THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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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 Douglas, } s. s.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending January 5, 1889, was as follows:

Sunday, Dec. 30	20,250
Monday, Dec. 31	18,051
Tuesday, Jan. 1	18,071
Wednesday, Jan. 2	18,049
Thursday, Jan. 3	18,041
Friday, Jan. 4	18,032
Saturday, Jan. 5	18,073
Average	18,926

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of January, A. D., 1889.
(Seal) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, } ss.

George B. Tzschuck, being 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 January, 1888, 15,206 copies; for February, 1888, 15,962 copies; for March, 1888, 19,689 copies; for April, 1888, 18,341 copies; for May, 1888, 18,183 copies; for June, 1888, 19,244 copies; for July, 1888, 18,033 copies; for August, 1888, 18,181 copies; for September, 1888, 18,154 copies; for October, 1888, was 18,041 copies; for November, 1888, 18,386 copies; for December, 1888, 18,221 copies.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3rd day of January 1889.
N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

BANK clearings have taken a tumble for the first week of January, but Omaha has the good fortune to hold her head above water.

IT IS to be hoped the new directors of the board of trade will be able to make the board more effective in promoting the commercial and industrial growth of this city.

PROF. GEFFCKEN can revenge himself on Bismarck for keeping him ninety-nine days in jail for treason by coming to America and taking to the lecture platform.

HAYTI is also recruiting a navy. It has bought an American hulk worth eight thousand for fifty thousand dollars. What a long-looked-for opportunity to get rid of the Tallapoosa.

THE proceedings in the anarchist injunction suit in Chicago have come to a hitch. Neither plaintiff or defendant is able to inform the presiding judge "What is an anarchist?"

WE HAVE heard a great deal about municipal reform through the revision of the charter, but not a word about school management reform by the revision of the school law.

THERE are still a few tax-eaters on the city pay-roll. The new council should use its broom at the outset and put every department of the city on a strictly business footing.

INDIANA is petitioning her state legislature to pass a high license bill. It is singular, but nevertheless true, that not a state in the union is over anxious to try prohibition with the sad example of Iowa in view.

THERE is an unwritten code among the medical profession which prompts a physician to lend his assistance when called in to attend a case of injury through accident. The action of one or two reputable physicians, who were summoned to a drug store to attend the injuries of a little newsboy and refused to do so on selfish motives, does not reflect to their credit.

THE agreement of the Millers' trust to curtail their output one-half up to January 1 does not seem to have improved the flour market. The Minneapolis mills are now grinding only about one-third of their capacity. Nevertheless the market is dull, contrary to expectations, and the probabilities are that the production will not be increased for the present at least.

IT IS high time that the heads of departments, the city clerk, comptroller and other officials of the city government make full reports of their respective offices to the mayor and council. Every prudent business man takes an inventory of his business at least once a year. There is no reason why the people of Omaha should not have a detailed statement of the expense and cost of city government, as well as a statement of the city's revenues and their sources.

IN 1885 the grand total of legislative appropriations was one million six hundred and seventy-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars and ninety cents. In 1887 the legislature increased this already burdensome tax to two million seven hundred and twenty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-six dollars and eighty-six cents—over a million dollars increase in two years for identically the same state government.

IT IS doubtful whether the present session of congress will afford much relief to settlers upon public lands or pass any measures for the forfeiture of land grants of railroads which have failed to carry out the terms of their contracts. The senate committee on public lands has now before it a number of important measures affecting the rights of settlers to their lands whose claims are disputed by railroad syndicates and other corporations. Relief should be extended to settlers where injustice has been done, but even if the senate should act favorably upon the recommendations of the senate committee, congress will have adjourned before the house would be able to pass the necessary laws.

A STUPID SLANDER.

There is an adage that "you have to go away from home to learn the news." The Grand Island *Independent*, which is usually clear-headed and well-informed, berates THE BEE for its mild treatment of Speaker Watson, and winds up its tirade as follows:

Rosewater's position in this matter seems not to be fully explained by his reference to Dempster's "submission" tendency, as this tendency is not near so dangerous as Watson's railroad tendency. We know very well that the general gossip at Lincoln explains Rosewater's position by an arrangement with the B. & M., which gives him the benefit of an extra train, that favors his paper against all newspaper competitors, and binds him to use leniency and mildness towards the railroads, especially the B. & M. We are not inclined to believe in such motives, but must say, that this action needs some better explanation, than he so far has given.

