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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, | 8.8. Goorge B. Tzachuck, secretary of The Bee Pub-lishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending January 19, 1889, was as follows: Sunday, Jan. 13. ... Monday, Jan. 14. Wednesday, Jan. 16. Thursday, Jan. 17. Friday, Jan. 18. Saturday, Jan. 19.

Average BEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 19th day of January, A. D. 1880, Seal N. P. FEIL Notary Public. State of Nebras 'a.

State of Nebras 'a. | 88. | County of Douglas | 88. | 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, 15,236 copies; for february, 1888, 16,292 copies; for Maron, 1888, 19,680 copies; for April, 1888, 18,444 copies; for May, 1888, 18 181 copies; for June, 1888, 19,234 copies; for May, 1888, 18,184 copies; for Angust, 1888, 18,183 copies; for September, 1888, 18,184 copies; for October, 1888, 18,283 copies; 1898 copies; for December, 1888, 18,233 copies. | Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3rd day of January 1889, | N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

THE SUNDAY BEE. Some of the Interesting Features of

To-Morrow's Paper. The Bismarck of All China .- Carp inter-

views Li Hung Chang and writes an interesting letter on how the great viceroy looks, acts and talks, together with an insight into his family affairs.

Our Northern Neighbors -A former Ne braskan gives his impressions of Canada and the customs of the Canucks. He draws the conclusion that there is no prospect of peaceable annexation as the natives are decidedly English.

Among the Poer and Lowly.-A Bee re porter details some of the startling scenes and incidents witnessed during a visit among the county charges. Life at Fort Omaha.-How the soldier boys

at our own post live; a description of their quarters and their duties as gathered by a civilian. Annals of a Nebraska Town.-Racy description of the rise of Covington, the Julesburg of Nebrasks, and some of the scenes of

oodshed and debauchery seen there. Wild Hog's Lost Greatness-The famous Chevenne chief, long since supposed to have been dead, returns to Fort Robinson and views the battle field on which his band of braves was wiped out of existence by the United States troops.

Through a Frenchman's Effe-Max O'Rell tells charming, but fantastic tales of America and Americans as he saw them on his recent trip to the United States.

Powder River Mussacre-General James S. Brisbin relates the thrilling incidents of that terrible slaughter, in which more lives were sacrificed than in the famous Custer massa-Echoes from the Ante-Room-Full proceed-

ings of the Nebraska Veteran Masons associa-Shall We Spank Bismarck?-Fresh and readable extracts from the metropolitan press

on the Samoan situation. The Clergy on the Creche Ball-Opinions of a dozen Omaha pastors.

In Omaha Social Circles—Full description

of the brilliant fancy dress ball and reviews of other social happenings of the week.

Other Features of Interest-The New York Herald's cable dispatches from European conters; our own special service from the national and state capitals; all the happenings in Nebraska and Iowa gathered by our correspondents, and the brightest and most complete local news.

MAYOR BROATCH does not look like a man who fears that he will be legislated out of office by the "boodle gang."

OMAHA is not behind her contemporaries in fashion or sensation. She also can boast of her "Jack the Ripper."

Now that the Douglas county delegation has been heard from on the Omaha charter, the committee on cities and towns can proceed with its work.

THE Douglas county delegates to the house are getting exceedingly nervous these days-at least those members who hang onto the ragged edge of their

THE recent drop of one cent per pound in the price of cotton seed oil should not necessarily make everybody believe that lard will be sold one cent cheaper.

NINE-TENTHS of the business of Omaha is done south of Dodge street, and yet we are told that the business center of Omaha is between Cass and Chicago streets, near Jefferson square.

THE lord mayor of London tendered a farewell banquet to Minister Phelps, and it would be interesting to learn whether a seat was reserved for Lord Sackville West or for Mr. Murchison, of California.

If IT be true that certain disgruntled saloon keepers and politicians intend to test the validity of the Omaha excise board on constitutional grounds, they are going to spend their money in rainbow chasing.

THE Omaha branch of the Oklahoma boomers are patiently awaiting the passage of the Springer bill. They don't propose to be tied to wagons and pulled out of the territory like their more venturesome friends.

THE fact that the steel rail mills of England, France, Belgium and Germany have formed a trust patterned after the American idea is a flattering tribute to our monopolists, who have so long held the secret of squeezing the people.

THE second trial of Cleary, one of the "boodle" aldermen of New York City, has just been called. The great metropolis sets a queer example. She never wearies of frying the guilt out of her derelict officials and always keeps her shambles full of such fattened stock.

MAKE HASTE SLOWLY.

