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, } ss.
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending February 9, 1889, was as follows:

Sunday, Feb. 3.	18,750
Monday, Feb. 4.	20,270
Tuesday, Feb. 5.	19,254
Wednesday, Feb. 6.	19,041
Thursday, Feb. 7.	19,001
Friday, Feb. 8.	18,996
Saturday, Feb. 9.	19,120
Average	19,192

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 9th day of February, A. D. 1889.
Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, } ss.
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of January, 1888, 15,236 copies; for February, 1888, 15,962 copies; for March, 1888, 19,689 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,183 copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for July, 1888, 18,063 copies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies; for September, 1888, 18,154 copies; for October, 1888, was 18,934 copies; for November, 1888, 18,996 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.

Average Daily Circulation. 19,192

PEOPLE are beginning to wonder what Boulanger will do with France.

ELECTRIC wires in Chicago have gone underground. What has been done in Chicago should not go undone in Omaha.

PROPERTY owners who have choice postoffice sites for sale should not let the grass grow under their feet. Within a week the proposals must be in the hands of the postmaster of Omaha.

UNIVERSITY "professors" draw fat salaries for lending their names to the agricultural farm, but all the hard work and responsibility fall on an underpaid foreman. There is a pin loose somewhere.

DEFAULTER JONES, of Denver, fled to Canada, and lately notified the officers of a desire to give himself up. He is now in jail on this side the line. It will be interesting to note the unanimous celerity with which his example will not be followed.

NATURAL gas has been struck in southern California and overtures are being made to pipe it all the way to San Francisco. As the distance is over three hundred miles, the experiment will be watched with some interest.

GERMANY may keep out the American hog, France may put a tax on American wheat, but Italy can never repair the injury done us by refusing to allow an exhibition game of American baseball within the walls of the Colosseum.

A PROJECT is on foot to build a pipe line from Wyoming oil fields in the Big Horn country to a point convenient to be tapped by the Union Pacific. What has taken place in Ohio and Pennsylvania can not long be delayed in Wyoming.

A NUMBER of fine farms in one of the richest agricultural counties of Pennsylvania have recently been knocked down under the hammer. This would indicate that agriculture in the Keystone state is on the decline. The frugal Dutch farmers of Pennsylvania should come out to Nebraska instanter.

NEBRASKA'S corn has become a great bone of contention between New York and Philadelphia on one side and Baltimore on the other. It seems that the railroads have been favoring Baltimore in sending corn to that city for export. Nebraska is willing to stand neutral and supply any or all the belligerants with the munitions of war.

THE Northern Pacific railroad has transferred all its remaining land in Dakota, something over a million and a half acres, to a syndicate of its directors which is disposing of these lands at a price only about one-third that received by the Northern Pacific for similar lands a year ago. Is it by such means that this railroad is trying to prevent a forfeiture of unearned land grants?

A PETITION has been laid before the legislature of Kansas which will certainly take the palm for originality and audacity. It is no more nor less than a prayer to the legislature for the enactment of a law authorizing the lynching of horse thieves wherever they may be found. In view of the fact that Judge Lynch heretofore has never deemed it necessary to seek formal authority for carrying out his peculiar ideas of juslice, it is hard to say whether Kansas is justified in making so bold an innovation in the time-honored custom.

NORTHERN Colorado is threatened with a water famine. It is feared that the snow of the mountains will be insufficient to feed the tributaries of the Platte or to supply the water necessary for irrigation in Colorado this spring. This would be a most serious blow to the agricultural prospects of that state for the present year at least. Thousands of acres which have been brought under cultivation would become sterile and valueless. The question is a most pressing one, and it behooves the people of Colorado to take immediate action in order to store up all the water possible which generally goes to waste.

FOUR NEW STATES.