Who started this general gossip at Lincoln? In all probability it had its fountain-head with the gang of hungry and thirsty oil-room lobbyists, who are getting ready for another raid on the state treasury.

The "proof of the pudding is in the eating." The fact that the editor of THE BEE vainly tried for nearly three months to induce McShane and Cadet Taylor to join him in chartering a special newspaper train to connect with the B. & M. flyer, and offered to pay one-half of its cost (thirty dollars per day) if they would pay one-quarter each, that THE BEE finally offered to pay three-fourths of the entire expense if the *Herald* would pay the other fourth shows that no scheme for a newspaper monopoly was even thought of. The fact that Rosewater went clear to Washington three weeks ago and tried to induce the postmaster general to order a mail car to connect with the flyer at Plattsmouth gives the lie to the gossip that this was a scheme to cut out competing newspapers. Last, but not least, that after taking the entire risk upon THE BEE and securing the exclusive use of the train the *Herald* has been allowed to come in at this late day on the terms first offered—payment of one-fourth of the toll while THE BEE pays three-fourths—ought to nail the fabricator of that gossip.

This is not all. When Mr. Yost applied on Saturday last for permission to use THE BEE's train, he was given to understand that he could do so by paying one-fourth of the expense. So much on that score.

The most contemptible part of this gossip is the inuendo that a compact has been made between the editor of THE BEE and the Burlington manager, that THE BEE should be lenient to railroads in general and the B. & M. in particular. Such a compact was never thought of. The Burlington road has fixed its charges at thirty dollars a day and THE BEE has bound itself to pay this charge in legal tender. There is no favor in that, is there, any more than there is in purchasing a thousand mile ticket over the road for its canvassers at thirty dollars. It is purely a business transaction, open and above board, and the railroad people expect no favors in return and are not likely to get any.

BEGIN REFORM AT THE ROOT.

A workingman, whose letter we print elsewhere, takes THE BEE to task for daring to have an opinion of its own on the proposed Australian plan. We are told that our criticism of the scheme will be disappointing to the labor organizations which have taken up this reform, and THE BEE is admonished to adopt the views on this subject held by the organized and unorganized labor of the country. We respectfully but firmly decline to play the humbug and arrant hypocrite, no matter what other editors or politicians may say in the premises. We recognize Henry George as a true friend of labor and an earnest reformer, but many of his proposed reforms are utterly impracticable, as applied to our political system. The famous author of the *Breadwinners* and *Progress and Poverty* may be a Moses to lead the children of toil out of the wilderness into the promised land of milk and honey, but it will take more than forty years for him to accomplish the task.

For our part, we do not propose to delude workingmen by falling in with every visionary scheme that may be temporarily popular with them. We prefer to continue as we have in the past, in giving them our views of better government in the light in which, with the experience of the past we are able to see it.

The Australian way of conducting elections may leave the ward bummer and ticket peddler out in the cold on election days. That may to some extent purify our election machinery. But the worst abuses in our political system will not be reached by the Australian plan of voting. You cannot uproot the American plan, with its rotten methods, unless you can banish the bummers, heelers and venal ward politicians from the caucus and the primary. There is where most of the corrupt work is done. So long as our nominating machinery remains under the control of rings, combinations of contractors, and boodling office-holders and office-seekers, there is very little chance for thorough reform. It is all very well to leave a place on the tickets for independent candidates, but what chance have independent candidates in a national campaign when the intense partisan excitement favors the yellow-dog candidate of "our party" over any honorable and honest candidate of the opposition, and leaders of all the great parties are equally determined to stamp out candidates who hold aloof from any party? THE BEE has for years advocated electoral reform. It was largely instrumental in securing the enactment of the law regulating primary elections. That law is still defective in many essential particulars. If our primary elections can be purified and divorced from corrupt influences there will be very little trouble in purifying our regular elections. Without rigid regulation of primary elections all proposed reforms in our election system are destined to prove dismal failures.

PRISON LABOR.