The submission amendment has been railroaded through the senate by an appliance of the lash, and it now remains to be seen whether the lower house will commit the state to a policy that would prove more disastrous to its material welfare than three successive seasons of drought. experience of Iowa should The have been a warning to this state. Prohibition has decimated her population, depreciated her property values, and promoted local strife and litigation without materially lessening the evils of the liquor traffic. Prohibition has been more effectively enforced in Nebraska under our local option laws than it has in Iowa or Kansas with their ironclad prohibition amendments. In every

city of Iowa liquor is sold as freely as it ever has been, the laws are openly set at defiance, and drunkenness is more frequent than it would be under the strict surveillance of a high license system. If the submission of a prohibition amendment was simply an effort to gratify the sentimental gush of parties who delude themselves with the idea that a legislature has no right to refuse to submit any proposition to the people, no objection could be raised. But submitting the prohibition amendment is liable to produce very serious consequences. It is certain to keep tway thousands who desire to locate in Nebraska, and drive away other thousands who are already here. It is certain to create a want of confidence among capitalists in the future growth of our cities, and will tend to paralyze local enterprise. At the present stage, when Nebraska is on the eve of another boom, such a setback would be disastrous to every class of our citizens. No resolutions passed by any convention can make it obligatory on any member to vote for a measure which he knows will bring disaster upon the state. In such an emergency as this it is best to be deliberate and make haste slowly.

OUR STATE OF PREPARATION. In view of the possibility, remote though it may be, of hostilities between the United States and Germany, which would necessarily be a naval conflict, it is interesting to inquire what our state of preparation is. The last report of the secretary of the navy supplies the desired information. At the time of the writing of the report there were in the North Atlantic squadron four war vessels, in the South Atlantic squadron three, in the Asiatic squadron live, in the Pacific squadron eight, and in the European squadron three-a total of twenty-three unarmored war vessels in good fighting condition. About dozen more were engaged on special and detached service or undergoing repairs, all of which are doubtless now available. There were in course of construction, as provided for by congress, eight armored vessels, some of which are now nearly completed. The report of the secretary of the navy says: "The department is able to report that when the ships in course of construction and those authorized shall have been completed, the United States will rank second among the nations in the possession of unarmored cruisers or "commerce destroyers," having the highest characteristics, viz, of a size three thousand tons and upward, and possessing speed of nineteen knots and upward. .

It thus appears that the government has at command-with those soon to be completed-over forty war vessels whose capacity for preying upon the commerce of another nation is hardly excelled, England and France only surpassing us in this particular. With this force, and additions which might rapidly be made to it by transforming the larger steamers in the coastwise service into cruisers, it would seem that we ought to be able to inflict very severe damage upon the commerce of Germany, and having little maritime commerce of our own to protect, nearly the entire naval force could be occupied in destroying the commerce of our opponents. But the question is naturally suggested as to what we should do for home defense-that is, the protection of our seaports-in the event of Germany sending fleets into our waters. She has a navy more than double ours in the number of vessels, with some of the best ships in the world. Here apparently is our weak point, but Germany would probably require nearly all of her naval force that she could safely send away from present employment to guard her commerce, and would thus be unable to seriously threaten our ports. The possibility of such a contingency, however, strongly urges that we should not be in a condition to warrant apprehension on this score. It might happen that in the event of a conflict Germany would decide to make some sacritice of her commerce in order to strike us where we are confessedly vuluerable, as the most direct and cer-

tain way of bringing us to terms. It is seen, however, that we are in : much better condition to defend ourselves, so far as the naval establishment is concerned, than we were three years ago, when the United States did not have one vessel of war which could have kept the seas for a weak as against any first-rate naval power, and the present circumstances should impress congress with the duty of still further strengthening the nation is this direction. The time has gone by when this country can rely for security against hostile complications upon its isolation or the good will of other nations. Our enlarging interests and expanding relations make us more and more a competitor of other nations for commercial advantages, and we must be prepared to maintain our rights or be forced to surrender them. Whatever may be the outcome of the controversy with Germany we should not fail to see in it an admonition to be always in a good state of preparation.

JURY REFORM.

It happens as an interesting coincidence that the Bar association, of Omaha, and the legal fraternity of Chicago are both agitating the subject of a reform in the methods of selecting juries. It is also interesting to note that the lawyers of the two cities take somewhat similar views as to what

should be done to bring about the desired reform. As stated in THE BEE a few days ago, the Omaha Bar association proposes to empower the judges of the district court to appoint a jury commissioner, whose term of office shall be four years, and who shall ascertain by visiting residences the names of every person qualified for jury duty. This is to be done once a year, and annually there shall be published a jury list for the ensuing two years, in order that persons claiming legal exemption may produce proof. The service of petit jurors will not exceed two weeks, instead of being appointed, as now, for the entire term of court.