The vote in the house of representatives Thursday on the resolution instructing the house conferees on the territorial admission bill has very much brightened the prospect for the admission of at least four new states by act of the present congress. The action taken was also a very decisive rebuke to the partisan shuffling of Mr. Springer, the chairman of the committee on territories. As stated in our Washington dispatches, Springer has tried every expedient that partisan ingenuity could suggest to obstruct and retard the admission of the territories ready to come into the union, with particular reference to Dakota. Until overwhelming evidence was presented to the contrary, Mr. Springer professed to believe that the people of Dakota did not want division, and when this position was no longer tenable he employed other devices to keep the matter in controversy and postpone action. His obstinate insistance on the admission of New Mexico with the other territories, rebuked on Thursday by the house, has been so palpably partisan and designedly obstructive that it is not at all surprising that he has been deserted by some of the more just and fair-minded members of his own party. Mr. S. S. Cox, of New York, has been one of the few earnest and consistent friends of Dakota on the democratic side, and it is largely to his influence that the brightening prospect for that and the other eligible territories is due. His efforts to convince his party colleagues in the house of their obvious duty in this matter have not been fruitless, and if the promise now held out is realized no man will deserve greater credit for the result. On the other hand Mr. Springer has lost a great opportunity to have made an honorable fame in this matter, and instead has suffered rebuke at the hands of members of his own party and earned the contempt of all fair-minded men. The opposition of southern democrats to the admission of these territories may find some palliation. The creation of four new states in the northwest, all possessing great resources and certain to make rapid progress in population and wealth, it is easy to understand may be regarded by southern politicians as a menace to their future power in governmental affairs. But for a northern democrat who persistently labors to withhold justice from the people of these territories there is no fair excuse and no mitigating consideration.

IS BISMARCK FOOLING BAYARD?

The report that the proposed conference on Samoan affairs, to be held at Berlin, will probably not take place during the present administration, also conveys an intimation that the German chancellor may be fooling the American secretary of state. Inasmuch as the former is quite capable of doing this, and the latter would be an easy victim, the idea is not incredible. It see ms that the German minister at Washington forwarded by mail Bayard's acceptance of Bismarck's proposal for a conference, instead of sending it by telegraph, as is now the custom with diplomatic correspondence that will admit of such transmission. It may be that the minister was influenced by considerations of economy, but it is rather more likely that the object, as suggested, was to effect delay, so that the German government may have time to visit its wrath upon the Samoans before negotiations begin. It will be the 20th of the current month before Bayard's communication can reach Berlin, and there is a suspicion that meanwhile German aggression in Samoa will continue with increased vigor. A reply, if sent by mail, is not likely to reach this country before the present administration has retired, and thus the prospect is that the whole question will be deferred to the next administration.

This will not be a matter of regret if the interests of American citizens in Samoa do not suffer meanwhile, and there is reason to believe that the German government will be careful that they shall not. In any event the adjustment would have to be completed under the next administration, and it therefore appears desirable that the conference should begin under it and be conducted by a representative or representatives of the government instructed in the views of the next administration on the subject. There is a well-grounded lack of confidence in the ability of the present secretary of state to select a person for this duty who will properly represent the sentiment of the country, rather than the opinion, whatever that may be, of Mr. Bayard. The proposed conference should settle clearly and permanently the rights of the United States and its citizens in Samoa, and in order that we shall not lose any fair advantage whoever represents us must be of exceptional ability for a work of this kind. The public opinion of the United States has been pretty fully and clearly expressed regarding the Samoan complication, and it demands that no fair and reasonable right of this country shall be surrendered or imperilled.

A CONSTITUTIONAL OBJECTION.

An unlooked for objection was raised in the house of representatives yesterday to the senate tariff bill. It was in the shape of a resolution declaring that the substitute for the house bill, under the form of an amendment, but being another and different bill, is in conflict with the true intent and purpose of the section of the constitution which provides that all revenue measures shall originate in the house of representatives. The language of section 7, article 1, of the constitution is as follows: "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills." The objection thus raised involves the question whether a practically new bill, submitted as a substitute, can properly be regarded as an amendment, even though it contain some of the features of the original bill, as is the case with the senate substitute for the house bill.

The question is a very nice one, and the discussion of the resolution that presents it cannot fail to be interesting. Webster defines an amendment to be "any alteration in a bill or motion by adding, changing or omitting." The same authority defines a substitute to be "that which stands in lieu of something else." Jefferson's "Parliamentary Practice" says: "Amendments may be made so as totally to alter the nature of the proposition. A new bill may be ingrafted, by way of amendment, on the words 'Be it enacted,' etc." Under this ruling, the right of the senate to amend being distinctly conferred by the constitution, it would seem that its substitute must be regarded as an amendment if it contains nothing more of the house bill than the enacting clause. It is hardly to be supposed that the learned constitutional lawyers of the senate would have overlooked such an objection as Mr. Mills has raised if it possessed any force, and it may safely be predicted that the Texas statesman will not be able to sustain his quibble.

THE NEW POSTOFFICE SITE.

