THE DAILY BEE.

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The Bee Publishing Company Proprietors.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of 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 26, 1889, was as follows:

Sunday, Jan. 20	18,850
Monday, Jan. 21	18,675
Tuesday, Jan. 22	18,812
Wednesday, Jan. 23	18,783
Thursday, Jan. 24	18,867
Friday, Jan. 25	19,020
Saturday, Jan. 26	18,815
Average	18,903

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 26th 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, 18,206 copies; for February, 1888, 15,922 copies; for March, 1888, 19,689 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,481 copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for July, 1888, 18,633 copies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies; for September, 1888, 18,151 copies; for October, 1888, was 18,084 copies; for November, 1888, 18,086 copies; for December, 1888, 18,223 copies.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3rd day of January 1889.

N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

THE black hand of Samoa still hangs like a threatening cloud on the horizon of our foreign relations.

WITH prohibition for a law, Omaha and every city, town and hamlet in Nebraska would support hundreds of suspicious looking "drug stores."

ANTI-TRUST legislation is not confined to Nebraska. Legislatures of many states, as well as congress, are wrestling with the problem.

THE incorporation of a number of new building and loan associations in Omaha recently, augurs well for activity in the building line when the season opens.

THERE have been a great many two-headed freaks before the country, but it is a question if any of them can equal the double-headed high license and prohibition what-is-it at Lincoln.

THE inventive genius of the west shows well in the report of the commissioner of patents, just sent to congress. Nebraska's record of one hundred and thirty-seven patents last year is one to be proud of.

COUNTY treasurers will look to it sharply that their debits and credits balance. The house passed the bill for the examination of the books and records of all county treasurers, and the senate will doubtless concur in the measure.

PENNY-WHISTLE editors, whose backbones are bolstered by railroad patronage, cannot get it through their pates that the attorney general has a perfect right to employ a stenographer without breaking all the commandments and violating the state constitution.

THE recent successful tests of the Zalinski dynamite gun remove all doubt regarding the practicability of that formidable weapon, and this country may now safely boast of having the most destructive gun in the world. It is reasonably believed that with our seaports supplied with this weapon no other defense will be necessary.

THE legislators of Kansas seem determined to let the world know that they are alive. A little while ago they startled eastern farm mortgage holders by proposing legislation that had a flavor of repudiation about it, and now they call upon congress to enact stern measures for the south. They may be expected to tackle the Samoan issue next.

THE temper of congress appears to be growing warmer with the contemplation of Germany's conduct in Samoa, and the spirit of jingoism is beginning to manifest itself quite generally. Fierce talk, however, will have very little effect upon Bismarck, and while he serenely views our indignation the German officials in Samoa keep right along at their task of extending German domination in the islands.

THE conviction of two Iowa bankers for receiving deposits after they were insolvent will undoubtedly have a salutary effect upon wild-cat banking in that state. It is the first case in Iowa tried under the new banking law, and it is gratifying to the people as well as to depositors that the measure affords them ample protection. The sooner Nebraska adopts similar laws the better it will be for legitimate banking and the best interests of the state.

HEREAFTER the constituent whose heart was annually gladdened with a package of pumpkin seed or cabbage leaves which bore the frank of the senator of his state or the congressman of his district will no longer be the recipient of such favors. And well may it be so. The practice of sending seeds through the mails by senators and representatives has long ago degenerated into a farce. It is now proposed that the commissioner of agriculture shall supply these seeds directly to the several agricultural experimental stations for distribution, and it is to be hoped that this arrangement will be a decided improvement. The farmers of the country want the seeds much more than the lawyers and storekeepers who seemed by a strange fatality to have had a monopoly of these favors under the former system.

SUBSIDY HUNTERS.

The national shipping league is in session at Washington, and will renew its recommendation in favor of federal appropriations for the encouragement of shipping by means of subsidies and bounties. The league is hopeful of securing aid from the incoming administration, basing its expectation on the plank in the national platform which recommended prompt action by congress in the enactment of such legislation as will best secure the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine. It is not easy to see, however, what encouragement this gives to the shipping league, whose only policy for restoring the merchant marine is by granting liberal subsidies from the public treasury. Everybody can approve the platform recommendation that something be done, but it does not suggest or imply that that something shall be the granting of bounties to shipbuilders. Nor is there any reason to suppose that General Harrison is favorable to such a policy, though he may desire as strongly as any member of the league that the merchant marine should be rehabilitated.