The contrasting experiences of New York and Massachusetts in the matter of prison management during the past year are instructive. In New York all the penitentiary convicts have been idle for many months, while in Massachusetts all such convicts have been employed. Referring in his message to prison labor, Governor Ames of Massachusetts says that experience in that state confirms the unanimous judgment of all people who have given intelligent attention to the question. He says that under the system of keeping convicts employed "on state account" the discipline of the prison is much better maintained than it was under that of contracts, and the financial results will prove much more satisfactory. The evils which were found under the contract system have been removed, and Governor Ames heartily endorsed the plan of having the convicts work for the state.

Governor Hill of New York advises that the convicts in the prisons of that state be put to work, care being taken to avoid competition with outside labor. The brief experience in allowing the prisioners to pass their time in idleness has been sufficient to convince the governor that the policy is radically wrong. It not only necessitates a heavy drain on the public treasury, but it is destructive of discipline and really a hardship to the prisoners. Obviously employment is a relief to men in confinement. It gives them something to think about which diverts their minds from disagreeable introspection, and time does not pass so heavily and drearily with them. Many of the idle prisoners have appealed to their keepers to give them some work to do, anything that would relieve the unbearable monotony. The effects of the enforced idleness in New York prisons upon the physical and mental conditions of the prisoners has been very marked. A large number have lost their health, and numerous indications of approaching insanity have been reported. A policy that produces such results is cruel.

Minnesota has also had an experience similar to that of New York, with results not less unsatisfactory. The legislature abolished the contract system without providing something to take its place, and during the past year the penitentiary convicts in that state have been in enforced idleness. The state prison inspectors, who have just made a tour of observation, find that the policy pursued has been demoralizing, and the legislature will be advised to restore the contract system or give employment to the prisoners on state account. All the testimony of experience is strongly against keeping prisoners in idleness, not merely on the score of economy, but for the reason also that it is a hardship and injustice to the prisoners, greatly intensifying their punishment.

FOOD ADULTERATION.

The belief that food adulteration is widely practiced is sustained by the report of the commissioner of agriculture, but that official gives the assurance that there is little danger of injury to health from the adulterations, most of them being of a harmless character. In the opinion of the commissioner the only objection to the use of many of the imitations is that deception is practiced, the purchaser not receiving what he pays for and is entitled to get, while the dealer in pure and genuine articles is subjected to the disadvantages of an unfair competition. It is not questionable that this double injustice is widely prevalent, and there ought to be no difference of opinion as to the desirability of legislation to remedy it. Granting that the adulterations are generally harmless, that fact does not warrant those who deal in imitations demanding for them the price of the genuine article, and in all cases where this is done both the buyers and the honest dealers are wronged. The remedy is to be found in requiring that adulterated articles shall be sold under truthful representations as to their composition.

A bill with this object is before congress, but so strong is the opposition of the powerful interests concerned in food adulteration that it may not become a law. State legislation on the subject has also been attempted, but we are not aware that it has been anywhere successful. At any rate the investigations of the commissioner of agriculture show that adulterated food is sold everywhere.

THERE are indications that the New York politicians may make trouble for the next administration. Expressions attributed to prominent republicans in that state show they are apprehensive that General Harrison will act upon his own judgment in making appointments in New York, regardless of the wishes or suggestions of the politicians, in which event it is estimated they will spare no effort to embarrass the administration. "We know all about the western combination against New York," one of these politicians is quoted as saying, "and if it succeeds good bye in 1892. The party will split between east and west, and Harrison will go down if renominated. He will go down, too, if he acts, as we fear he will, in making appointments to suit himself and not his party here. Cleveland tried that and the same result awaits Mr. Harrison." Both of the factions in New York are said to entertain this feeling, though it is strongest with the Platt following. General Harrison has announced that his policy will be to promote the unity and harmony of the republican party, and he will undoubtedly be disposed to give all fair and proper consideration to the party leaders in New York, but if he is forced to choose between submitting to arrogant dictation and a course disappointing to these leaders, there can be no doubt as to which alternative he will adopt. As to the future, these New Yorkers ought to see that the empire state will not play so important a part in the next presidential election as it did in the last, so that threats of what may be done four years hence need have no present terror for anybody. If the New York politicians will arrange their differences and show that the good of the party is of more concern to them than the gratification of personal ambition, all their reasonable demands will doubtless receive due regard from the next administration.