The attention of our citizens and property owners is directed to the invitation of Supervising Architect Ferret respecting the selection of a site for the new postoffice building. It will be noted that the government does not intend to appoint a commission to locate the site as has been generally supposed, but invites proposals for a suitable site when a representative of the government will come to Omaha for the purpose of viewing and making a report on the various locations offered. As it is necessary for the proposals to be in the hands of the secretary of the treasury by noon of February 23, it behooves those of our property owners, who have sites suitable for a public building to act promptly. Although the supervising architect calls for a lot whose dimensions shall shall not be less than 200x250 feet, the proposal practically calls for a square bounded by one of our blocks, 264x284 feet. The method adopted by the government in inviting proposals is equitable to property owners and to the government. Nobody is restricted from sending in his proposal, as the site is confined to no quarter of the city. There can be no charge of favoritism or undue influence brought to bear, as would likely happen were the selection left to a commission from the first, now that our people have an equal chance to hand in their bids. As it is, the spirited competition likely to take place among our property owners will insure the government not alone a number of available sites from which to make a selection, but the price of the land will be within reasonable figures. The inspection of the various locations to be made by an agent of the architect's office after the proposals have been submitted will of course take into consideration the merits of the various sites with such recommendations as may be proper. The final selection, however, will in all probability be left to the supervising architect.

The prospects for the speedy choice of a suitable location and immediate action in the erection of a great public building are most encouraging for our city.

THE question of jury reform is agitating the people of several states. The abuses of the jury system have been so flagrant that radical measures must be taken to preserve its purity. In New York, Illinois and Wisconsin a movement has been set on foot to alter the methods of selecting juries. There can be no question that under the unsatisfactory methods now in vogue of drawing a jury the miscarriage of justice is of too frequent occurrence. The professional juror and the jury fixer are evils which must be corrected if justice is to prevail. Many states have made a change in the traditional requirement as to the unanimity of the twelve in a verdict. California and Louisiana have passed laws making the agreement of nine out of twelve sufficient in civil cases, and it is significant that Minnesota is seeking to introduce such a rule.

THE legislative committee on appointments has reported a formidable list of house employes. Among them is the "Custodian of Cuspidors." Presumably it is his duty to see that members expectorate with accuracy at the vessels in question, and to remove evidences of the occasional failure. Still an able-bodied janitor, and there are several in the list, might attend to this important duty.

THE slang "In the Soup" is probably as thoroughly disgusting in its imbecility and crudeness as any that has ever obtained currency, even in a country sadly addicted to slang. There is no possible excuse for it because the meaning it purports to convey can be better expressed in decent English.

THERE is reason to believe that the legislature has more clerks than a legislature twice the size would need. It is so easy for a member to put his friends on the pay roll. In some instances constituents get no other benefit.

THE only objection to the postoffice proposals is that the notice is rather short, but we must remember that housomoving is set at the white house for two weeks from next Tuesday.

IT may be mentioned as incidental to a bill under discussion at Lincoln, that money loaners believe heartily that a usury law would be a bad thing.

OMAHA views that million dollar union depot and free bridge through her mind's eye.

THE realty market in Omaha is beginning to show signs of gratifying activity.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The defeat of the French ministry on the question of a revision of the constitution, and the immediate resignation of the cabinet, adds a new complication to the perplexing problem of French politics. A few days ago, when the chamber by a small majority adopted the scrutin d'arondissement bill as a substitute for the scrutin de liste system, the fact was referred to as a severe blow to Boulanger. But that unique figure in the politics of France is again on top. The government was pledged to make the proposal for revision the immediate order after the action on the bill changing the election system, and Floquet insisted upon carrying out this arrangement. He was met by a motion for the indefinite postponement of the question, and though he made a vigorous fight, he went down before a large majority. There was nothing left for the ministry to do but resign, and this it did at once. The opportunity was taken advantage of by Boulanger to issue a manifesto, in which he unsparingly denounces the ministry and claims all the credit of its overthrow for his party. What may immediately ensue it would be difficult to conjecture, since the possibilities of the situation are numerous. There is a strong bulwark against serious peril, however, in President Carnot, who is at full liberty to construct a new cabinet, if he can find the men willing to accept the grave responsibilities of the situation, while he himself can be relied upon to stand firm at the helm of state. Boulanger, however, will endeavor to make all he can out of the opportunity for increasing his popularity, and the advantage of the situation seems to be largely with him.

