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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, | 8. a. George B. Tzachuck, secretary of The Ree Pub-lishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bke for the week ending February 9, 1889, was as follows: ednesday, Feb. 6..... Friday, Feb. 5.

Baturday, Feb. 9.

Average. 19,192

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 9th day of February, A. D., 1889.
Seal N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. State of Nebras 'a. County of Douglas, (se.

County of Dougias,

George B, Tzschuck, being duly swors, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Boe Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of This Dally Bes for the month of January, 1888, 15,206 copies; for February, 1888, 18,922 copies; for March, 1888, 19,639 copies; for April, 1888, 18,144 copies; for May, 1888, 18,163 copies; for June, 1888, 19,23 copies; for July, 1888, 18,163 copies; for Angust, 1888, 18,163 copies; for September, 1888, 18,163 copies; for Cotober, 1888, was 18,084 copies; for November, 1888, 18,183 copies; Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3rd day of January 1889.

N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

Now that the Knights of Labor have determined to oppose the movement in the east to create a monopoly of fresh meats in favor of the local butchers, the prospects of adverse legislation against western dressed beef are slim indeed.

For the benefit of the uninitiated it may be well to say that the committee on public lands and buildings in this state is not a free-for-all excursion party, although a great many members of the committee are laboring under that delusion.

THE people of Colorado want to know why their state treasurer should be permitted to pocket the interest on a million dollars of deposits while the state is paying interest on that amount of debt? A similar conundrum has been propounded in Nebraska, but nobody seems capable of answering it.

A VERY interesting medico-theological question has just been passed upon by an Iowa tribunal. The presiding judge of the Sioux County district court has ordered the discharge of two Christian science doctors on the ground that praying for a sick neighbor cannot be construed as practicing medicine without a license.

A QUESTION of great importance to railroads and shippers in general is nov pending with the inter-state commerce commission. A decision in the so-called car-load cases is awaited. The commission on previous occasions has recognized the right of railroads to discriminate between car-load and less than car-load shipments due to differone in cost of service and loss of time. The point to be settled is one of application rather than of principle, and the interpretation of the law should go far in settling the difficulty.

DURING the recent disastrous conflagration at Buffalo where property to the value of millions of dollars was destroyed, the fire department was badly impeded in its efforts to control the fire by the maze of overhead wires.

Omaha should take heed of the repeated warnings from the experiences of Buffalo, St. Paul and other cities which have suffered severe losses from fire, and put a stop to the indiscriminate stringing of electric light, telephone and telegraph wires by the various companies wherever they please on our business streets.

A COMMITTEE of the Produce Exchange of the City of New York has organized for the purpose of making a special exhibit of corn at the Paris exposition. The exhibit, if sufficient funds can be raised for the purpose from the subscription of the people of the country, is to be under the supervision of the agricultural department of the American commission. The plan involves the erection of a corn pavilion of unique design and graceful architecture. This is certainly a high compliment to corn, and a recognition of the worth to the country of the corn raising states. And well may corn be crowned king, and supplant the reign of cotton. Last year on seventy-five millions of acres, a crop of two billion bushels of corn was raised, whose value at a low estimate is worth six hundred million dollars. Long live king corn!

FROM the very outset eminent lawyers have regarded the dual submission bill as of doubtful validity. While this may sound as a paradox to say that a constitutional amendment can be unconstitutional, yet this is literally true. Its constructive form may be so defective as to make its submission to the people inoperative. The double-ender amendment belongs, in the opinion of emment jurists, to that category. Mr. Dempster's resolution, requesting the supreme court to submit an opinion as to the constitutionality of the submission bill as it passed the legislature, is doubtless inspired by a desire to ascertain whether or not the bill would stand the test of the highest tribunal in case its validity was assailed after the legislature had adjourned. The questions proposed to the court involved points that go to the very bed rock of constitutional government. The opinion of the court will be looked for with great interest by the law makers and lawyers, and the people generally.

ART IN THE SENATE. There was recently presented in the United States senate a bill from the committee on library, proposing to authorize that committee to purchase a life-size portrait of Abraham Lincoln, to be hung in the capitol. The portrait was painted during the life-time of Liscoln by G. W. F. Travis, a painter of high reputation, if not of great fame, and the price asked for it is lifteen thousand dollars. There was a discussion which terminated in an order relegating the bill to its place on the calendar, but which possessed some interest, as showing the estimate of art by certain

guished artists for very much less he

Michigan senator, Mr. Palmer, who

has perhaps devoted to art as much time

as he could spare from politics and the

lumber business, observed that it seemed

to him that "probably the portrait may

be worth twenty-five hundred dollars if

this artist has a very high reputation;

otherwise not, because reputation is

very often what determines the price."