It is altogether probable that the shipping league will continue to experience disappointment in its efforts to load upon the national treasury a huge subsidy system, the limit of which it would be almost impossible to fix. There is not the least likelihood that a scheme of this character will fare any better in a congress under republican control than it has done in the congresses of which each party has had the control of one branch. We do not recall any instance in which the republican senate has shown a disposition to favor ship subsidies, but on the contrary it has shown opposition to such legislation, and we see no reason to suppose that the senate of the next congress will take a different view of the matter, and unless it is favored by a republican senate the scheme will have very little chance with a republican house. Regarding the question simply from a party point of view, no greater mistake could be made by the next congress than to vote ship subsidies.

The idea that the merchant marine can be rehabilitated by a system of bounties is fallacious, the experience of other countries with subsidy schemes having exposed their impracticability. Shipping cannot be made profitable by any such expedient, and a bounty policy would simply rob the whole people in the interest of a few, with the certainty that the result would be unsatisfactory. The shipping league is a very respectable organization, but it is engaged in a hopeless task. Popular sentiment is against it, and is very certain to continue so.

MISCHIEVOUS POLITICIANS.

The controversy that has been going on in a Washington newspaper between Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, and Representative Oates, of Alabama, regarding the race question in the south, cannot possibly do any good, but may have a mischievous result. Neither of these gentlemen is qualified to discuss this question dispassionately and without prejudice. Both represent extreme views, and each is disposed to go to the farthest limit in demanding that his views be made effective. Mr. Oates speaks for the great majority of the southern people when he urges that the negroes in the south should be disfranchised. He ought to know that no such thing will ever be done, but so intense is his hatred of the negro as a political equal that he will persist in fighting against an unalterable condition, instead of endeavoring to use it to the best advantage. Could southern politicians like Mr. Oates lay aside their prejudice long enough to see that their true policy is to make friends of the negroes politically the problem that troubles them so sorely would speedily be solved. But this they will not do. It would be a concession, rather than make which the southern politicians will continue to deprive the negro of his rights as a citizen, and thereby violate the constitution and laws. Time may change this situation, but it will be after the politicians who now dominate the south have passed away.

On the other hand, the extreme views entertained by Mr. Chandler as to what the government should do to correct political injustice in the south are not so largely held by the people of the north as is commonly believed by the people of the south. All republicans unquestionably feel that the government may legitimately provide for a free ballot in the election of representatives, but the number is very few who would support a policy of retributive legislation. General Harrison has made tolerably plain his views in this matter, and they indicate that the policy he will advise will be conservative. He will use whatever authority he has or may be given, and all the influence he can properly employ, to secure justice for the suppressed vote of the south, but he will not advise or attempt any policy to humiliate or exasperate the southern people, as Mr. Chandler would very likely do had he the opportunity. The New Hampshire senator assumes more than he has the right to when he implies that the next administration will have a retributive policy for the south.

The talk of both these congressmen is mischievous in its tendency. It feeds sectional feeling both north and south, and if it have any result for the negroes it is almost certain to be harmful. The controversy should cease.

THE omission of the appropriation for the year of one hundred thousand dollars for developing the sorghum cane, in the report of the house committee of congress is a tacit admission that the experiments heretofore made have been unsatisfactory. Kansas has been a favorite field for such investigations, but after a fair trial it must be conceded that sugar making from cane is not one of the paying industries of that state. The government has finally awakened to the fact and has decided to spend no more money in trying to force from nature what she is reluctant to yield. While this may be a disappointment to Kansas and other states which cherished the hope that they would some day be able to develop a great agricultural industry, it is better that the delusion be given up once for all. The industries for which Kansas and Nebraska are most admirably adapted are corn and cattle raising. It is to the best interests of these states to bend their energies in this direction than to waste them in schemes which are as impractical as the attempt to extract sunbeams out of cucumbers.

MINNEAPOLIS has just dedicated a new crematory for the disposal of garbage. A test before the council committee and board of health was made a few days ago, when one hundred and fifty tons of refuse were satisfactorily disposed of. The cost to the city for the maintenance of the crematory after the erection of the building is comparatively cheaper than the old dumping methods, and far more satisfactory. In consequence, the people of Minneapolis are congratulating themselves that the troublesome problem of the disposal of the city's garbage is settled once for all, and that the health and cleanliness of the community are decidedly improved. The disposal of the garbage of our city is a question which the council should no longer neglect. There is an ordinance now in the hands of a committee of the council to take such steps as are necessary to improve our present unsatisfactory system. Action on the ordinance should not be delayed. If taken in hand at once, a crematory suitable for the city's pressing needs can be made ready for service before the summer months.