IT IS not likely that the suggestion that General Harrison should recognize the colored race in constructing his cabinet will receive any consideration from the president-elect. Republican members of congress are said to regard it as silly, though those who have started the agitation are unquestionably very serious. They really believe that the colored voters have a claim that entitles them to representation in the cabinet, and their appeal for such recognition is very far from being a joke. There can be no question as to the right of the colored men, as American citizens, to seek this or any other public honor for one of their race, but the more intelligent of them must understand that were General Harrison to comply with their request it would inevitably prove very embarrassing to his administration, without any compensating advantage. There are positions to which competent colored men may aspire, in which no objection could properly be made to them, but obviously the head of an executive department of the government is not one of them. Undoubtedly General Harrison will give a fair recognition to the colored citizens in the distribution of patronage, and very likely they will be better cared for if they leave the matter to his sense of what is due them than if they worry and embarrass him by suggestions and demands.

THE people of Seattle, Washington Territory have sent a petition to congress for the admission of the territory under the name of Washington, under the plea that "this name has never in theory or in practice been associated with failure." Evidently the people of Seattle pin their faith on lucky names. But the inhabitants of the national capital are apparently too jealous to allow Washington to be used as the name of a state. They have already entered a protest that such a designation would tend to confusion. It certainly will be novel and interesting, when the question of naming Washington Territory comes before congress, to note what action will be taken in the matter, as it is more than probable that the postoffice authorities will also take a hand in the battle.

GOVERNOR ADAMS' parting injunction to the legislature of Colorado in his message, has a word to say about the levying of taxes and the spending of the people's money which the legislature of Nebraska can as well take to heart. "You will be thanked or condemned by the people," says Governor Adams, "just in proportion as your public action in influenced by the sentiments of frugality or extravagance. The money belongs to the people and not to you, and as honest agents you should exercise at least the same care and economy as in the management of your own affairs. You would do well to remember the sentiment of the French king when he said: I would rather see my courtiers laugh at my avarice than my people weep at my extravagance."

EXCEPTIONS are being taken to the report of the house Indian committee which charges the Northern Pacific and Northwestern railroads with opposing the opening of the Sioux reservation. The officials of both roads deny that they have in any way contributed to embarass the Sioux commission in its endeavors to negotiate with the Indians. They attribute the authorship of this report to rival railroad corporations in Dakota who are trying to injure the Northwestern in the eyes of congress. Whichever statement way be true, the facts nevertheless are clear that the railroads have altogether too much to say with regard to the opening of the Sioux lands.

THE lower house of the last legislature furnished positions for ninety-six officers and employes at an outlay of twenty-two thousand four hundred and fifty-three dollars. No vouchers for "value received" for this enormous outlay can be made that will satisfy the taxpayers.

IT took 124 officers and employes to run the state senate in 1887, at an expense of twenty-four thousand, nine hundred and sixty-five dollars and sixty cents, which did not include perquisites. This is surprising, but true.

THE last legislature appropriated two million seven hundred and twenty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-six dollars and eighty-six cents. These staggering figures ought to be kept in view of every member of the legislature.

OMAHA BOILED DOWN.

There are 243 firms doing business in South Omaha.

The total hog receipts last year were $1,283,600.

The total value of South Omaha property is $6,068,973.

Thirty thousand of the people of Omaha go to church.

The real estate transfers for the year aggregate $14,606,987.70.

The grand total of city expenditures for eleven months of the year were $1,742,854.02.

The fire department has five four-wheeled hose carts, one chemical engine, two hook and ladder trucks, a reserve steamer, thirty horses and six fire houses. There are also two private companies.

SAYINGS OF THE STATE PRESS.

The "oil-room" lobbyist will, or at least should, be a thing of the past in Nebraska, observes the Kimball Observer. Railroads have certain rights that the people are bound to respect, but they must not think that they can buy up the legislature. They may have done this in days gone by, but we feel safe in saying that the present legislature is beyond their control.

The first bid for a normal school this year comes from O'Neill. The Tribune remarks that north Nebraska needs a state normal school, and O'Neill being the most prominent city in that section, should have the building. We ask that the chaplain of the legislature read this item of news to that body, and also make a short speech on the subject. In this connection we wish to offer a suggestion, viz: Abolish the state militia and erect a normal school building in O'Neill.