It always does with the class of buyers

who have no other basis of judging a

It was to no purpose that Senator

Evarts reminded these gentlemen that

the question was not what would be the

rate by which an eminent artist would

now produce a portrait of Mr. Lincoln.

Doubtless a life size portrait of the mar-

tyr-president could be had from any of

the several distinguished American

painters for one-third of the sum asked

for by the library committee to purchase

the Travis picture, but a por-

trait painted to order would possess

none of the historical interest of that

produced by a portraiture from life, and

that interest has a value quiet distinct

from the worth of the portrait as a work

of art. The view of Mr. Sherman that

"the measure of value is the cost of

producing a like article" may be par-

doned of a statesman whose habit of

mind is to value everything from the

economic standpoint, but a principle

that may properly be applied to deter-

mine the value of a locomotive, a mow-

ing machine, or a pair of boots, will not

apply to a historical painting, the merit

of which, as a work of art, is admitted.

The is but one life-size portrait of

Abraham Lincoln, painted during his

ble picture of that great man. It should

have a permanent place in the national

capitol, and no patriotic citizen will find

fault with the cost of giving it such a

place, even though it be three or four

times greater than the price which the

most eminent artists charge for paint-

ing portraits. There are some things

the value of which cannot be measured

by the cost of producing a tike article,

Mr. Sherman to the contrary notwith-

SHOULD BE GENERALLY OBSERVED

making to properly observe the centen-

nial anniversary of the birth of the na-

tion, which falls on the 30th of April,

the date of the inauguration of George

Washington in New York City, in 1789.

This event, the beginning of the consti-

tutional existence of the government, is

to be grandly celebrated in New York,

and there is every reason that natriot-

ism can suggest why that celebration

should be supplemented by an appropri-

ate observance of the day throughout

the country. No event in American his-

tory surpassed in importance the tran-

sition from the colonial state to a con-

stitutional form of government. The

splendid courage of the founders of the

republic in declaring their independ-

ence of Great Britain was not more

admirable than the great wisdom which

led them to the consummation of a

union of the colonies under a national

constitution. Thus the achievements

of the one were made secure and per-

petual by the other, and a great re-

public created whose influence is now

felt throughout the world, whose mar-

velous growth is without a parallel in

the history of mankind, and whose des-

tiny is yet far from fully accom-

plished. There is no portion of our

history which presents more to stimu-

late admiration of the wisdom of the

founders of the republic and to

strengthen the love of country than

that which records the framing of the

constitution, its acceptance by the colo-

nies, and the final establishment of the

government under that instrument-in-

comparably the greatest in the wisdom

of its provisions ever framed by any

people, and measured by results the

most important political compact in the

These considerations urge its general

celebration as in the interest of the

universal education of the people in

patriotism and the knowledge of the

foundations of their government. Chi

cago and other cities are arranging to

have such celebrations, and why should

not Omaha? The question is one that

is commended to our political organiza-

THE past week has shown a quicken-

ing in the pulse of the iron market the

first barometer to feel the revival in

trade. Prices in this commodity have

toucned their lowest point, and as the

season advances the market must of ne-

cessity become active, due to the in-

creased demand for all kinds of iron.

Another favorable fact to be noted

comes from the cotton manufacturing

world's history.

tions in this city.

In a number of cities preparations are

standing.

life, and it is conceded to be an admir-

picture.

THE passage by the legislature of the law authorizing the consolidation of senators distinguished in other departstreet railway companies will go far to ments of culture. insure the extension of cable and street The principal champion of the bill railway systems generally during the was Mr. Voorhees, who described the painting as superb, and who was quite coming season. It may now be counted willing to pay the sum asked for it. But upon as an assured fact that the Omaha street railroad systems will be consolithe more practical, if not less generous dated under one management. With and patriotic senator from Ohio, Mr. the franchises properly protected by Sherman, objected that fifteen thousand dollars was an enormous sum to pay for legislation the local companies will have no difficulty in interesting eastern a portrait. He knew that portraits of capitalists. The extension of the cable the highest style of art, by the most eminent American painters, in full life and perhaps other systems will result in the outlay of more than a half a million size, are painted at from twenty-five hundred to five thousand collars. To dollars this year. Without a doubt a line will be extended from Fort Omaha to the support of Mr. Sherman rallied Mr. Hale, Mr. Hawley. Mr. Chandler South Omaha and our citizens will be and Mr. Palmer, connoisseurs who given the best of service. The prospects knew nothing about Mr. Travis, the are that Omaha will within a short time painter, and professed little acquaintrival Kansas City in the extent of her cable lines and in the facility for rapid ance with the Lincoln portrait, but all of whom were quite confident that the transit to all parts of the city. sum asked for the picture, was very much greater than it was worth because portrait painting is done both in Europe and in this country by distin-