CAN the prohibitionists of Nebraska deliberately shut their eyes to the damaging testimony to their cause which comes from every city and town in Iowa? Can they, in the face of these facts, claim that the liquor traffic has been stamped out in that state and the morality of the people raised to a higher standard? On the contrary, the evidence which is piling in upon them corroborates the public judgment as to the condition of morals in a prohibitory state. A prohibitory law which stimulates stealth and hypocrisy, and which familiarizes communities with law breaking under the support of public sentiment that such a violation implies no moral wrong, is dangerous for the well being of any state.

THE house has passed the Oklahoma bill, and there is now a fair prospect that this legislation will be completed by the present congress. The bill reported from the committee on territories received numerous amendments, and the measure passed is in essential and important respects very different from the original bill. This is particularly so in the provision made for securing the Indians in their rights. Other amendments are likely to be made by the senate, but the belief is that that body will promptly act upon the measure. When the bill becomes law it will open to settlement a large region of some of the very best land in the country, and the promise is that it will be rapidly taken up.

CONGRESS on the whole has been favorable to the scheme of reclaiming the arid lands of Wyoming and Colorado with a system of irrigation by reservoirs and canals. The appropriation for the purpose in the sundry civil bill has been increased to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This sum will be used for making topographical surveys and the selection of sites for storage reservoirs. If this system be at all practical, it will reclaim millions of acres for agricultural uses; and as the enterprise is on so stupendous a scale, it is impossible for private or state interests to undertake the work without government aid.

THE principle on which the Omaha Herald has been edited of late is that the function of a party organ is to abuse and villify every public officer of the opposite party. This is the only theory on which we can explain the utterly uncalled-for malignant abuse of Governor Thayer. There may possibly be a personal grievance that inspires these venomous assaults, and the person aggrieved may be a member of the legislature, who is about to vacate a seat to which he was not elected. If this be true, it would be much more manly for the disgruntled individual to make his attacks on the governor over his own name.

MR. ISAAC S. HASCALL still keeps up his bushwhacking war against the Farnam street location of the city hall. Hascall is evidently trying to get even with the people who refused to endorse him at the November election. It remains to be seen whether the citizens of Omaha will enlist to avenge Hascall's political Waterloo against their own interests and the general welfare of the city.

UNDER high license Omaha has less than two hundred and fifty saloons, which bring in an annual revenue of a quarter of a million. Under prohibition our city would be filled with twice or thrice that number of joints and dram shops, which would flaunt their colors in the face of law and decency, without contributing one dollar to the support of the city.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Those happy Americans who visited the French exhibition in 1878 will be surprised to learn that the coming one will cover a far greater area, for it will include not only the Champs de Mars and the Trocadero, but the whole sweep of the Esplanade des Invalides, so well known to visitors to the tomb of Napoleon Bonaparte. Of course the Eiffel tower will be the grand novelty, but near it will be one which will be deeply interesting to all who live on this continent. It will be a panorama showing Mexico and Peru as they were when the Spanish conquerors arrived. There will be a special attraction in the representation of the great building which has recently been unearthed in Palenque in the province of Yucatan, which has been photographed for this panorama and is said to be older and more peculiar than any of the structures represented in Lord Kingsborough's exhaustive work on ancient Mexico. There will be a circular railway of open cars just as there was in 1878, which will run every two minutes from 9 a. m. until midnight. There will be a great restaurant of all nations, where the specialties of every country will be provided, and where clam chowder and pumpkin pie will be made, not only by French or Italian cooks, but by fair Bostonians imported for the occasion. For the invalid, and for the luxurious idler, there will be a service of bath chairs, propelled not by a man pushing behind, but by an Egyptian donkey drawing in front, and each bath chair will be in the charge of a Parisian gamin dressed like a real Caireen. In spite of Boulanger intrigues, and financial breakers the Parisians are now giving their whole minds to the impending carnival of nations, and the general sentiment is "the exposition now; war next year."

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The United States steamship Ossipee has reached Colon, to be on hand to protect American property in the very probable contingency of an outbreak among the working force, whose pay has been reduced provisionally. But there ought to be more than one United States war ship there, when one considers the enormous interests which Americans have. The English have a steam corvette, the Lily, mounting eighteen guns, and the French have a heavy armored cruiser of the first class, La Pologne. So that in all probability there will be a sufficient force to keep down the criminal element that has gathered there, and that has already begun to show its hand by robbing stores in open daylight with threats and flourishes of revolvers. Meanwhile the all-important question is as to the possibility of reorganizing the company by an immense issue of new stock, which is practically the plan at present under consideration. The public has been invited to subscribe for 60,000 new shares at 500 francs the share, one-quarter to be deposited with the application, another quarter a week after the receipt of the allotment, and the remainder one month after that payment. But though the Banque Parisienne has agreed to assume the whole cost of reorganization, yet the success of the scheme depends upon the number of shares of the old company that can be got to accept it. It is absolutely necessary that more than 300,000 shares shall vote in the affirmative, and as the polling is restricted to two days at the end of the present month it is difficult to see how the requisite number of proxies can be obtained, for the stock is held broadcast all over France, and is not in a few hands, the capitalists having disposed of theirs long ago.