The bill introduced in the Illinois legislature proceeds on the principle that no man or set of men whatever should have power to say who shall and who shall not be grand or petit jurors. It provides that the judges of each county shall appoint two jury commissioners, one from each of the leading political parties, who shall place the names of all registered and qualified voters of the county upon tickets, and then place the names of voters in each precinct in a box, shake the box thoroughly, and draw one-tenth of the number of names therefrom. This shall be done as to each precinct in the county separately. The names thus drawn shall be placed in a large box to be known as the "jury box," which shall be locked and placed in the office of the jury commissioners. The clerks of all courts desiring jurors shall repair to the office of the commissioners at the proper time, and after the jury box has been shaken, and in the presence of the commissioners, the clerk shall draw from the box a sufficient number of names for jury service in his court. It is made the duty of the sheriff to summon the persons thus drawn, who shall be examined by the judge of the court as to exemption and qualifications. The names of the persons accepted by the judge shall be placed in a box in each court, and as jurors are needed for the actual trial of cases they shall be drawn by the sheriff or clerk impartially from this court room jury box. This system, it is held, would render such a thing as packing a jury impossible, and every person desiring a tair jury trial would get it. A nearly similar method is provided for selecting grand juries, but the court may order a special grand jury to be summoned if satisfied the ends of justice require it. No person shall be compelled to serve as a grand or petit juror for more than one term in three years. Jurors must be able to read and write the English language, and grand jurors must be householders residing

with their families. The necessity of jury reform is widely recognized, the fact being the miscarringes of justice are largely due to the methods of selecting juries which now generally prevail. The Omaha Bar association will do a valuable service if it shall secure the reform it is seeking.

CONFIDENCE MEN AND IMPOSTORS. Among the various falsehoods which are being disseminated by Jim Creighton's literary bureau is a statement over the name of George Smith, ex-county surveyor, as regards the estimated cost to the city of grading Eighteenth and Douglas streets to the level of Farnam. Mr. Smith estimates that one hundred and five thousand yards will have to be removed at an expense to the city of over one hundred thousand dollars. In other words, it is given out that the city will have to pay about one dollar per yard for grading, when in fact contracts were let for such work at from twelve to eighteen cents per yard, and private citizens have had grading done in that neighborhood for much less. At fifteen cents a yard the 105,000 yards of grading would cost just fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, of which the city only will have to pay onehalf and the adjoining property the other half, so that instead of one hundred thousand dollars the expense of grading would be less than eight thousand dollars.

The estimates about damages to be paid by the city are even a worse imposition than the estimate of grading. The charter expressly provides that all damage must be paid by the property owners, and not by the city.

This provision of the charter is as well known to Creighton, Balcombe, Furay & Co. as it is to every councilman. But these people have started out on a campaign of slander, falsification and repudiation, and they will doubtless continue in their course to

the end. NEW YORK is fully aroused to the danger of overhead wires. During a recent storm the weight of the snow broke the wires of the telephone and telegraph companies, and these falling carried down the electric light wires. In consequence large portions of the city were plunged in darkness and great damage was done to telephone and telegraph instruments. In many places about the city the wires sent out a shower of electric sparks flying about the sidewalks, implying instantaneous death to any one unfortunate enough to come in contact with them. A further testimony of the perils of overhead wires comes from St. Paul. During the recent fire which destroyed the opera house of that city, the way of the firemen was barred at the cost of valuable time, which helped to swell the list of losses. The testimony could be indefinitely multiplied, and goes to prove that overhead wires have become a dangerous nuisance. Electric companies themselves recognize the necessity of an underground service. The cost of repairs which they are compelled to make after such frequent breaks is a matter of no little expense. Efforts are being made in the leading cities of the country to adopt a system of underground wires which will give the best satisfaction, and within a year the problem is sure to be solved.

POSTMASTER GALLAGHER, who by the way is Jim Creighton's son-in-law, is a very fair writer but he ought not to hide his light behind a colored postal carrier when he wants to discuss the city hall issue. Mr. Gallagher's very clever appeal in behalf of Jefferson square loses all its force when it ap-

E. Overall: Everybody knows incapable that Overall 18 of composing the letter which appeared in the Herald over his name and it is a spectacle that would make a horse laugh to see an able-bodied democratic official like Gallagher standing behind the back of a colored man to shield himself from the missiles he expected to provoke.

THE friends of the movement for a deep water burbor on the coast of Texas are having a great deal of trouble in congress. As was to have been expected, the wild project, which would cost the government millions of dollars beyond any present computation, is encountering a strong and determined opposition, and the effort to engraft an appropriation for it in the river and harbor bill would certainly defeat that bill in the house. The friends of the scheme are now building ther hopes on the senate, but there is probably less chance for them there than in the house. It is not a good time for such impracticable projects as this.

