject of congressional attention with a view to legislative. Perhaps in bringing the matter to the knowledge of railroad stockholders, from whom the practice has hitherto been concealed, they may be led to consider the expediency of abandoning or modifying the custom But after all it is the public that pays the commissions, and therefore it is the duty of congress to determine whether or not the system is subject to national authority. The inter-state commission

the auty of the authorities under existing law to keep out. The committee of congress which is investigating the subject of immigration has not yet ormulated any plan, but its chairman has given expression to some views as to what should be done. The most important feature of his plan is to require consular inspection. He would provide that an alien desiring to come to the United States should give an American consul notice of his wish six months in advance of the time when he

intended to sail. During that period it would be the duty of the consul to thoroughly investigate the condition and character of the party wishing to emigrate, and determine whether he was a proper person to be allowed to come to the United States. If there were no other objection to this the fact that it might open the way to a great deal of corruption would be sufficient.

The whole difficulty in this matter, and the real cause of the present agitation outside of the instinct of selfishness, is the failure to enforce existing laws. One of the commissioners of emi gration at New York admits that if the law was impartially enforced, the landing of at least five per cent of those who enter at that port annually would be prevented. "I am forced to admit," he says, "that the fault is more with the board of commissioners of emigration than with the law, which it declines to enforce." He attributes the tolerance of the open violation of the law to fear on the part of the majority of the commissioners of encountering political opposition. While governor of New York Mr. Cleveland sharply criticized the conduct of this board, and there has been an urgent demand since for its reorganization. Until there is a change in the character of the board or in the extent of its authority, which is now very nearly unlimited, the law keeping out improper persons will doubtless continue to be evaded or disregarded,

furnishing a ground for maintaining an agitation of the immigration question. The required change and reform must be effected by the state of New York. We are not apprehensive that con-

gress is likely to be misled by the clamor for un-American legislation in this matter. The more the subject is investigated and discussed the plainer it must appear that this country should not erect barriers to exclude the honest, industrious and thrifty people of other lands. From no point of view would such a policy be wise or profitable. The laws we have on this subject may re main, and provision should be made for their impartial enforcement, but there is nothing in the situation demanding such extreme legislation as congress has been urged to enact.

IT would be well if the coming legislature would afford some relief and protection to those unfortunate people who fall a prey to chattel mortgage sharks in the state. The present usury laws are totally inadequate to protect that

class of people who are mercilessly plucked by these vultures. The loans made are usually of small amounts at an interest of five to seven percent a month

and the growth of population and material values, all have been swamped and lost irretrievably through the dishonesty, the selfishness and the recklessness of that most pernicious of individuals, the unrestrained railroad trustee. They must all go.

Waiting for Corroboration. Until it is pretty certain that E. L. Har-

per, the swindling banker, is really and truly crazy, the public, will keep its sympathy tucked away in its right hand lower vest pocket.

Backbone Needed. New York Sun.

A firm and concise statement of the attitude of our government toward any interference by France with the Isthmus of Panama should be made and understood without delay.

A Warning to Place Hunters. N. Y. Post.

Taken together the two remarks of Gen. Harrison ought to serve as a warning to the place hunters to let him alone. The continued onset which has been made upon him since he was elected has had its natural result.

To Come Down to Facts. New York Herald.

Foreign companies are useful. They bring new methods and ideas. They vary our pleasures. In many cases they are good even from a business standpoint. The coming of the London Gaiety company, for instance, has given employment to over one hundred Americans. A few days ago a great to do was made because someone had said there were hardly any Americans in Mrs. Potter's company. As a matter of fact only six members are English. The other sixteen are Americans.

What the Railroads Need. Springfield Republican.

What the railroads need is not less law, but a little more of it, and they are likely to get it; and, above all else, they want a few more such men as President Stickney to lift prevailing management up to where it will bear the inspection of honest men. That reform is fundamental. It must have precedence. And after that, a discussion of the defects of the inter-state law will be more opportune. Of one thing the roads should assure themselves : The people are not to be frightened into a repeal of the law by the lawlessness of railway managers. Senator Cullom certainly represents the temper of the west, if not of the east, when he says that "if the railroads keep clamoring for the repeal of the law, the people will insist that it be made more stringent."