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At the music halls of London, and at the minor theaters, particularly along the Strand, every unfriendly sentence about the Germans, and these are far from rare, is greeted with immense applause. The secret of this is that there are thousands of German clerks in London who are distinguished by their sobriety, economy, fidelity and command of foreign languages. They compare most favorably with the native born Englishman of London, who has not the sterling virtues of his countrymen, but is given over to low sports and pleasures, and is in a word the being caricatured by Punch as 'Arry. This much must be said for 'Arry, that he is the creature of unfavorable conditions acting on natural instincts of a low order. He has no hope of any other life than one of drudgery, or of any other wages than those of a drudge, but instead of making the best of it as a German does, and consoling himself by a home made sweet by, a loving wife and by some talent, music or drawing, or etching, 'Arry squanders what he has in beer, and aims at obtaining a fortune by betting on horse races. Therefore the bookmaker has arisen to take the cash which Arry obtains at hard work, and the races are seen with considerable regard for the wishes of bookmakers, and none for the bets of Arry and his like. There can be no doubt that among these German clerks there are not a few men of superior ability who make most valuable reports to the German government of things in England, rendering just such services to the fatherland as the Azteo Guild of merchants rendered to the conquering Mexicans in Central America before the arrival of the Spaniards.

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There is a region in Venezuela, which is south of the great Orinoco river, and consequently close to that part of Guiana, which the English without the least justice have claimed as their own. Until the English set up their most preposterous claim the circulating medium of this part of Venezuela has been gold dust in quills. But recently the unfortunate inhabitants have been debarred from obtaining their usual currency by English invaders, and have been put to the greatest straits for money. In this emergency they had recourse to the ancient practices, and cocoa-nuts became legal tender, if delivered on the sea coast. This, however, had its drawbacks, for it was soon apparent that the young of both sexes who were able to climb trees were doing a thriving business, and were sporting gaily colored handkerchiefs and glass jewelry without any adequate reason for the same. Also the old and middle-aged owners of cocoanut currency groves became painfully aware that their hung up specie was being appropriated feloniously in the silent watches of the night, and that they had no recourse. Under these untoward circumstances a meeting was held of the notables of the district, and after due deliberation the alcalde issued a proclamation calculated to straighten out matters. It stated that as the use of cocoanuts for money had been found by experience to lead to serious complications with the commandment against stealing, on and after that present date such use was abolished, and all traders receiving it as such would be flogged con pimento, and expelled the country. Finance is a serious question in every land.

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Prince Alexander of Battenburg, the exiled ex-king of Bulgaria, and the hero of Slivinitza, is visiting the court of Vienna, and has been received with the utmost distinction by both the emperor and the people. It is whispered that he is to enter the Austrian army, only as a blind, however, and that if there should be a movement in Bulgaria for his restoration he will have the backing from Austria. This means considerable. It appears that Ferdinand of Hohenzollern, who is the present Bulgarian potentate, has been very completely taken in and done for by his astute people, and that Russian diplomacy has been an amused spectator of the whole game, if not a side partner in the profits. The Bulgarians received him with apparent coldness, but he was rich, and not averse to buying fashionable opinions, and he went in for popularity with the golden key of which Philip, of Macedon, had so high an opinion. But Philip, the Macedonian, took excellent care to get what he bought, and to buy only what could be delivered, and Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, was not so wise. He lavished his florins with a free hand, and so long as the stream was flowing the organs of public opinion proclaimed that there was more in Ferdinand than had been supposed and that he preserved all the essential qualities of a good and great ruler. When the prince came to the conclusion that he had spent enough money, and that he had gained the hearts of the Bulgarians, an intrigue was immediately stated by the synod of bishops of the Greek church who clamored, and are clamoring for his abdication on the ground that his Jesuit priest are trying to proselyte the Bulgarians. This kind of appeal to the Russian co-religionists admits of but one answer, and it will come in the twinkling of a lamb's tail. Meanwhile the brave prince of Montenegro is out with an appeal for a federation of the Balkan Slavonic states under the protection of Russia, and as between Austrian sympathy and Russian protection the Balkan states are liable to be pulled to pieces.

The City Hall.

The Omaha Herald, March 15, 1888.