IT would be in accord with the eternal fitness of things that the new wing to the state asylum for the blind should be in a rickety condition due to faulty construction. Here is a field for the investigation of the committee on public lands and buildings. But the question may well be asked, what does the committee know about construction, any-

COUNTY CLERK ROCHE claims to hold in his possession the poll books and other paraphernalia of the legislative election last November. The committee on privileges and election at Lincoln is likewise sure that it has the returns in its keeping. There is evidently a difference of opinion somewhere.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. Thomas A. Stevens has been commis ioned by the New York World to go to Africa and find Stanley and Emin Boy, and incidentally to make himself acquainted with all the details of the Arab slave trade. This is the gentleman who went round the world on a bicycle for that lively magazine Outing, and his perseverance, courage and promptitude of resource are as conspicuous as the same qualities in Henry M. Stanley. He goes by way of Zanzibar, and has acquired a fund of information respecting the regions which he will have to traverse, that has been published by the World, and forms very interesting reading. It seems that the table land beyond the frontiers of Zanzibar is occupied by the Massai, a people who are thorough free-booters and whose way of living has something in it that recalls the heroes of Homer, and is much more Hellenic than moral. The territory of these Moon men, as they call themselves, reaches to the eastern shores of the Victoria Nyanza, and marches with the land of Uganda, which is now in possession of the Arabs. Stevens proposes to get through these hostile coun ties somehow, but one does not quite understand upon what he bases his hopes of success, and this information shows that Stanley was right in choosing the western route in spite of its delays. Single travelers may slip through from Zanzibar without great difficulty, but an expedition bearing supplies seems certain of being plundered, if not massacreed, either among the Massai or in

One thing must be admitted by the most frenzied enemy of the Russians. They are rustlers, and are always doing something, ter to annoy and perplex the English. The latter have so many possessions and such a complication of interests that no other nation can take a step in advance without a yell of blue murder from England, and an intimation that Britannia's corns cannot be stepped upon with impunity. But the Cossack colony for Abyssinia, headed by Attaman Aschinoff is a puzzler, and many a diplomatist quotes Cyrano de Bergerae's famous "que diable allait-il faire dans celte gaiere," after a vain attempt to find out what the Russians are driving at. The vessel con-taining the band touched at Suakim for water, and probably but for that circumstance no one would have known that such a step was being taken. The Negus, of Abys-sinia, must have agreed to receive them, because otherwise they would have been mas-sacred by the warriors of Ras Alula, the general and prime minister of Negus. It is extremely probable that some excellent artillerists and machinists are members of the colony, and that Aschinoff and his friends will do for that potentate what a famous French officer did for Hyder Ali in Seringapatam, in which case the Italians will lose control of Massowah. There is a bond of unity brtween the Cossacks and the Abys sinians, for both are christianized serpen worshippers, and both are suspected of having mixed their old and their new creed in a most astonishing manner.

The French minister of war, Mons. de Freycinet, has obtained a grant of \$180,000, 000, which will be chiefly expended in fortifying the northern frontiers of France. This means beyond question that France calculates upon the annexation of Holland by Germany as soon as the breath is out of the old king's body. Bismarck has already given what diplomats call a protocol to declare intentions. He has signified that Luxembourg will be admitted into the German Zollverein. and he has refused permission to the old duke of Nassau, the heir presumptive, to ab dicate his rights in favor of his son. By declaring their intention to fortify their north ern boundary the French like the high-minded nation they are, make proclamation that they will not annex part of Belgium in compensation for Germany's too probable annexation of Holland. Therefore they cannot leave their northern frontier defenceless for a German army of occupation in Holland could march to Paris in a week if there were not lines of fortification at important points, connected by strategic railways. The French are praying that there will be time given them for the work, and this depends largely upon the vital thread of the king of Holland which is already within the shears of Atropos. If they are ready they will not be nolested; if they are not molested they will have a grand exhibition; if they have a grand exhibition many citizens of Omaha and the United States propose to have a good time in Paris. So that we all have a personal interinterest in the fate of the king of Holland.

The news comes from Germany that the young emperor has ordered the discontinuation of French cookery in the imperial paiaces of the Fatherland. Some people have an idea that this is done to show enmity to France, but this is certainly not the true explanation. It springs probably from an honest preference for German cooking. In New York, where there certainly is no repulsion to French things, but on the contrary a cordial genuine regard for France, and an idolatry of French art, there has been all the same a revolt from French dishes, and the most popular restaurateurs are Italians. The day of French cookery has gone by, in almost every European country, even in Spain, which follows the lead of France in so many things. Every hotel in Madrid has interpolated into the menu dishes of Spanish , such as puchero and various ollas, rick the Great was a passionate admirer of French civilization, and made court etiquette to speak French, to read French literature in preference to German to dress in the French style, and to eat French dishes. His descendants have adopted a healthier standard, a manly Germanism, which deserves imitation, not con-sure; and in stimulating this Bismarok has

shown himself a true patriot, and has ren-dered an inestimable service to his country-men. Only in one thing has the great man blundered, and that is in the retention of German letters, because these have a bad effect upon the eyesight. And they are not particularly German, for they were used both by French and Spanish in the middle ages, to say nothing of England. Any one who visits old cathedrals will see the alleged German lettering under very un-Ger-