Paris has another sensation. A sword duel has just been fought in which a man was cut twice on the upper lip.

year was one of great prosperity to the

mills and large quantities of print

cloths, cottons and calicos were put on

the market, to-day there is absolutely

no stock on hand. The mills of New

England are running full force. The

total production of the week, is said,

have been shipped at once, and the

sales for future delivery are reported to

be extremely satisfactory, with no fall-

ing off in the demand. The signs of

the times certainly point to a prosper-

A Washington Sensation. Pioneer Press. Current gossip divulges that Miss Hu King Eng, a Chinese beauty, is making quite a sensation in Washington society. But let no one misunderstand the true significance of the word "sensation" as understood in Washington society. The inadvertent dropping of a lump of sugar or taking the wrong wine at the second course are considered Washingtonian sensations.

Next Summer Will Tell. New York World. A good deal of discussion has been caused by Max O'Rell's ex cathedra assertions regarding the richest men in the country. It is claimed that he made great blunders in his list. The truth of the matter will be learned

next summer, when the public finds out what families are indulging in ice. Rough on Lowell. Pioncer Press. Lord Coleridge pleasantly observed at the dinner to Minister Phelps that "no minister had left England amid so much universal and unmingled regret." Verily, this is rough on that other eminent mugwump,

James Russell Lowell. Listen, Rosina. Philadelphia North American. It is said that Rosina Vokes will manage a New York theater. Well, next to running a newspaper there is no way in which the charming Rosina can more rapidly part with

her surplus money. His Partners Might Object.

Chicago Times.

It is announced that Mr. Cleveland will have more time for fishing this summer than he has had for four years. Bangs, Stetson, Tracy and MacVeagh may have something to say about where he fishes.

Waiting For the Returns. Chicago Herald. Mrs. Harrison has finally concluded her York snopping expedition, and the general is waiting for the figures with an

anxiety almost as intense as on the night of the presidential election. Democratic Malice. Chicago Tribune. Senator Sherman's friends hereabout look upon the story that he pronounces Samos Sammyo as merely a fresh evidence of the Samoald hatred the democrats have always

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

felt for him.

All Caused by Monkeying. Beatrice Democrat Money was made scarce in Nebraska, and interests high, because of the absolutely unreliable disposition of our legislatures. They are always monkeying with the usury laws, and threatening foreign capital that seeks investment, and while they rarely ever make a change that disturbs values to any extent, the continual agitation tends to keep things unsettled. Again for the past few years the extravagance of our law-makers tends to alarm eastern investors. This is the reason that Kansas has had more foreign

capital to assist in its upbuilding, than Ne

It Will Settle It. Columbus Journal There are several reasons why this is good thing. As matters are now, any fegislature so minded, can alter or repeal the present (local-option) law. If either of these proposed amendments carries, a change of policy cannot so easily be made under a constitutional proviso. This mode of submission brings the present law and prohibition to a direct issue, one against the other In either event the probability is that the subject will not for some years thereafter engross public attention.

Look Before You Leap. Schuyler Herald.

It is now for our citizens to get ready for the fight and prevent the enactment of a law that will kill the prosperity of this growing state; a law that would be an imposition upon the free born American citizen. Let the laws regulating the liquor traffic in this state remain as they are. They can not be improved upon and are meeting all emergen cies. To change them for prohibitory laws would be, to say the least, going from bad to

Sizing Up a Judas. Grand Island Independent.

A man who violates his pledge and betrays his constituency is not to be respected by any honest man, whatever may be his opinion as to the cause to be effected by violation and betrayal. Even those who profit by the betrayal must, in their secret hearts at east, hold the betrayer in contempt for his dishonest method of helping what they deem a righteous cause. Beneath a traitor there is nothing. The vilest reptile that crawls the earth is king by the side of a Judas.

Worse Than a Misfortune. Grand Island Independent. The appointment of an abject railroad tool

talented as he may be, for secretary of the interior, would be the greatest misfortune that could befull the republican party. The memies of the republican party are anxiously waiting for such a false step to be made by our president-elect, in the correct hope that it would be a hard blow on republicism a blunder like those that Cieveland commit ted to the ruin of democracy.

The West Disappointed. York Times.

There are many good people in Nebraska who will be sorry that Senator Allison has declined to go into the cabinet. They do not care so much what becomes of Clarkson or

districts. Despite the fact that last Thurston, or any other "feller," but they

would like to see the west represented in the cabinet by a man like Allison, who is large enough to fit the bispost chair in the nation.

How McNickle Was Caught.

From the Herold.

McNickle, of Gara whose deciding vote passed the submission bill, is sitting up nights wondering how "Attorney General" will sound before his name. That was the sop offered him by the submissionists. They took him up on a hill and offered him the earth, when they hadn't a title to it. But

he took the bait.