"The decision of Judge Doane, printed in full in the local columns this morning, is just what the Herald had predicted, and what all intelligent citizens who had given the matter any thought, desired. It is a blow to the tricksters of the council, and a definite ruling that the people are greater than their servants. The judge decides that the site of the city hall cannot be changed; that the present foundation cannot be destroyed, and that the Meyers plan cannot be abrogated without the consent of the voters of the city expressed at an election. Neither can the council take steps to build a city hall elsewhere. The decision is a triumph for honesty. It should shame into becoming muteness the aldermanic boasters who have been defying the will of the people they were selected to represent.

"In all probability the building of the city hall will now go forward without unnecessary delay. The decision ends all practical controversy. A discontented few will grumble, but an election will hardly be called to settle a point already settled once at the polls. Particularly is this true since no new conditions have arisen. If the chosen site was ever good it is good now. As to the Meyers plans, there is less feeling. Any plans providing for a suitable structure at a reasonable cost would be acceptable. However, no other plans could well do this, inasmuch as the foundation is nearly complete and a change would cause the expenditure of extra thousands.

Mr. Hascall, and those for whom he wrote and talked so glibly, may now subside. They have been crushed. Popular condemnation they received long ago. To this has been added judicial censure. Mr. Hascall has the effrontery to assert that he never contemplated doing anything which the injunctions forbids him doing. He knows this statement to be untrue, or he is extremely forgetful. No one believes Mr. Hascall is forgetful. In his numerous public allusions to the subject he has openly declared that the council had a right to dispose of the city hall as it saw fit; to build it or not build it; to find another site; erect more than one structure. In fact, he has assumed the council, within the limits of Omaha, to be supreme, and he has, as the self-appointed mouthpiece of that body, indulged in much unseemly and indiscreet freedom of speech. Now he denies having done this. His denial will count for nothing. Mr. Hascall is probably learning that silence is golden with the gold at a premium. To expose definitely the hypocrisy of his unblushing backdown may be cited an instance:

Judge Doane says the council has no right to abrogate the plans of Mr. Myers. The council evidently held a different opinion. With due solemnity it has already gone through the form of doing the very thing specifically forbidden.

A Kansas Cynic.

Atchison Globe.

It is not good for man to be alone; it is better.

Captured the Bakery.

New York Morning Journal.

Boulanger, the baker, took not only the cake, but the whole bakery.

Two Men of Destiny.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The man on horseback—Boulanger. The man soon to be on foot—Grover Cleveland.

The Worst Feature of It.

Boston Globe.

The most disastrous effect of Boulanger's overwhelming victory will be the revival of Boulanger's march.

The Suicidal Mania.

New York Herald.

That "Beautiful Snow" poet has again started on a rampage, and yet the Boston Advertizer wonderingly murmurs, "What is the secret of the suicidal impulse?"

Everybody Rises.

Chicago News.

Does any Iowa gentleman was to join the immortals in the United States senate? Eh? Oh, sit down, sit down; this isn't a roll call of the republican party in hawkeydom.

Art in New York.

New York World.

"The Flight of Night" was the name of the oil painting which once decorated the ceiling of the assembly chamber at Albany. The ceiling is now celebrated for the mysterious flight of $75,000.

The Place For Sackville.

Chicago Mail.

It is proposed to send Lord Sackville as British ambassador to Constantinople. Good idea! He may be bow-stringed and tossed into the Bosporus if he makes a bad break there. The chance is worth playing.

No Objection to This Trust.

Chicago Herald.

The man in Indiana who is running a skunk farm is said to be more than gratified with the success of his venture. It is undoubtedly a business that has its advantages. The skunk farmer may fear no great number of competitors, and if he should corner the skunk market he would not be denounced as a soulless and grinding monopolist.

Only a Slugger.

Editor Sullivan.

There are a lot of weak sneaks who follow me around and watch me like cats when I eat, drink, sleep, walk, talk, sneeze, wink, sit, stand, run, jump, ride, write, read, play, joke, or do any mortal thing. If I was not a strong man they would certainly turn my head by making me think I am the greatest man that ever lived. I know and feel that I can whip any man living in a fair, square fight, but I am not a great orator, artist actor, doctor or lawyer—I am just what I claim to be and nothing else.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Ulysses wants a harness shop.

The Seward band is to give a masquerade ball on the evening of St. Valentine's day.

A revival is in progress in the Baptist and Congregational churches at Weeping Water.

Iowa dealers are shipping large quantities of wood into Plattsmouth by means of a flatboat.

Some of the leading business men of Schuyler contemplate a trip to Europe next summer.

The Nebraska City Hospital association will hold its annual meeting next Tuesday and elect officers.

The Custer County Agricultural Society and Live Stock exchange have purchased the fair ground which they have had leased heretofore.