Things probably move in waves. If so there is at the present moment a wave of reaction towards paganism on the part of many christianized barbaric people. Some pessimists have asserted that this is because christianity simply resulted in the subjection and degradation of the inferior races. But this argument will not apply to the fearful scenes enacted in Hayti, where the colored race with every opportunity for improvement has steadily retrograded. The latest news is that the whole army of Legitime has abandoned him and joined the forces of Hippolyte, and this a sign that the men of Hayti are in favor of open voudhooism, or the worship of the serpeut with cannibalistic rites. But of the eastern papers are drawing largely on their imagination when they represent buman flesh as being openly sold in the markets of Haytian towns. From more eracious correspondence it appears that on the contrary voudhooism and a diet almost entirely confined to fruit seem to go to-gether. There is, however, enough of the horrible and revolting in Hayti vouched for by official statement to place the republic inder the ban of civilization. And men are eginning to ask themselves whether such state of things should be permitted to exist under the name of liberty. It makes one think of Madame Roland's exclamation at the foot of the guillotine—"Oh, liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!" It seems to be the duty of the United States to assume a protectorate over Hayti and it is deeply to be deplored that this was not done while Salomon was alive, and president,

It appears that the discoveries of goldearing ledges in Mexican California are far inferior to those in the Harqua Hala region of Yuma county, Arizona, and anyone who thinks of trying his luck in the new gold fields must not leave the states if he wishes to do well. In the first place, the Mexican Eldorado is being worked by a party of Cincinnatians for all that it is worth, and in the next place, it requires expensive tunneling and timbering, and the ore only samples \$75 a ton on the average. Of course large fortunes are made in just such mines by capitalists, but they are the ruin of small investors. Even the best specimen assays from these Mexican mines do not show more than \$300 to the ton, and at Harqua Hala many of the lumps of quartz contain so much gold that they just weigh them as pure gold and deduct the estimated weight of the quartz. A ton of such ore would be beyond the limits of the assayer. Much of the ledge in the Mexican district has been already worked by Mexicans, who abandoned t as exhausted, but no doubt the Cincinnati sompany will meet with adequate compensation for their risk and enterprise president is a Mr. Baumgarten, who speaks in the highest terms of the Mexican mining laws, and of the treatment they have re ceived from the officials with whom they have done business. He says that the Mexicans have no idea of selling Lower California, and that the Senor Vandever of the Congreso Americano has spoken for himself

ess, and has been running very satisfacto rily ever since the beginning of last Septem ber. This is a government work, connecting the small but commodious port of Taku at the mouth of the Peiho river, where the English and French fleets smashed the forta some thirty years ago, with the manufacturing city of Tien-Tsin, and the coal mines of Pongsan. It is only seventy-five miles in length, and it is a single track with very long sidings on the plan of American western roads. There are no complicated switching arrangements, but the depot station masters have the old-fashioned red and white flags, and do their business very satisfactorily with them, precisely as we did ourselves in the beginning of railroads here. The line is now to be extended to Pekin, which it will reach in a round-about fashion, new emperor proposes to burn Chinese co s well as inaugurate Chinese railways, the he route is all that could be desired. parently the Celestials intend to export coal and if so, they probably have an eye on Cali fornia as their market, for the government is no party to the movement against the United States. This boycotting is simply done by the Six Companies who traffic in Chinese contract labor, and enforce their contracts by highbinders or bravos. The government does not recognize the Six Companies, and is as much averse to contract labor as the Califor mians can be. No greater mistake can be made than to estimate the educated Chinese ccording to the degraded creatures who sell hemselves for a term of years to the Six Companies, a trust of the worst character. being the consolidation of a number of speculators in human flesh and blood.

Threats.

Chicago Tribune, Secretary Bayard (flercely)-If any mar attempts to haul down the American flag apologize to him on the spot.

A Fourth Rate Corn Market. Tribune.

St. Louis is frantically demanding that her corn trade shall not be diverted to Chicago She is mistakenly grasping after the unat tainable. Her real rival is Sioux City. Retaliation.

The people are not naming so many babic

after Cleveland now as they were some time ago. But Cleveland is getting even with them to a certain extent-he is naming no babies after the people. A Cabinet Difficulty.

Chicago Tribuns, "It is Blaine to be seen," observed the exchange editor, reaching for the pastebrush, "that the race for cabinct positions is

not always to the Swift." "That," remarked the literary editor, whetting his scissors on his boots, "is Ma hone opinion."