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The growth of liberalism in political government could not be more forcibly illustrated than in the fact that a constitution for the empire of Japan has just been promulgated. It is scarcely thirty-five years since American diplomacy removed the barriers that had so long existed in Japan against foreign commerce, and since then the progress of the Japanese has been marvelous. The reformation of the penal code, the elevation of the pariah class to citizenship, the abolition of the feudal system, reform in the marriage laws, the establishment of an educational system on the foreign model, the adoption of railways, telegraphs, steamship lines and a postoffice system, have followed with extraordinary rapidity; and now, to crown all, a representative assembly of two houses, with legislative powers modeled after our own system and the political institutions of European countries, will enable the empire to take its place in the ranks of constitutional governments. There can be no doubt of the success of the experiment. The people have shown themselves capable of self-government, and their aspirations have been uniformly encouraged by wise statesmanship. With the governing and governed thus in sympathy, and with the arts and sciences of western civilization ingrafted on the old learning and philosophy of the Orient, there can be nothing but a luminous future for the people of Japan. "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay," said the poet; but Europe, with her repression of thought, with her attempt to sink all individualism in the "divine right" theory, might well take pattern from this hopeful people who have turned their faces to the dawn, and who have already caught the light of freedom and of progress.

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The belief appears to be growing in Europe that Emperor Francis Joseph may choose to declare his young granddaughter Elizabeth the heir to the throne of Austro-Hungary. Should he do this he would have a precedent in the famous ordinance by which Emperor Charles VI. of Germany, in the lack of male issue, settled the throne upon his daughter, the Archduchess Maria Theresa. Since that departure from the Salic law was confirmed by the Diet of the empire and recognized as valid sooner or later by the leading powers it would hardly be strange in times a century and a half later if another pragmatic sanction were attempted. This possibility does not depend merely upon the presumed preference of the monarch that his own grandchild should succeed him, but on political considerations as to the wisdom of introducing upon the throne the children of the present heir presumptive, the emperor's brother, Archduke Charles Louis. His sons, who would be next in line of succession, are children of his second wife, the daughter of King Ferdinand II. Yet it may be suggested that there is also not overmuch to be expected from a child of Prince Rudolph.

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Alexander of Battenberg has suffered a new affront at the hands of Emperor William of Germany, in being notified that his presence is not desired in Berlin pending the settlement of his deceased father's estate. It has been Alexander's misfortune to stand in the line of collision between the pro-Russian and anti-Russian forces of Europe. Russia never forgave the prince for his rejection of Russian authority and his ambitious attempt, while occupying the throne of Bulgaria, to annex to his dominions the Turkish dependency of Eastern Roumelia. Bismarck never forgave him for the approval with which Emperor Frederick, against the chancellor's wishes, met the proposition for Alexander's marriage with Frederick's daughter; and William, true to his policy of insulting the friends of his father who antagonized Bismarck, has merely shown a fresh instance of his subserviency to his minister. But what Alexander of Battenberg loses in pro-Russian courts he is gaining among the czar's enemies. His appointment to a leading post among the Austrian army generals was very likely a main reason for the insult inflicted upon him at Berlin. His position is not an enviable one, however. One man thus singled out for the hostility of great states runs the risk of being ground to powder when the huge armed masses collide.

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Advices from Uruguay report a financial crisis in progress. Though spoken of as transitory, there is reason to believe that financial and trade affairs in Uruguay and the neighboring Argentine Republic are in an extremely inflated condition. The Argentine Republic especially has been borrowing immense sums in Great Britain for the construction of public improvements of all kinds, the organization of land and other banks, the establishment of cattle ranches and slaughtering establishments, and, generally, for the purpose of exploiting the enormous agricultural resources of the country. One of the effects of these large outlays of capital has been the encouragement of emigration from Europe, chiefly Ireland. A few weeks since a colony of Irish artisans from Limerick sailed from Queenstown, notwithstanding the protests of the local Catholic clergy, to a country in which one Irish journal declares "poverty is unknown and where families will find themselves well on the road to earning their $150 to $200 yearly." It is evident such statements as these are having their effect, for on the 25th of last month a German steamer sailed from Queenstown with over fifteen hundred emigrants, whose passage money, amounting to $125,000, was paid by the Argentine government. In two or three weeks another steamer was expected to sail with about the same number of emigrants, whose passage will also be paid by the government.

Interesting to Foreigners.
Chicago Times.

In order that foreigners may understand the significance of the names of the states of this country the following list is given, which may be added to by anyone who has the necessary information:

Arkansas—Land of political assassination.
Iowa—Land of the grave robber.
Missouri—Land of the train robber.
Ohio—Land of the office seeker.
Indiana—Land of the slugger and retreat of the sport.

Japan's New Constitution.
New York World.

Japan is to have a new constitution. It will be cut decollete, with western trimmings and a few progressive frills on its edges.