Hagerman, the incendiary horse thief, is sick in jail at Schuyler, caused by too much exposure during his recent exciting escape and capture.

The Stacy Grand Army post at Friend is to hold a three days' fair beginning next Thursday, for the purpose of raising money to build a hall.

John Holmes, the Strang lad who was bitten by a mad dog last summer, is showing signs of hydrophobia, notwithstanding his treatment with a mad stone.

Rev. Mr. Jacobs, the evangelist who recently conducted a revival at Tekamah, is broken down in health, and his physicians have ordered him to give up his labors in the ministry.

James Reed, who operated a brick yard at Ulysses twenty years ago, is about to open another yard there. He stakes his reputation on the fact that bricks he burned twenty years ago are as sound and nice as on the day they were manufactured.

Wyoming and Colorado.

A high-toned female kleptomaniac has been discovered at Cheyenne.

The first thing that strikes a visitor to Denver is the peculiar aroma of chloride of lime that hovers about the hotels.

There is a plan incubating to organize a base ball league, composed of the towns of Cheyenne, Laramie, Greeley and Fort Collins.

Joseph Davidson, the Laramie cigarmaker, has skipped, leaving numerous creditors to mourn. His last crooked work was to sell a quantity of cigars to two different men.

A postoffice has been established at Dallas, a settlement near the Shoshone oil basin, about ten miles south of Lander, Fremont county.

It is quite probable that the officials of the Elk Mountain railroad will decide to begin active operations as soon as an order from the court can be obtained.

Mrs. Jennie Berry, who has been for two years in the Wyoming penitentiary for being an accessory to the murder of her husband, has been pardoned by Acting Governor Shannon.

The Hyde (Col.) Topics says that when a brakeman on the B. & M. calls out the station of Hyde the passengers all get down and crawl under the seats. There is something in a name after all.

The Buffalo Budget says that the people of Natrona county, to be, are already at work on the petition necessary to perfect a county organization, and hope to have a county of their own before April 1 next.

The land of the Fort McKinney military reservation, which the government has ordered sold is very valuable, immediately adjoining the city of Buffalo on the west, much of the tract is already occupied.

Some of the settlers on Rock creek, near the town of Burdette, Colo., have already taken the initiatory steps toward the building of reservoirs, without waiting for any appropriation from the government.

Nellie Ditman, supposed to be from Canon City, was taken to Pueblo by two strange men, who asked admission for her into the ladies' benevolent home, and being refused they took her to the Farrish hotel. They engaged a room, forced her to drink soda water containing poison, and then hurriedly left, and have not been seen since. The girl was soon delirious, and died in a hospital without giving a coherent account of the affair.

JOBBERS FAVOR FARNAM.

The City Hall Should be Located to Accommodate the Greatest Number.

F. H. Turner & Jay—Certainly the proper place for the city hall is in proximity to the county building, as our citizens frequently have business with city and county officials at the same time. We need all the open squares obtainable, and Omaha will regret it in the future if the only block of open space in the city is built upon.

F. Steubendorff, of A. Frick & Co.—It will surely be more convenient for our citizens to have the city and county buildings near together. The custom house and postoffice will have to be located east of Sixteenth street, and it would seem to be the wisest plan to use the foundations already set and locate the city hall as originally intended.

Arthur M. Pinto, of Soper, Wells & Co.—It seems to me that the city hall is well enough where it is. We want Jefferson square improved and laid out with plants and evergreens and retained as an open public square.

L. Kirscht, of L. Kirscht & Co.—The place for the city hall would seem to be where the foundations have been already laid, on Farnam street. People having business with the city officials usually have business with the county officers and the two sets of offices should be as near together as possible, that is if the convenience of a majority of the citizens and taxpayers is to be consulted.

Mr. Thomas E. Burnett, of the Robinson Notion Company.—It would seem that the city hall should stay where it is and I will vote to keep it there. We want Jefferson square improved with shrubs and trees and the grass cared for. Omaha has too few parks or squares to spare any.

Mr. Meegan, of Meegan & Harding—Seven-eighths of the business of Omaha is done south of Capitol avenue, then, why should the city hall be located north of the business district when foundations are already prepared in a suitable place. It should stay where it is.

A. T. Austin of the American Horse Shoe Company—Undoubtedly the city hall should remain where it is and most of the business men with whom I have talked on the subject are of the same opinion. We need Jefferson square for lungs.

W. K. Harding, of Meegan & Harding.—The city hall should be located where it is, though it would be better if it were not so much up hill. If moved to Jefferson square the city and county buildings will then be in widely separated localities, and much annoyance will be thereby caused to citizens having business with both.