"And yet," said the exchange editor, slightly raising his voice, and scowling darkly, "the difficulty just now, what Evarts outcome may be, is to Teller reason

"G'off with you!" retorted the literary editor, severely. "This is no time for Plattitudes." "You'll Buck against something that'll

hurt you if you keep on! What's the mat ter with Alger! Don't you Estee'm him!" "The matter of all-Germany is that she's Thurston for a fight." "Great Allison Paebe Cary! There has

been too much of this Shermany talk. It does beat the Dutch!" "The Pennsylvania Dutch! Do you mean a cabinet sine Quay! Non!" "Be calm. At least be Cameron you are

ow, or I'll-

"Wannamaker riot, do you?" The timely and determined interference at this juncture of the financial editor, the real estate editor, the art editor, the horse editor, the base ball editor, and the religious editor put an end to the disturbance.

JINGLING JESTS. If marriage is a success, divorce is a successor.-Puck. A naval engagement-Popping the question

The Germans have a great deal of terri tory, but they want Samoa.-Boston Bull etin. In ancient times everybody played the

lyre. Nowadays the liar plays everybody.— Merchant Traveler. The man who never forgets people's names s well up in know-men-clature.-Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The cat is the animal to count her services as a rat-catcher as worth so much pursannum.—Rochester Post-Express. Some claim that the pulley is the oldest

mechanical invention, but probably the crow-bar has a pryer claim.—Texas Siftings. When some men draw themselves up their fool height they imagine they addle little to their stature. —Yonkers Gazetie.

Esculapius began practicing medicine when an infant, which gave rise to the song, "M.D. is the cradle, baby's gone."—Texas Sift-

"Do the duty that lies nearest to you," as the man said when he tackled the mince pie before the soup had been served.—Dansville

Paradoxical as it may seem, they say that Chicago's oldest settler never paid a bill in his life without being sued.—Somerville Journal.

Mrs. Westward, of Chicago, said her husband tried almost everything, but never made money until he tried lard.—Boston Bulletin

It is altogether useless to ask a favor of a happy bridegroom who is wearing the first bosom shirt that his wife ever made. Somerville Journal If Christopher Columbus had only waited

until now before discovering America, how much bigger a discovery he would have made!—Somerville Journal. "Ab, Mr. De Dood, is your face for rent?" She languialy said and slow. "Of course not," he said, "but why?" She

"Because it looks vacant, you know."

-Washington Critic.

MEN OF THE TRACK. What They Are Doing And How They Are Doing It.

It is stated in railway circles that the Rock Island and the Barlington have tied up on division of territory, and that this is the reason that the Rock Island has called in its rolling stock from Omaha and the contiguous territory. Inquiry was made, but nothing definite could be ascertained. It was learned, however, that the demand of Himebaugh & Morriam for Rock Island cars has been met by the Burlington, and this morning forty cars of the latter were set over on the spur tracks at the service of the grain men in question. Just what the actual deal in which the Rock Island is supposed to be interested

It is stated that the Union Pacific has aleady taken the initiative steps in the matter of cutting down the number of men employed in the shops at this place, and work that has formerly been done by Omaha laborers is now being executed at the Pullman shops in Illinois. Several days ago five narrow-gauge sleepers on the Utah Central were brought here for repairs, but for some unaccountable reason they were taken out of the shops at this place and sent to the Pullman shops at Pullman, Ill. It is stated that on February 1 a number dropped from the pay-roll. dropped from the pay-roll. The initiative step has been taken already, fifteen of the twenty men employed in the bridge and building department having been let out. The report that the number of men employed was to be the minimum number required is backed up by the rumor that a large number will be discharged, and that afterward they will be taken back at reduced wages, and when a requisite number is obtained at the cut rate, the old men that had been retained The Chinese railway is a pronounced suc-

will be dropped, and in this way a cut in wages can be effected without resulting in any great commotion. This is said to be the theory of George W. Cushing, who is to motive power of the Union Pacific February 1. It was stated yesterday that an upris-ing would certainly result should Cushing attempt to resort to his old tactics, and that it would have occurred anyway had not the men been assured by the officials of the Union Pacific that he would not molest then or their wages beyond a reasonable point, Has Resigned.

M. B. Williams, general freight agent of the Wabash, with headquarters in Omaha, has tendered his resignation to take effect February 1. He is to be succeeded by George Entriken, contracting agent of the Nickel Plate road. Mr. Williams, it is stated, has not decided just what he will do at the present time, but it is intended that he will soon associate himself with the Union Pacific. Nothing definite could be learned

in this respect.