LABOR NOTES.

An electric railroad is to be built from Dover, N. H., to Berwick, Me. Steam machines for cleaning out the orts in gas works are being used in Philadelphia with great success. One machine does the work of eight men.

The Iron Moulders' Union of North Ame ica has adopted a resolution wherein it i decided that on and after the 1st day of April next nine hours shall constitute a day's work in the iron moulders' trade.

The statement is made that aluminium has en successfully manufactured from Ken tweky clay. A plant was creeted at New-port capable of turning out a ton a day at an approximate cost of \$44. The price of alummium is now \$5 per pound.

A new dynamo with a capacity to run eight incandescent lights has been invented by a Vermont electrician. It has some novel features, one being a slow current obviating all danger, while one light can be shut of without affecting the others on the same circuit.

A recent novelty is an invention designed to facilitate the manufacture of durable boot heels. By its use a heel-shaped leather shell is made and filled with a solid body. It has also a novel device for pressing the leather also a novel device for pressing the leather into the approximate form and for molding and working it.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Ravenna wants to be county seat of a new

lowa.

The improvements at Dubuque for 1888

employment to twenty men. The first artesian well over struck at Fort

Dodge spouted last week when the digger

A Scranton young man bought a present for his best girl and had the amount put on

had reached a depth of twelve feet.

mounted to \$1,678,200.

to be formed by taking a slice of

"the pride of our state."

and ice house at Humphrey

delivery service next month.

from heart disease.

Buffalo and Sherman.

in Madison within sixty days.

It is quite probable that a number of har

has filed articles of incorporation. Its capit tal stock is \$1,000,000, divided into shares of \$1,000 each. Of these 9,995 are in the name of J. K. P. Miller.

The Deadwood Pioneer has issued a tenpage special edition showing the progress and resources of the Hills, and containing a two-page illustration of the city. Two pages of the paper are devoted to statehood, giving pinions of leading men from all the south ern counties on division and admission.

The Deadwood Pioneer reports that re cently a well known liquor house rece order from Lookout for a kes of whisky keg was procured, and one of the parts keg was procured, and one of the partner filled it with water to lighten it before put ting in the ardent. The other member o firm went on watch the next mornin saw the keg, observed the marks, took it on a back and sent it out. How that thirsty fellow at Lookout will swear.

ELECTION DISCLOSURES.

Some of the Features of the Late

Contest of the Ballots. The legislative contest was continued at the city council chamber yesterday after

gave the \$10 two or three weeks before the election for spending money among the boys G. H. Mack gave me the \$50. He's a Farnam street cigar man. He's a democrat. That's all he gave me. It was for Belleny and myself. He didn't give it to me in money-simply turned it over on account. I got six or seven or eight or nine hundred dollars out of this election. It came from democrats. It was for Bellamy, Payton and myself. I got the most of it because I did the most work It came from democratic sources. I supported McShane because Thayer was governor to years and never did a thing for a black fac 1 120 I wouldn't support Connell. I supported Jams because I think he's a square man, and Paxton and Paulsen because I was paid for it. I helped Gardner because he was my friend. I got \$565 for working for the above ticket. Havn't got anything for working fo Paxton and Paulsen. When I see Jiams I'l Paxton and Paulsen. When I see Ijams I'l make out a bill against him for \$150. Yes; think he'll pay. Some financial agent of the democratic party gave this money to Bellam for working for the parties I have mentioned It was a republican gave me \$25 to work for Munger. I won't tell his name. The \$25 was republican money. The \$875 was for work-ing for McShane, Morton, Ijams, Paxton and Paulsen. Pat Ford was the man who made the deal with Bellamy. He didn't pay this money. I told Bellamy we must have money and not promises. Fred conducted the deal but he didn't pay us any money but he didn't pay us any mone. The first money I saw at Bellamy's was \$60 That was for McSnane and the others Mack said the \$50 was for Chris Specht. In I'd go over all 1 got, or all we got, it would run up to \$1,600. The democrats gave us the most of it. You and I have done business,

Mr. Mercer. Mercer.-What kind of business! Hubbard-Political.