Make Fools of Themselves. Holdrege Citizen. Omaha dailies are engaged in the foolish but to them pleasant pastime of fighting Attorney-General Leese. There is not another

state officer, we think, with as many warm friends all over the state as General Leese, and these papere make themselves ludicrous while accomplishing no good object. A Chance for Fame. Tecumsch Journal.

ture wishes to immortalize himself, he will introduce a bill to establish the whippingpost for the punishment of such crimes as petty stealing, wife beating, etc. The criminal would have far greater fear of twentyfive lashes than of thirty days in jail.

A Fillmore County View.

If some member of the Nebraska legisla-

Fairmont Signal. The result of the agitation of the prohibi ion question will, we firmly believe, be the eradication of the greatest curse of civilizaon from our midst. Prohibition will carry, B4 prohibition will prohibit, notwithstanding the false statements of the liquor dealers and those dependent on them for support.

> It Caused No Anxiety. Seward Reporter.

The Omaha Republican seems to "have it in" for Attorney General Leese, but that does not worry anybody. All the railroad influence in Nebraska pitched into him last fall without success and the Republican will have a hard job to make people believe that Leese is not all right.

> The Dead-Letter Law. Eneing Democrat,

sess legislation and fewer laws would be nore beneficial to the people generally than the vast number enacted by the legislatures of the various states, only to be violated or totally ignored.

HUM OF THE PRESS. Chicago Times: Why didn't Senator Sherman Samoa? Perhaps he wanted to

Sadaam. Philadelphia North American: The French pabinet wanted to resign, but the president of the republic when they made the request to him Sad I Carnot permit you to do so.

St. Paul Globe: A bill in the Texas legislature provides that all executions shall take place in the penitentiary before gaylight. This is evidently in the interest of the morning papers.

Boston Globe: A Frenchman in Chicago has muscular power over the drum of each ear, so that he can make himself deaf at pleasure. He ought to be one of the happiest men in the United States.

Chicago News: The latest news from Hayti is that President Legtime has captured the insurgent town of Marmalade. He is evidently poaching on General Hyppolye's preserves.

Philadelphia North American: "Does Religion Pay!" was the subject of one of Rev. De Witt Talmage's recent sermons. Considering the fact that he receives something like \$12,000 per annum, we would say

Chicago Times: The ladies composing the Society for the Extension of Sympathy to Murderers are said to be preparing a circular requesting gentlemen who contemplate the assassination of their wives to postpone all such displays of eccentricity du g the present inflation of florists' prices.

A fair and buxom widow, who had buried three husbands, recently went with a gentle man who in his younger years had paid her marked attention to inspect the graves of her dear departed. After contemplating them in a mournful silence she murmured to her companion, "Ah, James, you might have been in that row now if you had only had a little more courage."

St. Paul Pioneer Press: He-Well, Mabel, I would like to ask the old, old question. She-O, George, this is sudden-but-

what is it, dear— He-If Joseph A. Moore, of Indianapolis had stolen only \$50 instead of a million. den't you think he would have been

pinched?

A Neglected Grave. Frederic Allison Tupper. The grass grows rank and the grass grows

And the weeds grow too apace,-Apace— Till a name on a stone is hid from the sky, And a cold neglect seems to rule the place.

Why, even the stone bends lowly down, Like one in grief to earth,-To earth: And closely the mosses green and brown Cling to the dates of death and birth.

The hedge untrimmed and the grass uncut, The violets choked once blue,—
So blue!
The path is gone, and the gate that shut

With an iron clank has vanished too. But a red wild rose that no neglect Or winter's storm could blight or kill,-More kind than thou to recollect. Thou son or daughter, -blooms there still.

tear the moss from the sacred name. And hold the grass from the crumbling stone. What name is this? The very same

I love more fondly than my own! Only a word was hidden there,
'Mid weeds and grass and clinging moss,
"Mother" it was, of names most fair,

The loss of whom is the greatest loss. smoothed the grass on the sunken mound I pulled the weeds from the violets weak, And as I passed from the burial ground,

I felt the tear drops on my cheek.

The erotic in American fiction is a recent and exotic growth, not native to the soil, writes the editor in the last number of Belford's magazine. It is, therefore, unhealthy and unwholesome. It is out of place in this cold northern air. In its own climate it is a gaudy flower; in this temperate zone it is a poisouous, spotted lily, rank of smell, and blistering to the touch. The licentiousness

of Theophile Gautier, is elevated by the

power of his transcendent genius of the

lane of the art. In America it sinks into a

denizen of the gutter. The styles of new gowns indicate that there will be a return to full sleeves. Even heavy cloth dresses and wraps have made the step by lengthening the shoulder and elbow puffs. A pretty young woman in town wears with her simple street dress a long coat of cigar-brown ladies' cloth that fits the figure closely, has a touch of brown velvet at the collar and full wrinkled velvet sleeves that extend from the puffed shoulder to the elbow to meet a tight brown cloth cuff.