B. F. Kilpatrick, of the Kilpatrick-Koch Dry Goods company—I have not thought much of the matter, but common-sense would seem to dictate that the city hall should be erected on the foundations already in, and Jefferson square improved as a park.

W. S. Vineyard, of Vineyard & Schneider—The city hall should be built on the foundations already in. It will be more convenient for the citizens to have the city and county buildings adjoining. The United States building should be erected below Fifteenth street, so that it will not be necessary to climb a hill to reach the postoffice.

B. F. Troxell, of Troxell & Williams—The county building is on a hill and it is a tiresome job to reach it, and certainly the city hall should not be put out of the way also. But it would be better on the hill than in Jefferson square, which we need for breathing space.

H. Erlich, of Erlich & Lonstadter, wholesale cigars—I think the city hall should be located on Farnam street and Jefferson square retained for a park. We need one breathing spot at least.

DISGUSTING.

How the City Hall Quarrel is Characterized by a Missourian.

How the city hall squabble is affective prospective investors in Omaha property, is forcibly and pointedly set forth in a letter from Hon. S. G. Brock, the mayor of Macon, Mo., to M. A. Upton. Mr. Brock and his associates, John Scovern, cashier of the First National bank and Major Glaze have invested in Omaha realty, and speak with authority. The letter, which contains a number of pertinent suggestions, is given in full:

MACON, Mo., Jan. 1.—M. A. Upton, Esq.—My Dear Sir: It seems to be the general impression in business and financial circles that there will be an abundance of money that will seek investment, and this will be in the west. Again, the impression is that this surplus, which is accumulating in the banks, will seek investments in real estate and good substantial buildings, because there really seems to be nothing else that will give fair returns. Now do you know that the eyes of capitalists and others who have these savings and accumulations are turned towards the Missouri valley, and they are closely consulting the maps at all points from St. Louis to Bismarck.

I learn these facts while in conversation with prominent moneyed men and loan agencies while at St. Louis, and from letters received from eastern cities. Hence, it occurs to me, now is the time for Omaha and Omaha citizens to make a bold movement to the front. For the public-spirited men of the city to assert themselves. Did it ever occur to you? I presume it has, that while Nebraska is a state of great agricultural resources and a good, vigorous climate, that natural resources will not build up a state; a healthful climate will not bring prosperity. It takes vigorous, active, public-spirited men to build up communities and make them prosperous. Such men, when they pull together, will make a Chicago, a Kansas City, a Minneapolis, St. Paul, or a Duluth, even under great disadvantages.

Other towns or cities with as great or greater natural advantages, languish and finally are left away in the rear of development and progress. Their resorces of fertile soil, situation, climate, etc., have been of no avail, and because their citizens have lacked public spirit, enterprise and push, the tide of prosperity has swept by them. It does seem to me and to others who are frequent visitors at Omaha that all natural conditions are now most favorable for the building of a second Chicago at a point in the west about where Omaha is now situated, and that Omaha is at the "tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, may lead on to fortune." You may rest assured of this coming season. Millions of money and wide-awake men are coming to the west, and there is no good reason why Omaha should not receive the largest portion of the wealth and the men. But allow me to say in all seriousness there are two or three good reasons why she will not unless they are removed, and that speedily. First and foremost the leading business men of Omaha must appreciate their privileges and opportunities, and when strangers come among them speak of them in positive terms and never utter a word of discouragement, as many do at times. Second, that disgusting quarrel about the city hall hurts Omaha every day it continues. Just look at the child's play that has existed over a year about the principal public building of the city. Do you know that affair has kept many thousands of dollars away from Omaha? Do you know, further, that some two or three prominent men of means who intended to put up blocks of buildings within four blocks of the court house, after hearing of and seeing the situation left Omaha in disgust, saying "If that is the way the officials manage we will keep our money out and will sell what we have!" If that city hall had been started in Kansas City or Minneapolis, it would have been finished in all its handsome proportions and occupied by the city officials before this, but in Omaha there is an immense hole with a few piles of stone and brick to emphasize a dirty quarrel of a few one-horse councilmen, and the whole city suffers from the disgrace.