Morcer-Did I over pay you a nickel? Hubbard-No, sir; I didu't mean that. Mr. Smyth-Do you know that Mack, who

gave you \$50 to work for Specht, is a demo erat

Hubbard-Yes, sir Mercer-Give us the names on the ticke

you supported. you supported. Hubbard — McShane, Munger, Morton, Paxton, Paulsen, Ijams, Morrissey, Gardner, Gurley, Andreen, Condon, Specht, Berlin and Esterbrook. Smyth—Why did you support Specht.

Hubbard-Because he was anti prohibition. If it hadn't been for that I wouldn't have supported him, because he hasn't got mone

County Clerk Roche testified giving the vote of the respective candidates in the different wards.

Mr. Specht was present and when asked whether he had paid \$50 to Bellamy, Hub-bard, et al., for their services, he suid that he had not.

Frank Solon-Was a Third ward election judge. Was sworn by County Clerk Roche, I swore in the rest of the judges and clerks. orm was not made out in ront par

WITCHES DOWN IN ARKANSAW They Are Said to Play All Sorts of

STORY OF THE RIVAL SISTERS.

How They Quarreled Over a Lover and Both Got Crooked Necks-The Strange Adventure

Curious Pranks.

of Jake Sawyer. Tales of Witcheraft.

OZARK, Ark., Dec. 25 .- [Special Correspondence of THE BEE.]-It is interesting to note the number of people in this part of Arkansas who are firm believers in witchcraft and ghosts. Among the mountain folks and in settlements some distance from railroads. curious tales are told by the natives about the wonderful power of witches and the frequent appearance of ghosts or "ba'nts" as they are termed. These people are firmly convinced that a great deal of magic exists in horseshoes, witch bones, the hind foot of a rabbit and a number of contrivances

used to counteract the power of "people who cast spells." On man asserted that his black cow had been put under a spell and thus caused to bellow loudly

during the night. Another told in good faith how an envious neighbor had bewitched his team and made them vicious and balky.

A story is related about two sisters who fell in love with the same man. Jealousy was aroused and the young women frequently indulged in severe quarrels. One day an old woman, a stranger in the neighborhood, happened to over hear them addressing each other in terms far from sisterly. She raised her hands and pronounced an invoca-The moment the words left her tion. lips the heads of the two young women fell over on their left shoulders and became fixed in that position. The old woman instantly disappeared. For several months the sisters remained in the unpleasant fix described. They were so thoroughly occupied with their individual troubles that they had no time to quarrel. One day the elder sister saw a ittle black goat trotting past the house. Her witch bone or some other charm re-vealed that it was the witch. She seized a fire shovel and ran after the goat, beating it over the head with the shovel. Her own head immediately assumed its proper position, while the goat suddenly vanished. A short time afterward, her sister, also, recovered. A young lady in the neighborhood was greatly fascinated by the powers of an old woman who was reputed to be

able to predict or cause the death of stock of all kinds, also to foretell the sickness of people. She applied to the old lady and begged to be taught the secret of her magic and prescience. The old lady of course objected, but the young woman importuned her so persistently that she at last consented. It was arranged that the young woman should call at the old lady's house early on the

following morning. When the former presented herself she was ushered into a little back room. The chamber was occupied by a big, well-dressed, fine looking gentle man who was seated in a high chair near the center of the room. In a very humble manner the old lady presented the young woman, at the same time informing her that she must do every-

common way of deriving enjoyment from its use is to take it in thef orm of snuff. When a number of women get together the snuff box is nearly always produced with the instruction to "take a dip" as it goes around the circle. Then they sit and gossip, interrupting the flow of conversation with frequent ex-pectorations into a big spittoon or the fireplace. A shuff dipper's outfit consists of a small tin cannister about an inch thick by two inches long, and a wooden brush. The atter is about three inches in length, and in size resembles a slate pencil. It is usually cut from black gum or some other tough wood. One end is chewed and splintered by the teeth till it looks like a small paint brush. The splin-tered end is dipped into the snuff and worked around till a little ball has been collected. The snuff thus secured is rubbed over the teeth and gums. Usually the stick is held between the teeth till the sauff has all been absorbed, whou another dip is taken. For ladies who bject to using a cannister and brush a snuff wafer has been invented which can be concealed between the ips and teeth.