It is said that Colonel Dan Lamont, private secretary to President Cleveland, has been offered the position of general passenger agent of the New York Central railroad, which was vacated some weeks ago by the death of Henry C. Monett, and that he will asume the duties of that position as soon as possible after the 4th of March.

New York World:-Grocer - What kind of tea will you have, madam? Black, I suppose, as I am in mournCURRENT TOPICS.

Since 1873 Germany and France have both more than doubled the actual strength of both of their armies, says the Kansas City Times, and the total war strength of the seven continental powers, counting the Balkan states as one, has risen from 6,142,000 to 10,450,000, or nearly cleven million. If we add to this host of trained fighters on a war footing of the classes of partially trained men in the second and final reserves, we get an imposing total of 28,000,000 soldiers all Hable to be drawn into the next Europea. war, and now more or less withdrawn from seaceful vocations, at a total annual cost of \$300,000,000. This vast war taxation, wrong from people who do not hate each other, who do not want to fight, who ask only for opportunities for peaceful industry and mutual traffic, is a ter-rible burden. This blood tax or blood money must be borne, however, for no better reaso than that it is still in the power of a few families—Hohenzollerns, Hapsburgs, Romanoffs, Bourbons and Coburgs—to set all of Europe on fire with their dynastic intrigues and am bitions. It is only when these modern figures of armies and war taxation are studied, fig ures at which Frederick the Great or Napo eon would have paralyzed with amazement nat one can thoroughly and perfectly realize what kingship means.

started up within a few weeks. Arkansas and Louisiana are the states benefited or burdened by this movement. One would think by the press discussion in the south of late that a commonwealth with a colored population of 600,000 or more would be quite resigned to see a small percentage of them drift to other parts, says the Springfield Republican. Such, however, is not the case in South Carolina. The farmers there are furious over the activity of colonization agents. One farmer is quoted as saying: I don't know but one remedy for the evil, and that is to keep off the emigrant agents. A year or two ago they became so obnoxious in the upper part of the state that they were warned to stay away. This warning was sufficient, and I know it would be unhealthy for any of the agents to go back to any of the places where they were warned to dis-continue their visits. It's a bad state of affairs m my section, and I hope and trust that somebody will suffer for the literal invasion in our country and farms. We farmers are heavy losers by this exodus, and if it is not summarily ended 1 fear there will be much more trouble.

A negro exodus from South Carolina has

A remarkable feature of this noxious de velopment is the prominent part taken in it by women. It is somewhat startling to find upon the title page of a work whose cold, deliberate immorality and cynical disregard of all social decency have set the the teeth on edge, the name of a woman as the author. We are so accustumed to associate modesty of demeanor, delicacy of thought and word, and purity of life with women, that a certain set of adjectives, expressive of virtue and morality, have come to include the idea of femininity in their signification. It is certainly surprising, if not repellant, to find women the most industrious laborers in the work of tearing down the structure of honor and respect for their sex which has so long been regarded as the basis of social existence. If this breaking of the holy images be but another manifestation of the revolt of women against the too narrow limits of an cient prejudice, it is only additional proof that misguided revolution easily becomes mere anarchy. It is probable that the women who write this kind of fiction are misled by rather than actuated by evil im-They imagine that in thus throwing off all restraint they are giving evidence of originality of thought and force of charac-ter; whereas they are, in fact, courting unworthy suspicion and winning only that sort of applause which is thinly veiled contempt.

Such a colonization policy as Germany is pursuing can result in nothing but ultimate disaster, says the San Francisco Chronicle. The very first serious reverse will inspire the anti-colonial party in Germany with new courage, and will bring the timorous and wavering over; and before he knows it Bismarck will have stirred up such a flerce opposition at home that he will be only too glad to make his peace with the people by abandoning his Germany is a monambitious schemes. archy, it is true, and Bismarck is almost an autocrat; but in the end the people are always stronger than their rulers, and emper ors and chancellors have to bend before their will. There is more danger to the imperial power in Germany from the colonial policy of Bismarck than from the combined armies of all the hostile powers of Europe for it cannot fail to excite domestic discord and dissension.

It is the testimony of public prosecutors everywhere that the effect of very severe penalties for vote-selling or bribery is to render convictions almost impossible, says the New York World. We should like to see the experiment tried of disfranchising for five years any man convicted of selling his vote, and providing for posting his name and sentence on the registry lists. This would take venal voters out of the market as fast as discovered and tend to bring the practice of vote-selling into greater disrepute. For the briber severer penalties might be imposed, and could probably be enforced if the person who accepted the bribe were offered indemnity against presecution for testifying to the cor-ruption. Such a measure, in connection with a ballot reform law, would go far towards purifying elections.