Grand Old De Lesseps.
St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The news that the failure of the Panama Canal company has broken the health and spirits of De Lesseps, will be received with universal regret. Whatever may have been his blunders or errors in his last great enterprise of his life, the venerable engineer is a remarkable man and will go into history for one stupendous achievement for the benefit of commerce—the building of the Suez canal.

The Crows of Maine.
Philadelphia North American.

The crow has its price in Maine, and ten cents for every scalp is to be paid for the head coverings of the dusky corn stealers by order of the state legislature. The comparative scarcity of democrats in the Pine Tree state accounts for crows being so plentiful.

Grover's Extensor.
Philadelphia Record.

Three weeks from the beginning of the new regime—and the great extensor muscle in Grover Cleveland's kicking leg is as quick, strong and steady as of yore.

Is This Consistent?
Chicago Herald.

Not long ago Mrs. Cleveland discarded bangs, now Mr. Cleveland has gone into partnership with Bangs in the law business in New York.

CLEVER WOMEN.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward has received $10,000 so far from "Robert Elsmere."

Empress Victoria, of Germany, has bought land at Steglitz for an asylum for young girls.

Mme. Patti gave 300 parcels of clothing and blankets to poor people at Craig-y-Nos, Wales, recently.

Mrs. Cyrus W. Field is to establish in New York "a Sunday afternoon Bible class for theatrical women."

Emma Abbott says that as an actress Mrs. James Brown Potter has fine eyes and pretty hair. Emma is too sarcastic.

The Duchess of Rutland is a contributor to the English magazines. What she earns she sends to one of the London asylums for the blind.

Mrs. Gladstone has just celebrated her seventy-seventh birthday, the festivities taking place at Hawarden Castle, where she was born.

Countess Martinez sells stamps at the postoffice window in Philadelphia. She was a Baltimore girl, and her husband is a real German count, at present in reduced circumstances and in a Philadelphia hospital.

The critics have no praise for Amelie Rives-Chanler's Scotch dialect verses. They say that the poetry does not atone for the poor dialect, and that the poor dialect does not excuse the lack of divine afflatus.

Mrs. Harrison, wife of the president-elect, is very fond of good literature. She is a leading member of the Katherine Merril Literary club of Indianapolis. The peculiarity of this organization is that its members would rather read than gossip—remarkable as that assertion may be.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

The proposed canning factory at Ulysses, has been abandoned.

The state veterinarian killed the only glandered horse at Orleans, Wednesday.

The State Homeopathic Medical society meets at York in the early part of May.

It has been discovered that an ex-secretary of the Plattsmouth gun club, is a defaulter.

Sickness and poverty caused J. H. Hagemeier, a Crete tailor, to end his life with a dose of morphine.

Mayor Yocom of Hastings, has been sued for $2,601.90 by Frieling, the saloon keeper whose license was recently revoked.

The Winnebago Indians are refusing to sign the petition to form the new county of Blackbird, with Pender for the county seat.

In the way of improvements the coming season, Tecumseh expects two new railroads, electric lights and numerous new business and dwelling houses.

The five-year-old son of Henry Poor, living near York, was fatally crushed under the wheels of a wagon heavily loaded with corn, living only three hours after the accident.

The authorities at Covington have revised their former easy-going methods, and have begun to raid disreputable houses and arrest the inmates. The other night seven places were "pulled" and thirty-six occupants were fined $20 each.

It is a little out of season for a bath in the Missouri, but Charles Beck and a lady and two children indulged in one near Decatur. They were crossing the river, when the ice broke and precipitated them into the water. All were rescued with difficulty.

Mrs. Jackson, a Beatrice lady, missed her five-year-old son Wednesday, and on searching for him saw him break through the ice into the river. She rushed to save her child and although she went through the ice twice she succeeded in rescuing the child, bringing it safely ashore.

Iowa.

The ladies of Traer have raised $500 to improve the cemetery.

A farmers' institute will be held at Moulton on the 21st and 22d inst.

In Iowa there are now 171 organizations of the Woman's Relief Corps. They number 4,896 members.

The Fifth regiment band, of Bedford, has started out on a concert tour, and will visit most of the towns in that section.

A party charged with stealing money at New Hampton tried to escape from the marshal and received a bullet in the leg.

The articles of incorporation of the Berlin Creamery company, of Tama county, have been filed with the secretary of state.

The Iowa City National bank has gone into a voluntary liquidation for the purpose of returning to a state bank. It has had a capital of $200,000. Gov. Kirkwood was, until recently, president, but the new president is Ezekiel Clark.

Several persons living in the vicinity of Duncombe, bent on mischief, raided a cigar store and restaurant at that place, run by a man named Jones, broke up the furniture and carried off a large portion of the store.