A grocer's clerk asserted emphati-cally that fully 90 per cent of the women used either tobacco or snuff, or both. By thinking men the tobacco habit among women is considered one of the worst evils with which Arkansas is obliged to contend.

ALBERT SIDNEY GREGG.

REV. W. J. HARSHA'S STATEMENT. The Success Which Attended the Dis-

tribution of Children's Goods. Rev. W. J. Harsha writes the following etter to Tun Ban regarding the distribution of the goods sent to him for that purpose on

Christmas: It is impossible for me to give a complete list of contributors to the poor couldren's Christmas, as many things were sent without a name. But it is only right that as full a report as I can make should appear in the olumns of The BEE.

I received gifts of money from R. C. Patterson, T. S. Grigor, Himebaugh & Merriam, Hon, L. M. Bennett, Mrs. Angell, Mrs. Lehmer, Mrs. Guy Barton, Mertie Johnson, Cora mer, Mrs. Guy Barton, Mertie Johnson, Cora Youngerman, T. McNair, Dr. Raiph, Mrs. Carter, Mr. Atkinson, Mrs. Smith, Miss Lazear, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Brayton, Mrs. Sumner, Mrs. Reeves, Miss J. Smith, Charlotte Buck, and others, the total amount being \$66.15

I received gifts of toys, mittens, hoods, caps, shoes, stockings, books, candy, etc. from Hon. George L. Muller, W. V. Morse Morse, S. P. Morse, Dr. Parsell, Voegele & Dun-mug, W. L. Parrotte, A. F. Ross, Dr. Darrow, Mrs. Colonel Patrick, Mrs. J. H. ming, W. L. Parrotte, A. F. Ross, Dr. Darrow, Mrs. Colonel Patrick, Mrs. J. H. Millard, Mrs. General Cowin, Mrs. C. E. Yost, Miss Barrows, Mrs. J. L. Webster, Mrs. Bosche, Mrs. Botkin, Mrs. C. B. Cook, Miss Lazear's Mission band, Miss Greenlee's scholars in the Leavenworth school, pupils of the Izard school, Mrs. Coombs, Essia and Dannie Denise, Ruth Wilson, Mrs. Smith, Nellie Bell, Helen Mathis, children of the Child's hospital, children of the Beth Eden Sabbath school, Mr. Morand, Mrs. Hall, Gracie and Helen Carner, Bortha and Michael Clarkson, Darline Coc, Budgia Branch, Frank Detweiler and his brothers, Mrs. Simeral, Mrs. Oberfelder, May Bart-lett, Mrs. Wakefield, Robbie Patterson, and many others whose names I did not learn.

A very useful gift of high chairs from Dewey & Stone should be especially noted. Messrs, Shanker and Shaw, managers of the William Barr Co., gave me an extremely valuable lot of muffs and furs, and sold to me at cost a large amount of stockings, caps, nittens, etc.

I am also particularly indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Stadden, Mr. Scott, Mrs. Creigh, Miss Gillis, my brother, Rev. A. K. Harsha, and Messrs. Brown, Edwards, Beck, Matheson, Benson and Larimore Denise for assistance and untiring co-operation in distributing the gifts. Also to Mrs. Botkin, Mrs. Mercdith, and Messrs. Scott & Brown for their ourringes.

The five carriages leaving my residence visited about two hundred and fifty destitute families. The most distressing poverty and wretchedness were found to exist within a few blocks of the finest houses. It would

J. C. Hubbard, colored, testified: Take a good deal of interest in Third ward politics. Have 400 colored votes in the ward. I munipulated these, and I was certainly paid for my services. One of the legislative candi dates paid me. I got \$50, indirectly, for work for Mr. Specht. Got \$10 from Henry Ester brook. I am in the saloon business. Esterbrook

THE present loose banking laws on the statutes of Nebraska were undoubtedly passed in the early days of the state in order to make the investment of capital in banking institutions unusually inviting. That necessity, however, has now gone by, and the time has come when Nebraska should pass laws equally as stringent for the protection of depositors and borrowers as the laws of other states.