The South Sioux City Sun and News notes that Walt Seeley and his "girl" were on hand like two sore thumbs when the lawmakers met. Shame on a senate that must needs scratch such a little red-headed scab as he is for sixty days. If the Nebraska legislators start in stealing from the state as they usually do, by employing about three step-and-fetch-its for each member, the farmers of the commonwealth, enough of them, should go up with double-barreled shot guns and disperse the shameless band of thieves.

The editor of the David City Press, who distinguished himself in the state senate last session, has evidently lost faith in mankind to a great extent. Some of the causes that have led to this state of mind are stated as follows: With Church Howe, president of the senate, and John Watson, speaker of the house of representatives, there is no need of fearing that the property of railroads will be destroyed by unfriendly legislation this winter. We never have thought the legislature was built that way, but we are occasionally deceived by men's professions. From present indications we take it that the railroads are perfectly safe. It may be just as well. The people have had a good deal of fun over their anti-monopoly fights. This editor has been one of those gullible fools who was in dead earnest himself, and thought the people were. We never dreamed they were joking, until last fall, when he thanked God for being out of the swim.

SPECIAL TRAIN PUFFS.

The Press of the State Commend the Bee's Enterprise.

Kenesaw Cyclone: THE OMAHA BEE starts the new year with a special BEE train from Omaha to Plattsmouth, connecting there with the B. & M. flyer for Denver. This lands THE BEE in Denver the same day it is printed. For pure western enterprise see THE OMAHA BEE.

Stockham Reporter: THE OMAHA BEE, on last Tuesday, started a special daily train over the B. & M. railroad, to carry its papers to its readers. This is done at great expense, but THE BEE is a great institution and is fully able to carry on the project.

Elgin Clippings: THE OMAHA BEE has chartered a special train, to run between Omaha and Plattsmouth, for the purpose of delivering the daily edition to its west and southwest subscribers several hours earlier than formerly. This enterprise shows the efforts THE BEE is making, and has always made, to give its readers the latest news at the earliest moment possible.

Burwell Quaver: THE OMAHA BEE, with its usual push and energy, inaugurated something new in western journalism on January 1. It has a special train of its own to carry papers to the stations between Omaha and McCook for the purpose of giving its readers the news much earlier in the day. This is something which has never been done by any paper west of Chicago.

O'Neill Frontier: THE OMAHA BEE has chartered a special train to run between Omaha and Plattsmouth that will connect with the "Burlington Flyer" going to Denver. This is done to secure faster transportation for its daily edition than is furnished by the mail service. Mr. Rosewater is the most enterprising publisher in the west.

Howard Courier: THE OMAHA BEE publishers have chartered a special train to reach Lincoln with their paper each morning by 7 o'clock, and it made its first run on last Tuesday. Subscribers in this vicinity now receive their copies before 10 a. m., and 'tis to be hoped that the management will be so compensated for their enterprise, with an increased subscription list, that they will see their way to make the venture permanent.

Bertrand Journal: THE OMAHA BEE is taking great strides to get ahead of its contemporaries, its largest enterprise being a special train, chartered by the company exclusively to carry the morning edition of the BEE. The special train will make close connections at Plattsmouth with the Burlington flyer for Denver. The result is that the people of the south Platte country will get their papers from two to twenty-four hours earlier than usual. THE BEE will reach Bertrand the same day it is published or twenty-four hours earlier than before. In the way of practical business enterprise THE BEE company can not be beat.

NEBRASKA CURIOS.

While sawing a log that had been chopped down a couple of years ago, V. S. Whitemore, of Beatrice, struck a stone as large as his two fists that had grown solid in the heart of the tree. Just how it came there Mr. Whitemore could not understand. The tree was sufficiently large to indicate a growth of perhaps twenty years or more around the stone.

A hen belonging to A. Jones, of Rising City, has one peculiar trait. A few mornings ago M. Jones drove to his work several miles out of town, and when he stopped he was surprised to see a hen fly out of his buggy cackling. Upon investigation he found she had layed an egg under the seat. Each day, when Mr. J. would go to work, the hen would be waiting for the buggy, and as soon as the opportunity offered, would deposit an egg under the seat, but refuses to return home when evening arrives, and allows her portable nest to bear away each day's production of her pearly fruit.

The following episode occurred near the state line between Lusk, Wyo., and Harrison, Neb., last week. A drunken duffer became disorderly and abusive to passengers on the west bound train, attempting to force ladies to take a drink from his bottle and using obscene and profane language. Conductor Mahoney, finding that persuason did no good, stopped the train and fired the drunk off about three miles east of Harrison. The latter walked into that flourishing town and commenced action against the company for $5,000 damages. Of course he will get nothing but experience.