Mr. Williams will go to St. Louis as comnercial agent of the Wabash, vice Hudson, who retires after years of service at that

Two General Superintendents. It is officially announced that J. M. Barr. who succeeds G. M. Cuming as superintend ent of the Wyoming division of the Union Pacific, is to be general superintendent of the Wyoming and Idaho lines, and also of the Oregon Railway & Navigation system Superintendent Ressequie of the Nebraska division is to be general superintendent of the Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska and tribu tary lines. Both will rank as general super-intendents and will be so recognized by the

heads of the Union Pacific. New Road Acquired.

On February 1 the Union Pacific will take the exclusive management of the Leaven worth, Topeka & Southwestern road. This road, and the Manhattan, Almy & Birmingham, are owned jointly by the Union Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. Arrangements have been made between the two whereby the Union Pacific absorbs the former and the Santa Fe the latter in management.

Fast Train Troubles.

At the meeting of the general manager of the western roads in Chicago, trouble has arisen out of the demand made by the lowa lines, that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy take off its fast train to Denver. atter refuses to do this unless the Union Pacific will ttake off its fast train from Omaha, and the Iowa lines now threaten to cut rates to the Bluffs if the matter is not satisfactorily adjusted.

Superintendents Called In. The superintendents of the Wyoming, Ne braska, Colorado, Kansas and Idano divisions of the Union Pacific have been called in, and will meet at Union Pacific headquar in their divisions. Superintendent Ressequie states that nothing but matters of this kind are to occupy their attention at the meeting

Passenger and Freight Earnings. In view of the request of the inter-stat commission, that all railroads make separate reports of the passenger and freight earn ings, a meeting of the general auditors is now being held in Chicago to devise a plan for an accounting of the same. Existus Young, general auditor of the Union Pacific, s in attendance at the meeting.

Pacific Hotel Company. There was a rumor in railroad circles yester day to the effect that the Pacific Hotel company had been absorbed by the Union Pacific but General Manager Kimball, of the Union Pacific, and President Markel, of the hotel

company, denied the report. A New Manager. The management of the hostelery of the

Pacific Hotel company, at the Union Pacific depot has been vested in the hands of J. S. Willis, vice A. H. Davenport, who goes in similar capacity to Ogden. Wages Reduced.

All trainmen on the St. Joe & Grand Island, aside from conductors, will suffer a reduction in wages of from 10 to 15 per cent commencing February I. The reports re-ceived in this city to-day, concerning the matter, are to the effect that an eruption among the employes is likely to result. A New Road.

Yankton, Dak., has raised \$100,000 for th railroad project between Yankton and Norfolk, Neb., and the money has been placed in the hands of the agent of the English syn dicate that is backing it up, J. T. M. Pierce, Work on the proposed line will be commenced in a few weeks.

Railroad Notes. The Atlantic express on the Union Pacific was delayed four hours by southern connections yesterday.

J. C. Phillippi, of the Missouri Pacific, has returned from Lincoln. Major J. M. Bullock, commercial agent, J. S. Devant, assistant general freight agent, T. J. Barnard, general traveling agent of the Memphis & Charleston, and R. S. Mc-Allister, of the American Refrigerator Transit company, are guests in railway circles in Omaha

FAME OF OMAHA ABROAD.

Is Such as to Secure Millions of Eng-1sh Capital.

Attorney John T. Cathers is circulating a setition among the business men of the city for signatures asking the state legislature to modify the law prohibiting non-resident aliens from acquiring title to real estate in Nebraska, so as to allow them to become owners of property within the corporate limits of cities and towns.

"I am in hearty sympathy with the law," said Mr. Cathers, "in so far as it applies to real property not included within municipal boundaries. The manifest intent of the statute was to prevent the acquiring of large tracts of farming lands by non-resident aliens to the exclusion of actual settlers. at damage to the future prosperity the state might occur if thi statute were not in existence. But it is ridiculous to suppose that any non-resident could acquire enough real estate together in any of the cities of the state to make him a sort of Nebraska Scully. I have a letter in my possession from an Eng-lish gentleman who owns considerable real estate in Omaha. He complains of the harm this law is doing Omaha. I am condent he writes, if the law were modified as I suggest I could secure £5,000,000 for investment in Omaha and South Omaha during 1833, so thoroughly are their advantages recguized among British capitalists. The fame of Omaha is abroad in England, and the

"I know of an instance," continued Mr. Cathers, where this law drove capitalists out of South Omaha. A Scotch syndicate was formed to invest £500,000 in South Omaha. but abandoned the scheme when the law was passed." The petition is being fully signed by busi-

A SCIENTIST'S DEATH.

Charles Pontez, Union Pacific Chem-

ist, Passes Away. About 9 o'clock Thursbay night, in his mod-

est home at No. 1504 Webster street, one of the most practical scientists that Omaha has ever seen quietly drew his last breath. The The person referred to is Prof. Charles Pontez, chemist for the Union Pacific rail way for over twenty years. He was a man profoundly versed in all the sciences, and by his rare faculty of practically applying his knowledge he is one of the few who have proved benefactors to mankind. It was he who invented the present caisson method of sinking river piers for bridges, a most ingenious contrivance that marks an era in bridge building. The first experiment of this method was made by him in the Schuylkill river in Pennsylvania. It proved such a decided success that it was adopted by all architects of bridges.