THE senatorial boom of Wolcott in Colorada is said to be sadly out of gear despite the boast that he is sure of a nomination. He is from appearances far short of a majority, and is not likely to gain the support he has counted upon. Whatever success Wolcott may have achieved at the poker table, it is quite evident that he cannot bluff the legislature of his state with a bob-tail flush.

THE Mormons who emigrated to British Columbia and established a colony have evidently not improved their con dition. The elders and leading men of the colony have been charged with violation of pledges in not excluding the practice of polygamy. It would seem that the followers of Brigham Young in changing their allegiance have not in the least changed their polygamous habits. They have simply jumped from the frying-pan into the fire.

IT HAS been suggested by a prominent shipper of Chicago that the inter-state commission be granted authority to fix maximum rates for railroad transportation. Such a limit, it is claimed, would protect the public from extortion, and at the same time would give railroads sufficient latitude to arrange their schedules. The great question is, howover, whether the commission could fix maximum rates that would be satisfactory both to the shippers and railroads.

EVERY line in the want columns of THE BEE is paid for, but they still contain more advertising than the want columns of all the other Omaha dailies combined. This fact illustrates the truth that a thing worth getting is worth paying for. THE BEE's want columns have always been patronized extensively and profitably, and always will be while this paper remains practically the only medium by which all classes of people in this city and section can be reached.

THE sticklers for so-called local selfgovernment for Omaha would do well to inform themselves what legislation such a city as Chicago is about to ask of the legislature of Illinois. It would open their eyes to what extent local government has been taken away from ward politics and delegated to the gov- ernor and state officers. No one hears any complaint in Chicago that the right of the citizens to self-government has been abused. The reason is that under the present system that city has been better governed than in the palmy days when the notorious Mike McDonald ring controlled local politics from the mayor down to policemen. Omaha has reached shat size and importance when it must wont by the experience of other cities. | others than the classes which it is now

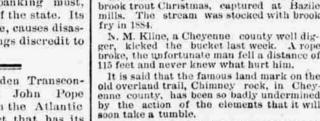
obviously believe that it is. THE LAW IS NOT ENFORCED. dleberger's term is about over. The over-zealous advocates of more restrictive immigration laws are easily

discomfited when they undertake to give reasons for their demand. Nothing is more simple than an exposure of the shallowness and inadequacy of the arguments in support of most of the propositions that have been advanced for curtailing unmigration by excluding

the "papers." The people who borrow money at excessive rates of interest are poor, often ignorant and two helpless to go into court to protect their rights. For that reason the usury laws should be amended, making it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, for chattel mortgage sharks to exact outrageous terms and rates of in-THE lack of adequate laws on banking and freedom the strict supervision of state authority have given dis-

honest men a wide field for operation. But even conservative business men have been tempted to exceed their loans over and above the limit of safe banking. This is especially true of the smaller country banks where state examination is less frequent and thorough than in the cities. Wildcat banking must, therefore, be wiped out of the state. Its

It is reported that large quantitias of timber are being removed from school lands it Blaine county in defiance of law. Governor Thayer dined on a one-pound existence paralyzes trade, causes disaster to the people and brings discredit to



An interesting meeting of the women of Beatrice who took part in the crusade against the saloons in 1874 was held at the Methodist basis in the imagination of its promoters. Just now nobody wants to in-Episcopal church at Beatrice last Sunday evening. The church was filled. The origi vest in another transcontinental railroad from Sioux City or any other place, nal number of crusaders was about twenty although , we have no doubt that any five, of whom about ten were present. number of contractors stand ready and willing to build such a road with some The new paper mill at Waterloo will soon body else's money. For all that, the be in operation. The latest enterprise at Muscatine is Sioux City & Ogden Transcontinental sheller company. may be a powerful factor in furnishing There are 430 students enrolled at Drake university, Des Moines.

Rust from a stove which he was blacking destroyed one of John Utter's eyes at Clinton Now, it is claimed that Governor Moonlight, of Wyoming, is guilty of a last week. petty piece of spite work in supple-Capitalists at Boone are offering inducements for the location there of a boot and menting his report to congress, that the population of Wyoming is only fifty-five shoe factory. The Atlantic starch factory turns out 3,000 thousand instead of eighty-five thoupounds of stiffening every day and furnishes

sand as first estimated. Census figures have always been a source of heart burning, and Governor Moonlight has touched a very tender spot when he advertised to the world that the territory of which he is chief executive has less than sixty thousand population.