M. Carteret, the leader of the Swiss radicals, whose death is announced, was an illustration of the extremes to which men in power may be carried when it is proposed to grant to the people the full possession of civil and religious liberty, says the Philadelphia Record. While ostensibly seeking to divorce church from state, M. Carteret proved himself to be autocratic and intolcrant, suppressing the Roman Catholic church and setting up in its place a subsidized establishment in which every man was to be a law unto himself. The result, of ourse, was disorganization, and religious in differentism. Centuries ago Geneva was the center of theological dissension, and it seems to be perpetuated to day even under a government purely republican.

Like the Marshalsea and the Fleet, New gate prison is soon to become a thing of the past, and London will be bereft of another of its old landmarks. A body of architects has just been paying it a visit to note the peculiarities of its structure. The original buildwas in use for the confinement of prisoners of rank as early as 1216. It was rebuilt two hundred years afterwards, and again after its destruction by the great fire in London in 1666. Just before the Gordon riots of 1780 it was reconstructed- and the interior being burned in those disturbances, so vividly de scribed in Bicken's "Barnaby Rudge," wa shortly afterwards restored. In 1857 it was altered to bring it more in accordance with the humane spirit of the age. Now it is, doubtless, to disappear finally.

Though the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius was a great success on her trial, she was a failure as a financial venture for her contractors. Though built by Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia, she was contracted for by the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun company of New York, and the officers of this company say that they have lost about \$100,000 on her, as her total cost amounted to \$450,000, while the contract price was only \$350,000. In con sequence of this loss on the Vesuvius, appro-priations for vessels of her class to be au-thorized by the present session will be \$450,-000. They will also carry a premium for the attainment of a higher speed than that guaranteed in the contract.

On the subject of morning prayers Presi dent Eliot, of Harvard, in his annual report just issued, says: "The assured success o the voluntary method in the religious services of the university, concerning which some auxiety was felt during the first year of trial, was a solid satisfaction to every member of the university, whether teacher or student. It meant the permanent removal of a ques-tion of conscience, the drying up of a con-stant source of irritation and ill feeling, the reparation of what many believed to be a grave injury to religion and the establishment at the heart of the university of a fresh, strong influence for good,'

## IT'S A PARADISE OF TOUGHS.

A Town Which Always Wears a Vermillion Hue.

TOO MANY FOR THE MARSHAL.

He Tries to Keep Order, But the Hard Citizen is Overwhelmingly Numerous - Dark Mysteries of the River.

Perdition's Ante Room.

Covenator, Neb., Feb. 6,-[Correspondence of THE BEE. | - The inconsistency of the prohibition law could not be more plainly de nonstrated than it is daily, here at Coving

There are organized at this place from welve to twenty rum-selling institutions mown as "Transportation companies," whose sole objects are the carrying of whisky from Covington to prohibition Sloux City. and there peddling it out to the thirsty multitudes, and from the number of trips made each day by the wagons of these concerns, they are doing a land-office business right in the heart of the city that has done more boasting over the great accomplishments of that king of all known legislative farcesprohibition-than all other towns and cities

In fact, a man may start on the ice in the center of the river between this town and the one on the opposite side, for ten hours each day, and it would be a very difficult matter to determine from which direction the largest number of drunken men will pass during that time,

There is, since the closing up of the river. a constant stream of humanity coming and going from morning till night.

They get drunk in Sioux City and come here to clean out the town, and get drunk here and go there to do the same thing.

The only perceptible difference between the two places is that here they can give vent to their cussedness without taking so many chances of being "run in," as they would be compelled to take on the other

And right here, 1 would like to correct false impression which has been spread throughout the country by a projudiced writer on a local paper to the effect that the marshal of the town, Frank Williams, does not attempt to keep order. This is false, and does that official a grave injustice. He cannot always keep order. Neither could any other one man. He has too many hard characters to deal with, and the only

surprise to me is that he has been able to keep his life as long as he has. The place is filled with tin-horn gamblers, prostitutes, tramps and outlaws from every quarter of the globe, whose very counte-nances, as well as their actions, stamp them

a dangerous, daring lot, Last evening about half past 9 o'clock, I stepped out of John Paysen's saloon next to the river, and leisurely strolled up street till I reached the corner where the Boy's Home is located, and while standing there men-tally admiring the sparkle of the electric light across the street. I heard the shrick of a woman as if in distress. Hurriedly look-ing to the rear of the Boy's Home and on to a vacant lot, I saw two men, one of whom seemed to be holding a large fur coat over the head and shoulders of a woman, while the other was apparently dragging her by the wrists to some point against her will. I hastily stepped into the bar room of the Boy's Home, and informed a good-natured looking man who was standing near the stove, and whom I took to be a farmer or laboring man, of what I had heard and seen Looking me square in the eye, he growled:

"What of it? Are you looking for a lost friend?

I got out of the scrape the best I could, and permit me to here remark that since that occurrence I have been less inquisitive while meandering about this little criminal resort, for such is certainly its proper and

most appropriate name.

The respectable people of the town as well as residents all over Dakota county, are justly indignant at the way the laws are defiantly violated in this place with impunity, and threaten resorting to mob law unless mething is soon done to stop it But how, pray, can the county attorney or any other official prosecute and convict a man of a crime until it is first proven that he

guilty! Where is this proof to come from which is so essential to successful prosecutions and convictions! The sad fate of the Rev. Had-dock is to fresh in the memories of the respectable and honest portion of Covington's citizens to warrant one of them in making the first move to suppress the rapidly in creasing crime that to day surrounds and curses their heretofore peaceful and happy

In conversation with one of Covington's oldest and most highly respected citizens, whose name I would give had he not especially requested me not to do so, I yesterday gleaned the following information in reference to the state of affairs existing here to-day

"How long have you resided here?" "Twenty-nine years ago the latter part

last October. "Well," I continued, "do you consider this place any worse than other places in the county!

"Vos sir: I do most, emphatically believe this town to-day is the wickedest and most dangerous place I have ever been in; and I young fellow, I have seen some "How is it, then, there seems to have been

no murders reported from this place, ex-cepting one or two some thirty odd years "That is easy to explain," the old gentleman explained, as he pointed toward the

"Do you mean to tell me that you sincerely believe that men have been murdered and thrown into the river, and no inquiries made 'Exactly. Many of them."

"If that is the case, why do not you and some of your friends commence a regular legal war against them."
"My friend," he said, "it would be far cheaper and much safer for us to leave the ountry and let them have the hell-hole that hat is what several of us intend to do in the

early spring."
"Then, you are absolutely afraid to complain against them? "I am, sir; and I am not the only one, either, who fear them."

Many other good citizens of Covington feel the same way, and are beyond doubt completely intimidated by the lawless element surrounding them.

JULIUS.

A QUAINT LIQUOR LAW.

How the Traffic Was Regulated Three Hundred Years Ago. To the Editor of THE REE: In a moment

of leisure I was looking over the notes and queries, and ran across the following license aw, adopted just three hundred years ago; and it occurs to me that it may interest your readers in these days of prohibition, "local option." "high license," "no license," "moral suasion" and "hurrah for Fiske and Brooks." It shows that the evils of drinking was then very much as they are now; but that our forefathers were more wisely strict than we are in our legislation. They did not dream 'of prohibition, and though zealous religionists, as an act shows, they had no scruple in "licensing an iniquity," but were anxious that good peo pie of that day should be protected from bad beer, and that they should have it cheap; and that there should be no more saloons than "a convenient number, and no more." The phrase, "They that had no other means to live by," reminds me that in my early days in the highlands of Scotland it was no uncommon thing for church people, to assist some worthy widow, to oper out her house as a dramshop, in compliment as it were, to the good conduct and the re ligious ardor of her late husband. It was it deed, as I remember it, a good way of "visit ing the widow in her affliction," and windeed a curious form of "pure religion showing the force of custom and association. These good people, who cuffed the young generation for whistling on Sunday, and who

could not tolerate breaking the Sabbath by playing on a "kist of whistles," saw nothing strange in the deacon's widow opening a "tippling house." It was also the custom and considered the proper thing for the minister when he married a couple in the country to remain always until the first dance was over, and he was looked upon as no gentle-man if he did not do so. Today the same good divine refuses to sit at the communion table with his American Presbyterian brother because of the organ question; and his American brother, on the other hand, is more or less scandalized by his Scotch brother's love of a dram and his approval of dencing. It seems strange how much we all make of small matters; and to me the moral is that we are all creatures of habit and rarely extend beyond our environment; consequently we often "pretend to be frightened at a mouse and have daily to do with the devil."

Following is the license law referred to: Certain orders conceived and set down by the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy council, for reformation of great disorders committed by the excessive number of Ale houses and Tippling houses, and brewing stronger Ale and Beer than is wholesome for man's body, which are by the Justices of the Peace in the several Countes to be put in execution and strictly looked into, A. D.,

The Justices were to "take view of the number of Ale houses, Victualling and Tippling houses in every town, parish, village and hamiet within their jurisdiction."

"To consider upon view in every place what number of them are necessary and fit;

and thereupon to discharge the superfluous number, and to permit and allow a conven-tent number and no more." That those that were allowed should be of honest conversation, and that had no other

means to live by, and to give new Bonds to perform the Orders following: 1. To take strict order with the Brewers that they serve no beer or ale to any alchouse keeper, but at such rate and prices as by the Justices of the Peace should be set down and appointed by the Statute of 2: Hen. VIII. cap. 4.

2. The Justices to set down and appoint a reasonable price for every barrell and kilder-kin, or other vessell of Beer, as they may afford the same for half a penny a quart. And yet the same to be well sodden, and well brewed of wholesome grayne as it ought to be

to be, upon pain, etc.
3. The Ale-house keeper to give bond in a competent sum not to utter any beer or ale

but such as is wholesome.

4. The keeper of the Ale-house to certify to the Constable of the Parish or Villago whereof they be, the names and surnames of all and every person or persons that they shall lodge in their houses or dwelling place, mystery and condition of every one of them, and whether every one of them entendeth to travel, as the guest shall inform them, and this to be part of the condition of their bond. 5. Not to have Cards, Dice or Tables, nor to suffer any to play in their houses, yards, etc. This to be part of the condition of the

6. No Ale-house keeper, etc., to permit any person or persons to lodge in his nouse above a day and a night, but such as he will answer for, as the Statutes yet in force do require.

Also condition of bond.
7. Not to dress, or suffer to be dressed or eaten within his house, any fleshe upon any forbilden day, saving for himself or his ser-vants in case of necessity, according to the statute in that behalf provided. Also a con-

dition of bond.
8. That no Victualler, Tipler, or Ale-house keeper shall permit or suffer any persons dwelling within a mile of their houses to eat or drink, except substantial householders and their wives, children, and servants in their company travelling to the Church, being a mile distant from their house, or for some other lawful occasion; and that only for their reasonable time of their eating and drinking for the necessary repast and relif.

9. The constable to search and enquire after disorders every fifteen days.

10. The justices dividing themselves into certain limits one in twenty days, to see the execution of these articles within their di-JOHN BARNE, (Signed)

RYC. YOUNG, THOMAS WAUD, A "COLORADO KICKER."

Some Highly Interesting Items From the Hoyloke Advocate.

The new town of Holyoke, Colo., just across the Nebraska line, has an enterprising paper called the Advocate. Among the interesting items which appeared in its last issue are the following:

During the progress of the Sullivan-Pearson hearing, a witness was asked by defendant's attorney: "When you first entered the saloon did not Mr. Sullivan treat you kindly?" The witness, in a straight-forward and honest tone, replied: "No, sir. He didn't treat us at all."

Fred Brobst sued us for stealing his eads and slugs from his outfit. After hearing our side and hearing him deliberately lie under oath, the justice threw the case out without hearing any more testimony and charged it all up to Brobst. How they will get the cost from Brobst is a question, as he was uever known to pay anything he could get out of. If he was not able, it would be different, but he simply wont pay. We heard it said he owes for his wife's

coffin to this day. Oh, he's a bird. Hog Anderson and his man Brobst have reaped the harvest that comes as a reward for perjury and low-livednes which these gentlemen have done during their short stay in this city. They are despised and abhorred by all the citizens of this community. They have fully branded themselves with an odious name. Have demonstrated their lack of faith in God, and their con-tempt for honor. They have shown how little they care for an oath by their brazen conduct on the witness stand. Had these men two grains of common sense to a cubic inch of brain, they vould keep out of sight of all honorable men, like whipped curs.

Hog Anderson gets his work in on one more unfortunate. He forceloses on Old Man King. Sickness in his fam-ily and poor business places Mr. King in the clutches of this human vampire. Shylock will have his pound of flesh.

On Monday evening, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock, a shooting scrape took place in Sullivan Bros'. saloon, in which Dan Sullivan shot one Jeff Pearsoll, the ball entering the left breast just above the nipple. Fortu-nately the ball struck a rib and ran around the side, lodging under the shoulder. This man Pearsoll has on former occasions played the bad man act in the above mentioned place, shooting through the floor and flourishing his gun with the usual amount of dime novel quotations, cleaned out the Pate hotel, and his success in his former acts had evidently impressed him that he was to be the Billy the Kid of his time. What Pearsoll did in the saloon to provoke the shooting we have not yet learned. Reports are conflictng, but that he gave sufficient cause for Sullivan defending himself and getting the first shot is understood. The days for blood and thunder acts and individuals starting grave yards of their own, it would seem have gone by. We think the young man has learned esson, and will take it well into his heart and try in the future a more genial path of life.

Later-As we go to press we learn that Sullivan was acquitted.

Fred Thompson the editor of the Sun, was smacked over the mouth by a young lady on the street on Tuesday for insult ingly coughing at her when she passed him on the street. Thompson is just starting out in life, perhaps too young to see right from wrong, and may have thought his actions smart, but the rebuke he received will, no doubt, teach him a lesson. It don't pay to be too flip in this western country.