Think of it, after a location is chosen and the appropriation made, and excavating done and foundation laid a change is proposed and some propose to load up the hole and the material and move over to some other location. Such indecision and trifling will ruin any city. There is is not a reasonable unprejudiced man, who would look at the situation as a business man, but will say the present location is the best that can be chosen for a city hall, and those who chose it acted wisely. Third, it is simply surprising the city authorities have not purchased land and made a commencement in the way of inaugurating a system of public parks, breathing places for the people. Just see what has been done in St. Louis, Minneapolis and St. Paul, and how attractive these cities are. Fourth, push public spirited, wideawake men to the front, and hoodlums to the rear, and do induce your newspapers to brag about Omaha, to boast of its advantages, much more than they do. To do this they should be encouraged by liberal advertising from the business men. The newspapers of Omaha do not have one-fourth the advertising they should from all lines of trade; and, hence, they have little to encourage them in booming a city when it is all work and poor pay. Omaha can double her wealth and population in three to five years or she can become an old fogy town, but as a warm friend of a city that has such magnificent prospects if she will work for them, I wsite to you hoping she will "arise and shine."

Your truly,

S. G. BROCK.

A Hawkeye Comment.

AFTON, Ia., Jan. 29.—To the Editor of THE BEE: In THE WEEKLY BEE, of January 23, there was an article giving your readers knowledge how prohibition is working in this state. I believe your correspondent has written his report without my bias. In his talk with Governor Larrabee, the governor said that the law was enforced thoroughly in all the counties except Alexander, Jackson, Dubuque, Scott, Clinton, Muscatine, Johnson and Pottawattamie, and it was next to an impossibility to get anything to drink. His excellency must be reading varnished facts when he delivered himself of that sentence. Let him come to Union county and he will find that prohibition does not work here. This is true not here alone, but all along the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad from Ottumwa to the Bluffs. There is not a line along the road, little or big, where you cannot get all the whisky you want.

Take the city of Creston. There is as much whisky sold there as ever there was before the prohibition law went into effect. Afton is the same way. There four places in this town where you can get anything you want. In Thayer, Murray and Osceola it is just the same. I was in Red Oak some time ago. It was no trick at all to get it.

I write this to show that the sale of liquor is not as great here now as before the law went into effect. I am writing the plain truth about it and any one can come and see it for himself. Should Governor Larrabee come to see into it he would find he would have three or four more counties to add to the list where the prohibitor law is not enforced. I, for one, think that the laws of a state should be thoroughly enforced. If it is not enforced, what good is a law? It is time the prohibition law was enforced, its so long a time since the people voted on it.

W. H. WILSON.

Land For Soldiers.

To the Editor of THE BEE: I have noticed from time to time that our school lands and state lands are disappearing. Why not give the old soldiers of the late war a chance? The state of Nebraska has not done anything for those who left their homes and business to defend the old flag. Every state in the union gave their soldiers a state bounty. Iowa gave $400 and other states in proportion. It would only be an act of justice for our present representatives to enact a law giving each soldier that served in the late war, that enlisted in the state of Nebraska, at least two hundred acres of land free of charge.

JOHN F. BERM.

Estimated Allowed.

The board of public works met yesterday afternoon and allowed the following estimates: Ed Phelan, for grading on South Sixth street, from Hickory south, $808.16; Fred W. Gray, assignee of Ed Burns, constructing sidewalks, $5,106.61; J. E. Knowles, constructing sidewalks, $583.20, and J. P. Smith, $283.52. Mayor Furay was absent.

A grand flourish of trumpets often heralds the advent of an article which fails, when tried, to justify the noise made in its behalf. The unassuming merits of Van Duzer's flavoring Extracts derived from choice fruit, of standard purity, and elected over a quarter of a century ago to the chief place among flavors, are too well known to need more than a general reminder. Cheap competition of valueless articles heighten the popularity of these. All grocers.

A Printer Dead.

James B. Charlton died at his home in Oakland, Cal., on Wednesday morning, after a prolonged illness. Mr. Charlton was formerly a compositor on THE BEE, and is a brother of Alex G. Charlton, of this city.

Collections at the internal revenue department yesterday, $5,855.68.

DISEASED BLOOD

Scrofulous, Inherited and Contagious Humors Cured by Cuticura.

Through the medium of one of your books received through Mr. Frank T. Wray, druggist, Apollo, Pa., I became acquainted with your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and take this opportunity to testify to you that their use has permanently cured me of one of the worst cases of blood poisoning, in connection with erysipelas, that I have ever seen, and this after having been pronounced incurable by some of the best physicians in our county. I take great pleasure in forwarding to you this testimonial, unsolicited as it is by you, in order that others suffering from similar maladies may be encouraged to give your CUTICURA REMEDIES a trial.

P. S. WHITLINGER, Leechburg, Pa.

Reference: FRANK T. WRAY, Druggist, Apollo, Pa.

SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

James E. Richardson, Custom House, New Orleans, on oath says: "In 1879 Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on my body until I was a mass of corruption. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. I became a mere wreck. At times could not lift my hands to my head, could not turn in bed; was in constant pain, and looked upon life as a curse. No relief or cure in ten years. In 1880