Skaggs is Right.

Mail and Express. If Mayor Skaggs of Talladega, Ala., said, as he is reported to have said, "We connot go on forever stealing the negro,s ballot," he is a level headed man; and we wish there were just like him in the state of Alabama.

No Difference to Them. Chicago Tribune. The Sunday law as applied to liquor sellers

perity and development, the result of trade

is to be enforced in Washington hereafter, but it will not make much difference to them They have had their harvest. Senator Rid

tory at Bismarck. There is again talk of building a mam The Bailroad Manager Must Go. moth hotel at Deadwood. Dell Rapids has incorporated and the first illage election will be held January 7.

Case.

begun operations.

New York Sun. The woods are full of them and the stock The erection of an extensive cold storage onse for butter and eggs is hoped for at olders are going a gunning. They are all in more or less trouble. They have under-Yankton. mined the business of the whole country, A number of Turner county grangers livupset the public confidence, and created ing near Hurly, have gone to Chicago and have taken with them twelve cars of cattle everywhere distrust and apprehension. The to pay the bill for sight-seeing. fruits of a year of wonderful natural pros-

The Deadwood Central railroad company

There is talk of establishing a sugar fac

will be started up in Chicago. of the book. It was peglected. But one pol book was returned. That was accidental. Thomas Crosby testified that he was one o Several mills at various out-of-town places notably at Goshen, Ind.—are to be moved some time this winter to some point where the judges at the First district of the Third the facilities for power are greater, and a ward, and then followed with a recital of th Chicago offers the best opportunities it wil doubtless be selected as a favorable site. matters detailed by Solou. In cross-exami-nation Mr. Mercer asked Crosby what his politics were, and the latter answered that he was a republican. Mercer-Whom did you vote for at the presidential election f The Howells Journal refers to Omaha as Crosby-I didn't vote. Mercer-Why! Crosby-Because I never vote. An Omaha firm is putting up a beer depot Mercer-Did you ever vote? Crosby—No sir. Mercer—What is your nationality? Nebraska City expects to have free mai Crosby-Englishman The glare of the electric light will be seen Mercer--Have you ever been naturalized? Crosby-Yes sir. Philip Boyle, a well known farmer living Mercer-Where! ekson, dropped dead in his buggy Crosby-In Laramie City

Mercer-Where are your papers? Crosby-1 lost them Mercer-Who naturalized you, the sheriff county surveyor? Crosby-I think it was the city clerk. Mercer-Why are you a republican? rosby-Because my father-Mercer-1s your father in this country? Crosby-No sir: he's in England.

Mercer-Has he ever been here! rosby-No sir. Mercer-What are his politics ! Crosby-He's a republican. Mercer-Isn't he a tory instead of a repub-

Crosby-Yes sir, I think he is. Mercer-Now, Crosby, aren't you just a much a democrat as you are a republicant Crosby-Yes sir.

Mercer-Do you know what city is the cap ital of Nebraska!

Crosby-Yes, sir. Mercer-What is it?

Crosby-Omaha. Mercer-Now, Crosby, when you took out your naturalization papers, did you hold up your hand and take an oath?

Crosby-No, sir. A man gave them to me. David McCleare was a clerk at the First precinct of the Third ward. He testified to the same matters Solon did. He said he had never voted in this country. He was an Eng. lishman and never took out his naturalization papers. He is a democrat. Patrick McAndrews, another of the judges

at this ward, testified in substance to the same that Solon had. The Ladies' Christmas Concert.