It is said that the coroner's services will be needed at Haigler during the next thirty days. The people are wrought up to the killing pitch over the petty thefts that are of daily occurrence. So thoroughly organized are the thieves that for weeks the citizens have been compelled to place guards over their property every night. One night recently the thieves broke into Porter's correll, where a hundred head of fat cattle and hogs were feeding. The thieves had a wagon and were just preparing to carry off a load of fat hogs, when they were surprised and driven away. In their haste to escape they left their wagon behind. The citizens have organized for "business."

SHORT SMILES.

Epoch: He (at a party)—You are not looking quite your usual self this evening, Miss Van Zanett!

She—No, I am not feeling at all well. I was at the cooking school this afternoon, and was compelled to eat some angel food made by that odious Miss Larabee.

Detroit Free Press: "Excuse me," said the parcel man, "but I left a package here about an hour ago which should have been delivered next door." "Yes, sir," replied the girl, "but you can't get it just yet." "Why?" "Because the lady hasn't had time to undo it and examine the contents. Please call in about half an hour."

Journal of Education: If young women knew what desperate things young men will sometimes do under the influence of disappointed love, they would be more careful how they trifle with their deep affections. A Boston girl refused to marry a young man the other evening, and he went right away and proposed successfully to another girl before 10 o'clock.

Tid-Bits: Traveler—"What can you give me to eat?" Native—"Mos' anything. Co'n bread and po'k an' coffee, or po'k an' co'n bread an' coffee or co'n bread an' coffee an' po'k. What will ye have?"

Funny Folks: A British idea of the "American language."—Our Last Duke (to the latest American beauty)—"You are fond of art, Miss Ten Brock—do you paint?" Miss T. B.—"Wall, Duke, you're playin' it rather low down. I reckon I don't rouge, but I dew powder."

Toledo Blade: Mr. de Murrer (to clerk at labor exchange)—"Have you a good lady stenographer and typewriter?" Clerk—"Oh! yes sir. Want one familiar with law work, I suppose?" Mr. de Murrer—"No; I had one gifted that way, and she cost me about $10,000. If you have an innocent, untutored girl I'll take her, but nothing else."

CHIEF ARTHUR'S SHORT VISIT.

He Talks About the Late Engineer's Strike.

P. M. Arthur, chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, passed through Omaha Sunday enroute to San Francisco. He was met at the depot by a delegation of the local order of Omaha and held a short consultation. He was met by a reporter upon his arrival and when questioned concerning the manner of adjustment of the Burlington strike he said: "Well, I am pleased that I can candidly say that the unpleasant affair has at last been brought to a close. We made our fight from principle and have no reason or cause to regret the movement. That it was disastrous we do not deny, that is in connection with railway business generally; but it was the final resort of the brotherhood, and, to a man the battle was waged. Now, let me state that the rumor that has gained considerable credence concerning it having a tendency to weaken the organization, is without support, and on the other hand our organization has increased its strength in a spirit of confidence between man and man, and the membership has been largely increased. Financially, we are in no way impaired."

Mr. Arthur refused to divulge the exact terms of the agreement between the brotherhood and the Burlington, but when shown a clipping from THE BEE of Saturday, he stated that the report was correct and contained the body of the agreement.

He said that he was en route to a point on the Southern Pacific, where some trouble existed on that road in connection with the department of the master mechanic. He will visit California and Pacific coast points before his return.

NO HOPE FOR HIGGINS.

The License Board Refuses to Reconsider Their Recent Action.

The board of license commissioners met yesterday afternoon in the mayor's office at the city hall. The Mayor, President Lee and City Clerk Southard, were present. The board at once proceeded to business and granted licenses with but few remarks. There were several gentlemen watching the proceedings who were frequently questioned by the board as to the responsibility of certain persons unknown to the board who had signed the bond of some applicant. The following were granted licenses:

Mrs. B. Shannon 124 North Tenth street, Adolph Reinhardt 1534 South Thirteenth street, A. M. Blair 1315 Pierce street, Matt Reuland 1318 Leavenworth street, George Schueler 801 South Tenth street, A. Christofferson 414 South Tenth street, Laurs Hansen 819 South Seventh street, B. Bierbach 414 South Fourteenth street, Henry Schroeder 2410 Cuming street, Max Schroeder 701 Leavenworth street, T. J. Conway 1024 North Sixteenth street, A. Zimmerman 710 South Sixteenth street, Martin Henderson 2516 Cuming street, Hart & Kilgallon, 1123 Chicago street, Peter Ruland 1002 Douglas street, Krug Bros. 2201 South Thirteenth street, Fred Stein 1401 Jackson street, George Jessen Thirtieth and Walnut streets, Walter Brandes 811 South Tenth street, I. N. Guill 1419 Dodge street, T. Mathiasen 707 South Eleventh street, Jacob Lutz 616 South Thirteenth street, Sam Davis 802 North Sixteenth street, J. Hoffman 1401 South Thirteenth street, Emil Gall 522 Douglas street, Jeppe Gram 2001 Cuming street, Charles Storz 1401 North Twenty-fourth street, Oscar Manger, 1013 Farnam street, C. Wienthrich 1722 St. Mary's avenue, Fred A. Fuller 123 North Twelfth street, M. J. Carroll 1501 Webster street, Jetter & Young 723 Leavenworth street, Peter Stock 801 Leavenworth street, James Carr 1109 Farnam street, E. G. Meyer 1815 St. Mary's avenue, William Stollenberg 1513 Webster street, Ketchmark & Ryan State and Fort streets, John Buck 1202 Cass street, Waldemar Krug, Twentieth and Martha streets, Peter Fedde 681 North Sixteenth street, J. J. Donovan 102 South Eleventh street, Jetter & Young 901 Jackson street, Wenzel Nestel South Thirteenth street, Thomas Deugued 1102 South Sixth street, Grimm & Thiman 402 South Fourteenth street, O'Connor & Mullen 3802 North Sixteenth street.

There are sixteen licenses which the board has not acted upon and twenty on which the bondsmen must qualify personally.

After the above business the mayor produced a communication, which, he said, had been signed by the most respectable merchants in the city. The mayor then read the petition, which is as follows:

To His Honor, the Mayor, and Board of License Commissioners of the City of Omaha—Gentlemen: We, the undersigned citizens of Omaha, hereby desire to inform your honorable body that we have been for a long time acquainted with Mr. C. S. Higgins; that he is a man of respectable character and good standing, and believing him to be in all respects entitled thereto, we request that you reconsider your action in the matter of his petition for a license and that you grant him his said license.

C. E. Yost, E. W. Nash, Guy C. Barton, O. B. Campbell, James Casey, Thomas Swobe, J. E. Markel, W. B. Millard, Gladstone Bros., John E. Wilbur, Samuel Rogers, Benjamin B. Wood, Frank Murphy, Churchill Parker, R. Hall, Harry P. Deuel, S. P. Morse, J. H. Hulbert, E. A. Blum, G. M. Gay, H. Williams, John Little, M. Hellman, D. M. Welty, I. Brown, Max Meyer & Bros., Charles Shiverick, William H. Ijams, George H. Guy, John Baumer, Frank J. Ramge, J. Caulfield, Henry Pundt, C. Brandes, James Ainscow, Louis Bradford, John H. Butler, Frank E. Moores, Luther R. Wright, James G. Megeath and Thomas F. Boyd.

When his honor had finished reading the communication he explained that the petition was given to him to present to the board, and he felt bound to do so. He was not, however, in favor of reconsidering the petition. He would not reconsider if it were signed by every clergyman in the city. Higgins has openly defied the law. His place was the resort of bad persons and loose women. The wine rooms were a disgrace to the city. He wouldn't favor Higgins under any consideration. He had been arrested seventeen times and there are three indictments still pending against him.

Mr. Lee didn't see any reason for reconsidering the previous action of the board.

The mayor then instructed License Inspector Turnbull to inform Higgins that his license is withdrawn. The board then adjourned.

The mayor, in speaking of the petition after the meeting, said: "Persons are in the habit of signing petitions who dont know what they are signing. One of the most important signers on this petition told me since he signed it not to take any notice of his signature."

LITTLE ROMANCES.

Many years ago Albert Taylor, a first cousin of Governor Taylor's father, moved from east Tennessee to Wilson county, Tennessee, where he married, in 1854, Miss Martha Raney. About the close of the war Taylor went to east Tennessee with a young son, George Washington Taylor, saying that he would return in a few days. Albert Taylar failed to appear, and all trace of him was lost. Mrs. Taylor, believing him dead, after some years married in Dickinson county, Henry Paschall, who died a few years after marriage. George Taylor, the son who left with his father, being then grown, made Alabama and Texas his home and lost all trace of both father and mother.

Several years ago young Taylor went to Gallatin, Tenn., where he found his mother and brother and sisters living. A week ago Mrs. Taylor visited her daughter at Nashville, and to her great surprise met her husband, who was supposed to be dead. They came to Gallatin together Christmas day and were again married Monday evening, when the children, all grown, witnessed the marriage of their father and mother after being separated some twenty-two years.

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The most romantic marriage that ever occurred in Logan, O., took place there recently at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. Ora Patterson. For some time Miss Minnie Ralston, a pretty little lady of Middleport, O., had been corresponding with a Mr. Rupert, of Pompei, Mich. He had proposed marriage in his letters. The other day he called on Miss Ralston and introduced himself. Mr. Rumpert said: "My clothes took rough, and they are; but I have a big heart and a good bank account." He showed his prospective bride his bank book, and then said: "Will you marry me?" Miss Ralston replied, "I will." Mr. Rupert then reached for his pocket and pulled therefrom a large roll of money, and counted out five hundred one-dollar bills, which he handed to Miss Ralston, saying, "Here is a small wedding present for you." Mr. Patterson, who was present, then went for the license and Rev. Turner, of the M. E. church, and the marriage ceremony was performed, and two more hearts were made happy. The groom is about forty-five, and the bride about twenty-five. Mr. Rupert is a wealthy farmer of Pompei, Mich., and he and his wife never saw each other until the day they were married.

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Here's an Enoch Arden story from Montreal, in which the hero doesn't commend himself entirely to the sympathy and admiration of the reader: Eighteen years ago a man named Charost deserted his wife and young family to seek his fortune in California. Nothing was heard from him, and about four years after his departure a rumor reached his wife, who had been in great poverty, that Charost was dead. She was soon after asked by a devoted lover to marry him. She did so, but they had hardly been wedded a year when he was killed by falling off a bridge. After a respectable delay the bereaved woman again married, this time a farmer. All went well. They had children and were prospering. The other day the couple were surprised by the appearance of Charost, who had made a fortune of over $30,000 in the mines of California and came back to seek his deserted wife. She declares that she will have nothing to do with Charost, preferring to remain the wife of husband No. 3. Charost, however, insists on resuming the marital relation, and it is probable that the case will go into the courts.

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The pages of fiction contain few scenes more pathetic than that witnessed at Madison, Conn., last Saturday, where poor Genevieve Way was laid to rest. She was the widow of Station Agent Charles Q. Way, who was murdered at Stony Creek on the 8th of May, 1886. She died of a broken heart, it is said. Her death occurred at Colorado Springs. Mrs. Way was the daughter of a wealthy Philadelphian, and she first became acquainted with Way seven years ago, when she was spending the summer at Madison. She was bathing one day, and having ventured beyond her depth was drowning, when young Way rescued her. They fell in love with each other and ran away and were married. When they returned Mr. Goddard raved and stormed. He compelled Genevieve to leave her husband and she never saw him after her wedding day. She remained true to her husband and was prostrated by the news of his terrible death. Way's murderer, Peter Coffee, is now serving a life sentence in Wethersfield.

Officer Matza won a horse and buggy in a raffle Saturday.

Protect Yourself and Family

By keeping a supply of Zulu Magnetic Oil for rheumatism, sprains, etc., and Zulu Healing Ointment for cuts, burns, sores, etc. Ask your druggist.

"What's your fortune, my pretty maid?"
"My debts are my fortune, sir," she said.
"Then I can't annex you, my pretty maid!"
"Nobody asked you, sir," she said.

THE clearness and brilliancy of handsome cut glass is always impaired if washed with soap containing resin, which invariably leaves a thin semi-transparent coating in the grooves or furrows, giving the article the appearance of cheap moulded glassware. IVORY SOAP contains no resin, is easily rinsed off, and if used with tepid water and a soft brush, will give your cut glass that clearness and brilliancy which produce the beautiful prismatic effects.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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