While a Keokuk lady was calling at the home of an aged colored woman a demure looking hen entered and laid an egg on the floor. The colored woman declares that the fowl pecked at the door, entered and repeated the performance every day.

Dakota.

Parker is badly in need of a public hall.

The new depot at Lead City is in progress of erection.

There is talk of establishing a sash and blind factory at Scotland.

A woolen factory is apt to materialize at Watertown in the near future.

In four years Minnehaha county has paid $38,269 in taxes into the territorial treasury.

Five practical foundrymen from Chicago are about to establish a foundry in Rapid City.

The people of Gary are watching for an incendiary who is trying to burn the town, and if he is caught summary vengeance may be expected.

It is said that there is but one prisoner in the Hughes county jail, and he would probably be set at large if it were not for the fact that his presence is necessary in order to keep the insurance good.

Smith Covert, aged seventy-six years, residing near Olivet, was found dead in his bed one morning last week. The coroner found a chew of tobacco in his throat, and the jury decided that death resulted from strangulation.

Maurice O'Hara, who has been in the Traill county jail awaiting trial on the charge of murder, has been taken to Fargo for safe keeping and is now in jail. O'Hara is suspected of having murdered a tramp near Hillsboro last September. He will be tried at the next term of court at Caledonia.

Only Scattered the Packages.

H. Latorrette was arrested on suspicion of having stolen some goods from a Union Pacific express car, as he was seen to take to his heels as soon as a couple of employes appeared. The car supposed to have been burglarized was sent to Blair, and a telegram from that place says that nothing has been discovered missing, although the packages were found scattered about promiscuously, as though the culprit had been hunting for something valuable. On receipt of this telegram Latorrette was released.

HER GREATEST YEAR.

Because Omaha Has the Location and Backing for a Great City.

"This can be made Omaha's greatest year," said Mr. Boggs, of Boggs & Hill. "People wisely awaited the result of the boom, believing a crash might follow. All that danger has now passed. Few, if any, foreclosures have resulted. Collections were never better. Confidence has been fully restored. Real estate debts have been so nearly paid up that safety is assured on both sides, and it only remains for us to go ahead and secure for Omaha such manufactories and other institutions as can be operated profitably for owners as well as ourselves.

"If any terms can be made for raising the blockade and inducing the Iowa roads to come over here it should be done. Railroads should be encouraged, bought or built to run direct to Omaha from all parts of the state, bringing all freights, passengers, trade or business this way, and connecting here in Omaha with Iowa roads for Chicago and the east.

The future of the city depends largely upon the wisdom of our actions for the next few years. This must be made the great head-center in fact, instead of theory, for the entire country lying west, northwest and southwest of us. This cannot be done without the expenditure of money. The time has come for us to act. All this trade must be saved to Omaha at all hazards, and at any cost.

Congress did us an irreparable injury in forcing the Milwaukee road away from Omaha to find a crossing for their bridge. If their bridge could have been built here, it would have brought every Iowa road to this side of the river instanter. This notion of spacing off distances for bridges is all nonsense. The Missouri river has seen its days of navigation, and will hereafter serve for water, ice and sewerage purposes, and it is time congress should begin to see this and consider the interests of the people affected by this kind of erroneous legislation. We want bridges wherever and whenever people are willing to build them.

There is no danger of any depreciation in present values of real estate, but a fair chance for a large increase, if our interests are properly looked after.

Indications are favorable for a boom in farm land, as well as great activity in city realty, during the coming season. Fortunes can be made now, just as well as in the past. Money can be poured into Omaha by the million if people want it. We have the securities, the credit, the resources, the soil, climate, location and backing for a city three times the size of Omaha. Let us go ahead and build it.

Great on Natural Resources Alone.

"I think Omaha is on the eve of a time of great prosperity," said C. F. Harrison. "For a year now we have had a reckoning-up time, which is a good thing for the city. We are now ready to push out in new lines, and the indications are that there is a general feeling of this kind. You must remember that so far, Omaha has grown up of itself because of its location and natural resources. There has never been an attempt to boom Omaha in the sense that Minneapolis, Kansas City, Denver and Wichita have been boomed. Omaha is less talked of and less known than any city of the size and natural advantages in the whole country. Omaha has grown to be a great metropolis of 125,000 population because of its location, at the very gateway of a great and rapidly growing agricultural district. The country immediately west, southwest and northwest of Omaha, is the most productive farming country in the world. One has only to ride over the prairies of Nebraska and see the flocks and herds, happy homes and prosperous towns, to understand what makes Omaha great. Every foot of this great country should be, as it naturally is, tributary to Omaha. A north and south road should be built tapping the great and growing country northwest of us.