The arrangements are complete for th Christmas concert to be given under the auspices of the Ladies' Musical society next Monday evening, at the First Congregational church. The programme will consist of miscellaneous selections, including a chorus by Trinity choir, a quartette by the raised his arm for a second blow the First Congregational choir, an organ solo by Mr. Taber and a solo by Mr. Scott, a new tenor. The second part of the programme will consist entirely of selections from Handel's grand oratorio, "The Messiah." The volunteer chorus, under Mr. Young's direction, gives promise of being excellent, and proves how many singers there are here apable of rendering this class of music cellently. There will be solos by Mrs. Cot ton and Miss Pennell from the same work and a chorus by All Saints choir under Mr It is hoped by the Ladies' Musical to speak and besought Jake Pennell hear her story. About twenty-five years ago, she, with her mother society that this concert will give encourage ment to organize a permanent oratorio ciety here. A small admission fee will and two brothers, lived in a little A rehearsal for tenors and basses charged. log cabin near the present site of St. will be held this afternoon in Mr. Young's room, Paxton block, at 5 o'clock, and re-hearsals for full chorus to-morrow evening Paul. The boys went to the war. evening, as she was walking along the at 8 o'clock in Max Meyar's music room, and on Saturday at 5 p. m. in the First Congregational church.

C. B. Schmidt, secretary of the Equitable Trust company, whose name has been sug rested in connection with the office of secretary of the board of trade, says that he is not a candidate for that office, and that he has authorized nobody to propose his name.

Another Manufacturing Company

The Munro Manufacturing company filed rticles of incorporation, yesterday. They among the ladies of this part of the articles of incorporation, yesterday. They will invest \$50,000 in shares of \$100, and the incorporators are George H. Witbur, J. Frank Munro and R. R. Belcher. state is the use of tobacco. chew it like veterans while others are content to smoke. But by far the most

thing required by the fine looking man. First she was told to place her left hand under the sole of her left foot, while her take a dozen columns of this paper to detail the scenes visited. In many cases the child-ren were barefooted, the fathers or mothers right rested on the top of her head. While in that position, she was insick, the whole family living in a single room structed to say: "All between my two or tent. An Italian father was heart-broken because he could give his children no Christhands belongs to my God!" Instead of repeating the oath literally, the young mas, and be thought a bag of candy for each was too great generosity on the part of the distributors. Bohemian mothers who could voman declared: "All between my two hands belongs to my Almighty God. not speak English got down upon theirkness to express their gratitude. Tears told what The instant she uttered the "almighty" the man suddenly sprang up and disapwords failed to convey. In a single room a family was found with a cow standing in tho peared through the ceiling, bellowing like a steer and leaving behind a trail of corner, and they were thankful to fire and smoke. It is almost needless to animal, though they had to share their only apartment with her. Several cases of the utmost generosity on the part of poor childremark that the young admirer of witchcraft failed to gain the secret. ren were encountered. Altogether we were Among the numerous ghost stories well repaid for our labor, and I am sure the related for indisputable facts, the adpeople who so generously contributed would venture of Jake Sawver seems to be about the best. A lonely road near the small town of St. Paul, about thirty miles north of Ozark, was reported to have been frequented by "han'ts" for a number of years. Late travelers along the road had heard strange, unearthly cries in the air, but they were usually too badly frightened to investigate the matter thoroughly. Upon several occa-

tion met with the same obstinate

woman could not

had been a shadow. At the instant he

fluence of some unaccountable power

Jake reigned his horse down to a walk

face was perfectly white. She began

be

To use

One

Some will

have been more than compensated if they could have seen the joy brought to many wretched homes and hearts. Getting Quit Claim Deeds. Another step has been taken by the St. Louis litigant in his suit to become the wher of a piece of Omaha real estate, and his morning three quit claim deeds were filed with the recorder." One of them was igned by Thomas J. Slaughter, and his wife sions a big, headless dog had been seen trotting along the road. Once or twice Mary, who apparently live in the state of New Jersey, and for the consideration of \$3 surrendered to J. P. Helfeastein their intert had sprang up behind a belated horseman, but disappeared upon being est in property worth two millions. Another struck. Jake Sawyer came into the bore the signature of Ferdinand M. Kintzing, of St. Louis county, Mo., and stated he was neighborhood to teach school. He had heard about the terrible ghosts, but dewilling to give his chances of securing the the property for \$1. The third was some clared emphatically that he had no the property for \$L. The third was some-what extensively signed, and Mary Louise, Mary S., Carrie S., Fannie and Adele Kint-zing, of the city of St. Louis, relinquished their claims on the "west $\frac{1}{24}$ of the sw $\frac{1}{4}$ section 10, and n $\frac{1}{24}$ of the nw $\frac{1}{4}$ section 15, townshin 15 north of range 13 east," in the city of Omala for 40 cents appece, or \$2 m all faith in them. One evening, just about sundown, he chanced to be passing along the haunted road on horseback. He noticed a woman a short distance ahead of him on foot. She was clad in a coarse blue dress, with a shawl over eity of Omaha for 40 cents apiece, or \$3 in all her head and heavy shoes on her feet. Brake for Liberty. Jake thought little about the matter, as Morris Kelley was arrested yesterday for women of her appearance were quite common in that part of the country. stealing five silk handkerchiefs and two bath Presently, as he came up by her side he towels, the property of Stonehill & Co., on noticed that her shoes made no tracks Sixteenth street. The thief was noticed tak

ing the goods and a clerk gave chase. He was overtaken outside the Continental block and taken back to Stonehill's private office. in the sandy roadbed. He spoke but she offered no reply. A second ques-Here be acknowledged his guilt and pleaded for mercy. Mr. Stonehill would not listen to his pleadings and sent for the police. On their appearance, Kelley opened the window of the second story and jumped a distance of leace on the part of the woman. Then Jake urged his horse into a trot but the woman kept even with the animal. From a trot he sprang into a gallop, but in spite of the increase in speed thirty feet to the ground below. He was not hurt, however, and started to run towards left Seventeenth street. The police gave chase and soon captured and locked him up in jail. They say Kelley in an old hand at the busibehind and Jake reached over and struck at her with a heavy riding whip, but it passed through her body as if ness

Catarrhal Dangers.

woman sprang up behind him. To use his own expression, Jake "would have To be freed from the dangers of suffocation prayed, but he was so fearfully frightwhile lying down; to breathe freely, sleep, soundly and undisturbed; to rise refreshed ened that he couldn't." Under the inhead clear, brain active and free from pain or ache; to know that no poisonous, putrial matter deflies the breath and rots away the delicate The woman sprang around in front of machinery of smell, taste and hearing; to feel him and held on to the pommel of his that the system does not, through its veins and saddle. To his horror he saw that her arteries, suck up the polson that is sure to unthroat was cut to the center, while her derinine and destroy, is indeed a bleasing beyond all other human enjoyments. To purchase im-1.0 munity from such a fate should be the object of all afflicted. But those who have isled many remedies and physicians despair of relief or come

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE mosts every phase of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the most bathsome and destructive stages, it is local and constitutional. Instant in relieving, per-manent in curring, safe, economical and neveralling

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one botthe of the RADICAL CURE.one box of CATABRHAL SOLVENT and one IMPROVED INHALER, all wrapped in one package, with full locatise and directions; and sold by all druggists for \$1. POTTER DRUG & CREMICAL CO., BOSTON.

HOW MY BACK ACHES!

A Back Ache, Kidney and Uterine Pains, and Weaknesses, Sorchess, Lanchess, Strains and Pain TELISTED IN ONE Strains and Pain TELISTED IN ONE PLASTER. The first and only pain-kiling plas-ter. New, original, instantaneous, and infal-ible. The most perfect antidote to Pain In-nammation Weakness, over compounded. At all druggists, 52 cents: five for \$1; or, postage free, of POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Hostor-Mass.

An old man appeared at the police station in Keekuk a few day are with an overceat over his head and the blood running down his face from his forchead. He refused to have the blood washed from his face until the physician could see it. He said his wifo had hit him with a cup. It is thought that he wanted the physician's testimony in a divorce case. Dakota. The new flouring mill at Armour has

the books, but finally refused to pay for it. So the storekeeper swore out a writ of re-plevin, sont the constable after the present and returned it to his store. When the young man heard what was done he paid for the present and had it sent back to the girl.

road they were then traversing she was suddenly overtaken by five men. She was taken into the timber where one man held her nead back while another cut her throat. Her body was buried in

C. B. Schmidt Doesn't Want It.

a hallow grave. The hogs had rooted her bones out and carried them about, thus causing her spirit to be uncasy The moment she finished her tale the woman suddenly vanished, leaving Jake with the consciousness of having on-

countered a genuine ghost. A POPULAR VICE