One great industry that owes its discovery to him are the oil fields of Wyoming, Through his geological knowledge he maintained and demonstrated that there must be oil in that region. At his instigation a well was sunk, and the rich oily stream that burst forth confirmed his assertions. At one time the professor was very wealthy, but owing to the treachery of persons in whom he trusted he ne lost nearly all his possessions,

Mr. James Leonard of North Omaha who died Thursday morning of consumption will be buried Sunday. Mr. Leonard is one of Omaha's first settlers and had reached the advanced age of ninety-eight years. His family were all present when he passed

Liked to Practice Here.

D. E. McGrew, a young physician who has come west to grow up with the country. was arrested by Sergeant Sigwart for practicing medicine without being registered, McGrew said he was not aware that registration was required in this state; no one had asked him to register, and he would readily have compiled with this law had he known of its existence. Judge Berka told him that ignorance of the law excuses nooody, and he would have to fine bim \$32.50. McGrew paid it, and said he would register immediately, as he liked Omaha and pro-

osed to stay

Special Council Meeting. A special meeting of the council has been called for to-night for the purpose of considering ordinances now in the committee of the whole. Among the most important measures to be passed upon is an ordinance declaring certain acts unlawful and defining certain offenses, misdemeanors and nuisances, and imposing fines of the provisions thereof. Several other ordinances of no little consequence which have been slumbering

in the committee for some time will also be considered.

Chivamen's Penalties. All the Chinamen mulcted for being in mates of an opium den have paid their \$35 fine except Owen Ling. He is a quarrelsome sort of a celestial and was also fined \$12 for breaking a teapot over a fellow countryman's head in a reputed opium joint near Mayor Ling's aggregated fines, including costs amount to \$52, as this exceeds his pile and he has no moneyed friends among his countrymen, he will board the amount out with

Jailer Miller. For coughs and throat troubles use 'Brown's Bronchial Troches."-"They stop an attack of my asthma cough very promptly."-C. Falch, Miamiville, Ohio.

Among the Sinning Ones. Fred Pugent, the European hotel boarder who is charged with plundering the clothing store burned Thursday evening, has been arrested and had his case continued until to-

NOT A PIMPLE ON HIM NOW.

Bad with Eczema. Hair all gone. Scalp covered with eruptions. Thought his hair would never grow. Cured by Cuticura Remedies. Hair splendid and not a pimple on him.

splendid and not a pimple on him.

I cannot say enough in praise of the CUTICHEA
REMEDIES. My boy, when one year of age, was
so bad with exzema that he lost all of his hair,
His scalp was covered with eruptions, which
the doctor said was scald head, and that his hair,
would never grow again. Despairing of a curs
from physicians, I began the use of the Cuticura Remedies, and, I am happy to say, with
the most perfect success. His hair is now
splended and there is not a pimple on him. I
recommend the Cuticura Remedies to mothers
as the most speedy economical, and sure cure
for all skin diseases of infants and children, and
feel that every mother who has an afflicted
child will thank me for so doing.

Mass. M. E. WOODSUM, Norway, Me.

A Fever Sore Eight Years Cured. A Fever Sore Eight Years Cured.

Imust extend to you the thanks of one of my customers, who has been cured, by using the Curicuna Remedies, of an old sore, caused by a long spell of sickness or fever eight years ago. He was so bad he was fearful he would have to have his leg amputated, but is happy to say he is now entirely well, sound as a dollar. He requests me to use his name, which is H. H. Cason, merchant of this place.

JOHN V. MINOR, Druggist,

Gainsboro, Tenn.

Severe Scalp Disease Cured.

Severe Scalp Disease Cured.

'A few weeks ago my wife suffered very much from a cutaneous disease of the scalp, and received no relief from the various remedies stoused until she tried Curicura. The disease promptly yielded to this treatment, and in a short while she was entirely well. There has been no return of the disease, and Curicura ranks No. 1 in our estimation for diseases of the skin. Rev. J. PRESSLEY BARRETT, D. D., Raleigh, N. C.

From Pimples to Scrofula Cured. CUTICUEA, the great skin cure, and CUTICUEA
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DEED AND CHIMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

127 Send for "How to Cure Ekin Diseases," is
pages, 50 Bustrations and 10 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and scalp preserved and beautified by Curicusa Medicated Scap.

Sharp Aches, Dull Pains, Strains, and Weakness, Relieved IN ONE MISSING BY the COTIONA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. A perfect antidote to pain and weakness. The first and only pain-killing plaster. Ec.