"As I said before, when we consider how little Omaha has been pushed, and how large it has become by reason of its own natural resources, we can hardly realize what can be done if the citizens unite to push it.

"One thing greatly to be desired is a working together of the business men of the city. The board of trade and union club should be backed by the citizens. In the coming year, when a number of public buildings are to be commenced it would be a good time to get foreign capitalists to take hold of other enterprises. I understand that Minneapolis, which has nothing like the natural commercial advantages of Omaha, has become what it now is by the push of a half dozen or a dozen wealthy men. Men of the Pillsbury and Washburn stamp have built Minneapolis against odds.

"There are several things which we do not now have which can be secured in the next two years, if the wealthy men of our city take hold of them. A north and south road, a free railroad bridge across the river landing all Iowa roads at Omaha, the construction of a union depot, building of a million-dollar hotel, getting a number of factories located here, such as will thrive. It seems to me that we are now in a better position than ever before to push all these enterprises.

"The outlook for real estate for this coming year is good, never better.

The consolidation of the street railways, if the rights of the people are properly protected, is, I think, a good thing. Omaha and South Omaha ought to be connected by a motor line. I believe such a line would pay from the start. Altogether I look for a most prosperous year in all departments of business.

"Another thing—Omaha business men should patronize and stand by Omaha merchants and manufacturers; everything we eat, wear, or use in any way, should, if possible, have an Omaha brand on it. There should be loyalty to our city. This is the way other cities have been built up and it behooves us to do the same."

A Marital Failure.

Charles Schneckenberger, 1308 south Thirteenth street, was arraigned on the charge of coming home drunk, beating his wife and nineteen-year old son without cause and brandishing a knife with which he threatened to cut their throats. The trial developed the fact that the defendant is well-to-do, having a number of houses from the rent of which he draws a comfortable income. Instead of giving part of this money to his family he spends it all for drink and his wife has to support the family herself. In addition to his continual drunkenness he also keeps up a constant racket while at home. He calls his wife and children the vilest names and abuses them in other ways. Schneckenberger listened to the testimony of his wife and tactfully agreed with her declining to testify. His honor fined him $42.50 and sentenced him to ten days in the county jail.

Son Against Father.

Julius Wagner, a sixteen-year-old boy, was arrested on complaint of his father for incorrigibility. The boy claims that he pays all his own expenses by selling newspapers, and his father beats him is he does not make a certain amount of money for him every day. The boy has had his mother and brother subpoenaed to prove the persecution to which he has been subjected.

ST. JACOBS OIL
CURES PERMANENTLY
LUMBAGO,
Chronic Cases Promptly Cured.
Restores, Strengthens, Heals, Cures.
CURES EFFECTIVELY
SCIATICA.
Penetrates the Nerves Affected.
Soothes, Strengthens, Heals, Cures.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

NO CASE MADE.

The State Fails to Prove That Any Prize Fight Occurred.

The case against Edwards and Brooks for alleged prize fighting, came up before Judge Berka in the police court yesterday afternoon. The witness put on the stand were all for the state, embracing police officers and attendants at the Gate City club opening, but the testimony adduced tending to show that a prize fight had been indulged in was so flimsy and meagre that the court, after a brief deliberation, dismissed the case, stating that the grounds upon which the case had been brought was totally insufficient.

After the case had been dismissed Duff Green swore out a warrant for the arrest of Brooks and Edwards, charging them with assault and battery. They were placed under a $75 bond to appear before the court to-morrow.

To Forward Reciprocity.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—It is stated here to-day that the proposed excursion through the middle and eastern states for the enlightenment of Canadian members of parliament as to the real condition and resources of this country is to be a fact and not fancy. It has been much discussed in the newspapers of late and Sir John Macdonald was interrogated concerning it in parliament the other day, but replied that he knew nothing of it officially. Nevertheless, it is a fact that a tour has been planned and all the members of the Canadian parliament are to be invited. It is expected that about four hundred of those gentlemen will accept and that about half as many members of the American congress will be invited to act as companions and guides. Three trains of Pullman coaches will leave Suspension Bridge about May 1, and visit Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Birmingham, Atlanta, Richmond, Va., Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and then return to Canada. Arrangements will be made in advance with chambers of commerce or kindred organizations in the cities to be visited for the proper reception and guidance of the visitors, and it is expected that they will go home with vastly different ideas of the United States. It is admitted in Canada now that a large majority of the members of parliament have about as vague ideas of this country as have the masses in the old country. The scheme has been engineered by advocates of commercial reciprocity on this side of the line, and the expenses will be defrayed by a coterie of wealthy gentlemen unless congress sees fit to assume some portion of it with an appropriation. This will not be urged. It is stated positively that arrangements with the Pullman company have been completed and that negotiations with the various railroad lines are now actively proceeding.

To Be Interred in Oswego.

The remains of Harry, the son of Dr. Haskins, the little boy who died from the injuries received while climbing on a beer wagon at Fort Omaha, Wednesday, were sent east yesterday to be buried at Oswego, N. Y. They were accompanied by the grief-stricken parents.

The funeral of Mr. and Mrs. Roberts' little daughter Matilda, who died Thursday, was held at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon from the residence, 309 North Tenth street.

Charles A. Charon, who died Thersday, will be buried to-day. The funeral will take place from his late residence, 720 Bancroft street, at 2:30 o'clock.

Burglars After Money.

Thieves have broken into the ticket office at the Grand opera house for two consecutive nights and both times got no booty. Last night they attempted to blow open the safe, having bored a hole in it an inch deep, but were scared away before they ended their work. The safe contained over two thousand dollars. In the office were a number of valuable horns, one of gold being valued at nearly one thousand dollars. They were not molested and it is evident the thieves wanted money and nothing else.

The Inter-State Commission.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.—Interstate Commerce Commissioners Walker, Schoonmaker and Bragg have commenced investigating the Baltimore's heavy business in corn, and W. H. Joyce, general freight agent of the Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, made a direct charge that the Baltimore & Ohio company gave concessions on corn shipments from Nebraska to Baltimore. The commission will meet again on Saturday. Commissioner Walker intimated plainly that the evidence from Joyce was not unexpected to the committee.

Charged With Grand Larceny.

WATERTOWN, Dak., Feb. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Before Justice Price yesterday Harry Oldfield waived examination on a charge of grand larceny, having stolen $500 in money from one Leonard, commonly known as "Dutchy," and was bound over to the district court under bonds of $1,000, and Mike Flaherty and Charles Phillips, before the same justice, were examined and held to bail under the same amount, each as accessories.

Iowa Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Iowa postmasters appointed: Isaac Mann, Wichita, Guthrie county, vice S. M. Fisher, resigned, and Mark S. Wescott, Atwood, Clayton county, vice Isaac Brindell, deceased. A postoffice has been established at Ledyard, Kossuth county, Ia., with William B. Leslie as postmaster.

Marking Chickamauga's Field.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—At a joint meeting of union and confederate veterans a plan for preserving and marking the field of battle of Chickamauga under the auspices of the joint memorial corporation, representing all the states that had troops there, patterned in general after the Gettysburg association, was cordially approved. A committee was appointed to make the necessary preparations for the beginning of the organization.

SCRATCHED 28 YEARS.

A Scaly, Itching Skin Disease with Endless Suffering Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

If I had known of the CUTICURA REMEDIES twenty eight years ago it would have saved me $200.00, (two hundred dollars) and an immense amount of suffering. My disease (Psoriasis) commenced on my head in a spot not larger than a cent. It spread rapidly all over my body and got under my nails. The scales would drop off of me all the time, and my suffering was endless and without relief; one thousand dollars would not tempt me to have the disease over again. I am a poor man, but feel rich to be relieved of what some of the doctors said was leprosy, some ring-worm, psoriasis, etc. I took ——and ——sarsaparillas over one year and a half, but no cure. I cannot praise the CUTICURA REMEDIES too much. They have made my skin as intact as free from scales as a baby's. All I used of them was three boxes of CUTICURA and three bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT and two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP. If you had been here and said you would have cured me for $200.00 you would have had the money. I looked like the picture in your book of Psoriasis (picture number two "How to Cure Skin Diseases") but now I am as clear as any one ever was. Through force of habit I rub my hands over my arms and legs to scratch once in a while, but to no purpose. I am all well. I scratched twenty eight years, and it got to be a kind of second nature to me. I thank you a thousand times. A thing more that you want to know write me, or anyone who reads this may write to me, or any one who reads this may write to me and I will answer it.

DENNIS DOWNING.
Waterbury, Vt., January 26th, 1887.

Psoriasis, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Lichen Pruritus, Scall Head, Milk Crust, Dandruff, Barber's, Baker's, Grocer's and Washerwoman's Itch, and every species of Itching, Burning, Scaly, Pimply Humors of the skin and scalp and blood, with loss of hair, are positively cured by CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA S