THE DAILY BEE.

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All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.

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All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, } ss.

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 16, 1889, was as follows:

Sunday, Feb. 10	18,740
Monday, Feb. 11	18,960
Tuesday, Feb. 12	19,020
Wednesday, Feb. 13	19,395
Thursday, Feb. 14	19,400
Friday, Feb. 15	18,800
Saturday, Feb. 16	18,911
Average	19,027

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 16th day of February, A. D. 1889.
Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, } ss.

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of January, 1888, 15,236 copies; for February, 1888, 15,922 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, 18,653 copies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies; for September, 1888, 18,154 copies; for October, 1888, was 18,084 copies; for November, 1888, 18,966 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.

THIS can be made Omaha's "greatest year" if we all pull together.

WITH a globular glass ballot box, a full vote and an honest count, the successful candidate in Nebraska elections hereafter ought to be pretty well satisfied.

IT IS a refreshing sight to see the railroad magnates coming down from their high horse in Iowa and meeting the state railroad commission with proper respect.

FOR every day that the Nebraska legislature with its one hundred and thirty-seven supernumeraries remains in session it costs the state nearly three thousand dollars.

COLORADO is calling loudly for additional buildings at its state insane asylum. It is quite evident that the Denver real estate boom is getting in its work.

THE half-breeds of Dakota are raising a serious disturbance over the attempt to collect taxes on their property. The paying of taxes is one of the features of civilization which they evidently do not intend to adopt.

SENATOR IJAMS' police relief bill now pending in the legislature for pensioning members of the force in Omaha long in service has its merits, and members of the force will make a serious mistake if they oppose it.

MR. P. E. ILER has given the slip to several blackmailing adventurers who have made a living by playing road agent in the legislative lobby. They now take revenge by "roasting" him through papers with which they are temporarily connected.

DID Mr. Gilchrist's resolution to have wires stretched across the house chamber to increase the acoustic properties of the hall include the removal of the "underground" wires laid by the lobby? This is an important point in acoustics in which the people of the state are interested.

LOOKING through a telescope a man with his eyes half shut can see a huge darkey in the milky way in which the new postoffice location is to be fixed. At this distance it looks like a very bold, put-up job, in which the locating commissioner is to play the principal role in a farcical competition in which only one or two squares can possibly compete.

GENERAL MCNULTA, the receiver of the Wabash railroad, is authority for saying that the presidents' agreement has simply got to pass. The test will come on Tuesday when the fate of the "gentlemen's agreement" will be decided. The situation just now is most interesting. The Wall street bankers have turned their thumb-screws on the obstinate presidents of the roads still holding out, by depressing the stocks of the railroads which they represent. The question is, will they be able to hold out or will they be forced to succumb to the pressure brought to bear upon them.

WHAT efforts are our legislators putting forward the provide for the state inspection of building and loan associations? These institutions have multiplied in the past few years, and have largely taken the place of savings banks. They hold many millions of dollars which come from the pockets of the laboring classes. There is constant danger that these associations may fall into the hands of incompetent or dishonest officers, if laws be not passed to protect the members and to bring these institutions under the supervision of the auditor of state.

THE western packers of canned goods at their recent convention were urged to form a trust in order to regulate their output and to fix prices. The convention, however, wisely decided to leave the question of over-production to the judgment of each individual packer. These manufacturers were sufficiently level-headed to see that free competition, although it lowers prices, increases the consumption of their goods. Whereas regulating the output arbitrarily through a trust raises the price, but cannot prevent a glut in the market. For as the price of canned goods goes up the consumption decreases, and over-production would nevertheless stare the packers in the face.

SIMPLY INFAMOUS.

In assuming the role of informer, Frank Morrissey has only given full swing to his natural propensities. He proclaimed himself a rogue when he asserted that he knew his former associates in the house were being corrupted and bribed to vote against prohibition, and did not expose them until after he had been unseated. But Informer Morrissey would be perfectly harmless had he not been given full swing to use the Omaha Herald for his base revenges and vindictive villainy. The men who control the Herald have had ample time to inform themselves as to the true character of this fire brand and reckless adventurer. But in the face of protests they have capped the climax of infamy by a most scandalous assault on the supreme court which every intelligent man must realize, is deliberately made to embarrass the judges and prejudice the case now pending before them with regard to the submission bill. In other words, the Omaha Herald has been converted into a club which, placed in the hands of prohibitionists, is to be held over the heads of supreme judges while they are deliberating over the submission bill and constrain them to render a decision in variance with what might be their honest interpretation of the bill. What can be the object of the Herald in pursuing a course so detrimental to the best interests of this community and so utterly at variance with the professions of that sheet? Have the men at the helm of that paper lost their heads, or are they a set of wreckers who want to ruin Omaha before they pick up their grip-sacks and decamp for parts unknown?

THE CHICAGO PACKERS APPEAL.

The Omaha Packers' association, representing the four great beef and pork packing establishments, has entered a formal protest with the inter-state commerce commission against any change of existing relative rates on packing house products or live animals for shipment from Missouri river points eastward. The action has been deemed necessary owing to the appeal of the Chicago packing houses to the interstate commission for such changes in tariff rates as will benefit them to the detriment of the packing interests of Iowa and Nebraska. The position taken by the Chicago packers against the existing rate is, that the classification between the packing products and live stock is not a proper one; that the rates on live hogs shipped to Chicago is disproportionate to the rates made on packed products from the Missouri river to the same point. To these allegations the Omaha packers reply that, the uniform classification sought for, quoting the words of the inter-state commission, is one which must be approached with caution, as lowering the rates in some sections of the country would have the effect of raising them in like proportion in others. So that in the same business while one dealer might be benefitted, another might be ruined. For that reason the inter-state commission will protect the existing classification as every part of the country has, to some extent, interests to be served special to it. Another reason why the rates on live stock should be higher than on packed products is due to the greater risk and care necessary, and the greater cost attached to the transportation of live stock. Moreover, it is well pointed out by the Omaha packers, that Chicago has the advantage over Missouri river points in paying less for coal, salt and and other commodities necessary for the packing industry. So that whatever natural advantages Missouri river packing industries may have in live hogs over Chicago there must be subtracted the disadvantages arising from other sources. There can be but little question that the inter-state commerce commission will refuse the appeal of the Chicago packers for a readjustment of the existing rates. They have been adopted and maintained to the satisfaction of the pork packers and railroads west of Chicago, and any change to discriminate in favor of Chicago would unbalance the nicely adjusted scale of rates to the detriment of pork packers from St. Louis to and St. Paul.

OVER-ZEALOUS REFORMERS.

There is to be a conference of civil service reformers in Baltimore on the twenty-third of this month. Charles Jerome Bonaparte, president of the Maryland association, under whose auspices the conference is called, states that "the specific purpose is to keep the new administration straight, if we can." Another Maryland reformer says the object, with reference to the administration of Mr. Harrison, is to have retained as many efficient officeholders as possible. Besides what will be said by individuals on the occasion, it is more than probable there will be some sort of a manifesto issued for the especial information of the president-elect regarding the wishes of the reformers.

The right of these gentlemen to confer is not questioned, but would it not be wiser for them to withhold counsel from the next administration until an opportunity is given for them to ascertain whether their counsel will be needed? At present they have no right to assume that General Harrison will pursue a policy that will in the least degree antagonize their views. So far as his record and his public utterances go they promise a careful and faithful adherence to civil service reform by his administration. Mr. Swift, president of the Indiana association, who enjoys intimate relations with the president-elect, expresses entire confidence that the new administration will take advanced steps in civil service reform. He is authority for the statement that the inaugural address will outline plainly and with emphasis the policy that must be observed in all departments of the government with reference to civil service, and that an honest observance of both the letter and spirit of the law will be demanded by the president. If there was the slightest reason to doubt that this would be so the reformers would have an excuse for thrusting their views upon the president-elect, but since there is no such reason their avowed purpose of keeping the new administration straight is to say the least presumptuous.

Zeal in the promotion of a reform may by overstepping the wise and prudent limit become annoying, offensive, and harmful. The progress of civil service reform has perhaps been somewhat retarded for this reason. The extreme advocates of the reform assume a superiority of political virtue which is to a great many exceedingly disagreeable, and with this there is naturally associated a dictatorial spirit, somewhat apparent in the present instance, which is very nearly intolerable. These gentlemen ought to remember that they have not all the wisdom and patriotism and solicitude for the welfare of the country. So far as General Harrison is concerned nothing the Baltimore conference may do or say is likely to give him any troubled thoughts. He has undoubtedly clearly defined ideas respecting the policy of his administration on this as on other subjects, and he will very likely carry these out until he shall find it necessary or desirable to make a change. And we cannot but think that it would be the part of good judgment to allow him to proceed in his own way.

THE ARKANSAS CASE.

The assassination of John M. Clayton, with the evident purpose of defeating the contest for the seat in the next congress from the Second district of Arkansas, deserved all the condemnation it has received, but the prodding that has been given Mr. Breckinridge, who represents the district, has been essentially unfair and unjust. Unquestionably the political supporters of Breckinridge are responsible for the cowardly crime, but there is not the slightest reason to suppose that he is in the last degree criminated. On the contrary he doubtless deplores as deeply as any man in his situation could the unfortunate occurrance, though he may not have felt called upon to show his sense of the enormity of the crime by resigning the seat in contest and going through another election. It is not difficult to understand that a perfectly honorable man might not feel called upon, believing that he had been elected, to take a course of that kind.

The question whether a contest should cease by reason of the death of the contestant was raised in congress immediately after the killing of Clayton, and a resolution was introduced in the house providing for a committee of five members of the house who are now members of the committee on elections, and who are elected to the Fifty-first congress, to proceed without delay and take testimony touching the issues joined in the Clayton-Breckinridge contest. It was provided that the committee should ascertain all the facts relating to the election and contest, and report to the next house of representatives on the first day of the first session, or as soon thereafter as a report could be prepared. There was a doubt as to the authority existing under the present law for any action by the house looking to a thorough investigation, and the resolution was referred to the committee on elections, with instructions that if it found no authority in existing law for continuing the contest it should report by bill or otherwise such act or resolution as may be necessary to accomplish the object.

At the time this was done Mr. Breckinridge expressed himself satisfied with any plan that contemplated a fair inquiry into the facts, and he has since written a letter to the chairman of the committee on elections, asking the committee to take the resolution sent to it under consideration, and, if possible, to report some measure that will provide for the prompt continuation of the contest. In his letter Mr. Breckinridge says that "while perhaps at no time should a contest cease by reason of the death of the contestant, yet in this case this is especially true." The matter is thus left wholly with the committee on elections, and the attitude of Mr. Breckinridge regarding the matter should acquit him of all suspicion, if any has ever been seriously felt, of a purpose to take advantage of a most heinous crime. There is every reason to expect that the committee will respect his request, and that the proposed investigation will be continued, as unquestionably it should be.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is said to be working very hard during these closing days of his administration. The pressure of official and social duties throughout the day is so great that he is seldom able to address himself to the documentary work and correspondence which accumulates on his desk during almost every hour up to nine o'clock at night, and it is said he is seldom able to retire before two or three o'clock in the morning. He is generally in his office by half past nine in the morning, and for an hour is kept busy receiving members of congress and their constituents. A very large majority of the American people have not the least idea how much of a task their chief executive has, but fancy that the position is very nearly a sinecure, if not a continual round of pleasure. It is but just to Mr. Cleveland to say that he has been one of the most industrious presidents the country has ever had, and while the necessity he has found for working so hard may be measurably due, as he himself says, to awkwardness, and perhaps also to a want of the higest executive ability, he has shown a conscientious devotion to the duties of his office that is so far the most creditable part of his record.

NEBRASKA has no interests to subserve in advocating a deep water harbor on the coast of Texas. The memorial which, it is proposed, the legislature should address to congress urging a national appropriation for such a purpose, should be tabled. The Texas deep water harbor scheme is visionary and impracticable. Commerce cannot be forced into unnatural channels. Nebraska's corn will never seek an outlet to European markets by the way of Sabin pass or Arkansas bay, for the reason that there would be no return cargoes. So long as the business of the country pulsates in the great commercial and financial centers on the Atlantic seaboard, the products of the west, for European consumption, must move toward that direction. In its true light the Texas deep water harbor project is no more nor less than a scheme to work congress for large appropriations in the interest of certain land and railroad syndicates. The legislature of Nebraska should consequently not lend its aid to such a transparent job.

THE statements that have been made regarding the relations of Senator Sherman and General Alger may not be wholly groundless, but there appears to be no truth in the report that these gentlemen have been publicly denouncing each other in a rather reckless sort of way not at all in character with either of them. It is very probable that Sherman does not feel altogether friendly to Alger, but doubtless all that has been credited to the senator derogatory to the general had its origin with the imprudent friends of the former. On the other hand General Alger positively denies having used language attributed to him while in attendance at the Lincoln birthday celebration at Columbus. It is unfortunate that any ill feeling exists, and if the two gentlemen cannot rid themselves of it they might at least endeavor to keep it from public discussion. This they might accomplish by silencing the tongues of injudicious friends.

Mak'a de Monk' Sick.

Kansas City Times.

This man Thurston of Nebraska is a modest fellow. Hear him: "Among the western men who have been named for a cabinet position are Clarkson of Iowa, and myself." And not a word about Allison, Foraker, Foster, New, Windom, Alger, Rusk, Miller Henderson, Noble, Plumb, or any one of a dozen others. This fellow makes us ill.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Ewing wants another railroad and a grist mill.

The Holdrege water works are nearly completed.

A building and loan association has been organized at Edgar.

A game of base ball was played at Grant, Perkins county, Saturday.

A number of Union Pacific men have been prospecting for gravel at Wahoo.

Two thousand tons of ice have been harvested this season at Weeping Water.

It is believed at Holdrege that machine shops will be erected there the coming season.

A petition has been presented to the county commissioners to incorporate the village of Kimball.

The people of Palmyra have secured the location of a knitting factory and the necessary buildings will be erected immediately.

Parker Ryan, one of the early settlers of Fillmore county, died at his home near Exeter, Thursday, after an illness of but a few days.

Judge Thomas, of Schuyler, was called upon recently to issue a marriage license for an eighty-one-year-old groom and fifty-one-year-old bride.

A number of Saunders county people have received letters from a New York man offering to furnish them with any amount of excellent counterfeit silver certificates and treasury notes.

Rev. A. K. Myattway, a native of Burmah, who has been pastor of the Baptist church at Wahoo for two years, has resigned his position and will enter the lecture field.

Three boys, ranging in age from ten to thirteen years, have been arrested at West Point for burglary. They had successfully operated in three stores and were caught with the stolen goods in their possession.

Iowa.

There is not a vacant building in Sheffield.

The Corning academy has secured a $25,000 endowment fund.

A Good Templars lodge has been organized at Atlantic with seventeen members.

Enterprising citizens at Muscatine are subscribing stock for a sugar factory to be built there.

Twenty-seven petitions for injunctions against Cedar Rapids saloonkeepers have been filed.

The Iowa undertakers will meet in annual convention at Dubuque on the second Tuesday in June.

Four divorce cases will occupy the attention of the district court of Washington county this week.

Twenty-one saloonkeepers at Muscatine have paid their fine of $25 and costs for the month of February.

A little less than $1,000 is needed to make up the $50,000 necessary to insure the building of a new hotel on the site of the Julien house at Dubuque.

Two men at Creston recently excavating for an ice-house dug up the skeletons of two persons lying side by side underneath the former site of a saloon.

A pond of stagnant water called Silver creek, situated near Casey, is a place where several bathers have been drowned, and now the inhabitants are being treated to sights of spectres warranted to terrorize the bravest.

A few days ago "Buck" Fisher, a young man at Red Oak, put up his overcoat as security for a whisky bill. His parents have caused the arrest of the budge dispenser, and some interesting developments are looked for.

A young farmer named Johnson, residing near Belmond, Wright county, while engaged in feeding a hay press, attempted to push some hay into the press with his foot, when he was caught by the machinery, dragged into the press and his whole body crushed to a pulp. He was a single man.

Dakota.

John Luce, an old resident of Lake county, is dead.

The stock of Deadwood's photographer has been seized by the sheriff.

The Elk Point Congregationalists took in $112.62 at their recent church supper.

There are but three cases of scarlet fever at Bismarck and the public schools will not be closed.

The saloonkeepers of Sioux Falls have been notified to exclude minors from their places of business.

John Elshire, of Chamberlain, has been arrested by a United States deputy marshal for selling whisky to Indians at Lower Brule agency.

The Iroquois alliance will hold a meeting on the 22d inst., at which the county purchaser will be present and take orders for machinery and give prices at which the same can be bought.

Mrs. George Luddington, at Mandan, has given notice that on March 4 she will apply to Governor Church for a pardon for her husband, now serving a term in the penitentiary at Sioux Falls. Luddington was convicted at Brookings in October, 1887, for stealing goods from a car at Elkton.

Mrs. Emmett Cole and daughter, of Aberdeen, were nearly suffocated with coal gas while preparing dinner. When Mr. Cole came home at noon he found his wife and daughter unconscious, lying on the floor. By prompt action and medical assistance poth recovered.

Compensation For Farmers.

DAVID CITY, Neb., Feb. 15.—To the Editor of THE BEE: I see by THE BEE that Hon. J. S. Hill, of Butler county, has introduced a bill to provide for the payment of certain claims for damages done by Dr. Billings in experimenting upon the farmer's hogs for the prevention of hog cholera. This seems to be a new departure. We have often noticed contractors, lawyers, claim agents, and that class of people clamoring for appropriations for feed, salaries, damages, etc., but we have never known of a farmer who had the faith to hope for relief for a tiller of the soil. We are glad that Mr. Hill has seen fit to make the effort for a fellow farmer and his course is heartily endorsed by his constituents. The unfortunate victims, Mr. Hess, Hinkly and Ludden, who are asking the state to compensate them for damages done them by a state official are all men of high standing in the community in which they live and have the sympathy of every one who knows the circumstances under which their hogs were killed. Even if Dr. Billings' theory is correct and innoculation a true science that is no reason why the state should not pay damage done to individuals by officers making the experiments. The loss is very heavy to the few individuals, but nothing to the whole state. After an experience of nearly twenty years of farming and hog raising in Butler county, I know that hog cholera is our most dreadful enemy, and I am glad to see that at least one farmer in the legislature has the grit to demand relief for the innocent victims of inoculation experiments by a state officer. For my own part I have little faith in the inoculation theory, basing my judgment upon actual results so far as I have had the opportunity to observe them. But that is not the question before the legislature. The real question is, Should the state pay the damages sustained by our farmers, caused by state officers under such circumstances? I think it should, especially when they trusted and relied upon him because of the fact that he was acting under state authority. The state paid him for doing the work and paid his expenses while at it. Why not pay the farmers?

THOMAS JENSEN.

The Art Loan Exhibition.

OMAHA, Feb. 13.—To the Editor of THE BEE.—While visiting among your citizens, representing Messrs. Scribner & Sons in the interest of art, I find among many of your art loving neighbors a very strong desire to have an exhibition in Omaha of the works of representative American painters. Having a very general acquaintance with the leading American artists, also considerable knowledge of what is necessary to bring about a successful art exhibition, I will endeavor to give some of the most practical methods in such enterprises which may prevent mistake and may be of value to any of your public spirited citizens who may have this matter in contemplation.

First, it is absolutely necessary to obtain the co-operation of the leading painters if you expect to get representative works. To do this it is necessary to avoid the usual method of some individual citizen attempting through correspondence to accomplish this. The artists will not notice such communications—as it has so frequently been made a matter of advertising of some art dealer in a town to get up an exhibition entirely in his own interest, sending out circulars to artists saying we propose this and that, and in almost every instance when the artist loans their work to such enterprises there are none or very few sales and as no one makes themselves responsible the return of the paintings is much delayed and the frames generally very much damaged, and the artists only the loser.

Now, to gain the attention of the artists as well as their influence, it would insure success at once if your prominent citizens, including your mayor, to the number of, say one hundred, met and signed a petition to the artists stating that it is a matter of public interest and making some one person or committee responsible for the safe return of unsold works and a general idea of what you propose, then you will find it a very simple matter to give your people an art exhibition that would be an honor to any city. And the artists will know it is your people who want the exhibits, and if properly conducted can be held each year.

Of course, it would be the duty of the leading merchants to help the patronage in every way possible, as good sales are a sure advertisement for a good show for another year, and the artists watch these results like any other business man or woman.

Your committee, after once in power, can arrange with a party in New York who will take full charge of procuring the work and shipping them.

While in Omaha I will be glad to meet any of your citizens and give any information desired. Yours in the interest of Art,

A. T. HANDY.

A Stranger In Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 15.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Will you allow a stranger space in your journal to make some remarks about your city? I have been for a week in Omaha, and find much which is praiseworthy in it. It has fine wide streets, sufficiently well kept, which from the space they occupy and the paving they require, must be a bonanza to contractors. In the matter of street signs, however, advantageous amendment is practicable. At present the only information open to the wayfarer as to his locality must be derived from the small signs like stencil plates placed upon the street lamps at the corners. These signs are somewhat difficult to make out, and do not attract the attention that larger ones would command. They possess the advantage of being visible at night, but it must be remembered that many well meaning strangers walk the streets by daylight.

Another disadvantage about this style of signs is, that the facetious individual who washes the street lamps, frequently turns them the wrong way, thus misleading the unwary stranger into going north on Sixteenth street, when his objective point of travel is west on Douglas street. An instance of this depravity may be seen even to this day at the junction mentioned if the lantern has not been turned around. In some cities, notably in Philadelphia, legible signs are placed upon the houses at each corner of every street in addition to the street lantern stencil plates. These afford an excellent guide for strangers, who can, by their aid, find their way about town without bothering the inhabitants with endless questions. But even these are not perfect, for sometimes the enterprising property holder had them engraved upon marble, and firmly embedded in the walk, thus affording a highly ornamented means of imparting information, and when by popular caprice or otherwise the names of the streets more changed, the old memorable signs become misleading. For instance, William Penn called one thoroughfare Sassafras street, but the early Quaker's having evinced a tendency to run their horses thereon, it became known as, and still is called Race street, but some of the old fixed signs remain as monuments to the better taste of the great founder, in street nomenclature. But this sort of thing can easily be remedied in a new city, as well as the mistake of having two streets with the same name, which sometimes causes the stranger to use language which he may yet deplore. There are many other things that might be written about, and commented upon, but this is sufficient for the present, and if I can succeed in inaugurating a reform in this one particular, I shall consider myself entitled to the gratitude and thanks of countless strangers yet to come. And though I shall get neither, for they will not know who did it, yet the sweet consciousness of duty performed will be a lasting solace.

WAYFARER.

Some Questions.

HAYES CENTER, Neb., Feb. 14.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Would you kindly inform us as to the whereabouts of the state veterinarian? We have a supposed case of glanders in our county which has been reported repeatedly to the state veterinarian at Lincoln, during the past few months, (with stamps enclosed for reply), without being able to receive an answer. If he is still located at Lincoln, what business is he engaged in?

Very respectfully,

A CITIZEN OF HAYES COUNTY.

Angostura Bitters are the best remedy for removing indigestion. Ask your druggist for the genuine, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Over Half a Century in an Asylum.

Mrs. Catherine Smith, whose death is reported at the Western lunatic asylum, says a Staunton (Va.) special, was admitted into that institution, July 25, 1828, just after it was opened, she being the third patient received. John Quincy Adams was president. During her stay within the bounds of the asylum there have been seventeen presidents of the United States, fifteen of whom are dead. Though living in the midst of scenes of the late war, she never knew that it was raging. She was ninety-one years old.

P. P. Shelby, formerly connected with the Union Pacific, but now general manager of the Montana Central, is endeavoring to enlist enterprise in the construction of a line to Portland, Ore., connecting with the northern transcontinental lines.

NO HOPE FOR THE REPORTER

The Pearly Gates Are Barred to Men Who Hail From Lincoln.

SALVATION IS NOT FOR THEM.

The Sinful, Unregenerate Gang Consigned to the Everlasting Furies of Sheol—Peculiar Christianity.

An Exitable Divine.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, Feb. 17.

Taking a street car at the corner of Fourteenth and R, at 10:30 this morning, THE BEE representative soon alighted at Forty-seventh and entered Grace M. E. church where, as the good pastor states in the midst of his sermon, a revival is manifest that bids fair to shake heaven, earth and hell.

Pastor Minehart entered the pulpit and lined "Nearer My God to Thee" as a song service for an audience that filled every nook and corner of the room. At this time there were no evidences of any wonderful excitement. The exercises were as orderly as clock work. Following the notes of the tune of "Bethany," which died away and left an oppressive chillness, came "Shepherd Like a Savior Lead Me," and exhortations from four or five members of the pastor's flock. These were vaporings of fancy, usual in such meetings. The first to testify of the wonderful goodness of the Master was a lady who had passed the meridian of life. Her hair was silvered and she acted very much as though she were laboring to keep back the inclinations of an excitable nature. She stood as motionless as a statue for full two minutes before saying a word. Eyes and ears were on the alert to catch the first movement and word. It seemed for a moment that the 250 people present had forgotten to breathe. But the good lady broke the exasperating stillness by saying: "I never appreciated what that meant until this morning." She evidently had in mind the title of the song just sung. In a well modulated and musical voice she then told of christian duty and experience, and exhorted and entreated the sinner to turn from a life of sin before it shall be everlastingly too late. A brother followed. He talked calmly and modestly. There was not only good sense but christianity in what he had to say. The only thing remarkable, however, in the "experience service" was the statement of a sister that prayers had saved one of her children from the grave during the past week. She told her story intelligently and seemed to be wholly unexcited. The speaker's face was pale and wan, showing that she had evidently passed several sleepless and anxious nights, and what she had to say was eagerly listened to. Song service followed her talk and Pastor Minehart, without a cited text, commenced his discourse.

His first sentence, "He shall live who sinneth not," sounded they keynote of his peculiar, but clearly erroneous doctrine, complete and perfect sanctification. Yet he passed this point after making the usual exordium, and proceeded to give a history of the peculiar manifestation of God's power at Grace church, of which the press of the city and state has had more or less to say. He said that it had been the result of two and a half years of earnest and faithful prayers on the part of the membership of his flock, and the immediate work of the past fifteen weeks of his labors as pastor of the church. He denounced the statements of the press that the manifestations there had been due to excitement, frenzy, or fanaticism. He said the fanatics of this world were to be found only among the disbelievers in God's word, and quoted scripture to prove it. His arraignment of newspaper reporters was caustic and severe. To illustrate, he said that the reporters of the press at Lincoln were born of satan and subject for the fury of hell, which would be endless, for God had said so.

The speaker also called upon his audience as a jury to rebuke any statement that there had been doings or excitement at that place out of the ordinary since the organization of the church. "Why," the speaker said, "it is true that God is manifest in us, but it is due to zealous study of His word. Hands up, please, all of you who have brought your bibles to church." Seeing persons craning their necks to count the number of raised hands, the speaker asked them to stand, and fifty-three persons arose. Continuing, he called for the number of the faithful who had been praying for this present revival from day to day since the organization of the church, and thirty-one members stood up. This pleased the good pastor, and he facetiously remarked that he was glad to say that the membership of Grace church did not have to wear their hats in "You are christians."

It is just to state that there was no great excitement at Grace M. E. church to-day, and that past accounts have probably been exaggerated by sensational newspaper reporters. But there is an unexplainable influence somewhere. It is stated, reliably, too, that Rev. Minehart possesses a strong emotional nature, and has a peculiar influence over his parishioners. He is zealous and intensely religious, and it is very apparent that he has his charge thoroughly imbued with the doctrine of sanctification.

His talk to-day was listened to with marked attention. Two stenographers and a number of reporters were present, and the speaker took particular pains to prod them with sharp thrusts. He made one feel that room was more precious than presence when Faber-pushers hung in the balance. During his discourse he also stated that he had talked with Chancellor Creighton regarding the alleged condition of Grace church, and that with him he was of the opinion that an old-time Methodist revival was in progress. Criticisms only came from the devil and enemies of the church, the speaker said, and commenced to sing "Glory Hallelujah," to the tune of "John Brown," and the strains of the familiar tune filled the room, and with the "Doxology" the audience started homeward "feeling that it was good to have been there."

THE DISTRICT COURT.

The call of the law and equity docket for to-morrow is as follows:

Smith & Co. vs B. & M.
Arndt vs State Insurance company.
Barnes vs Bowman.
Richardson vs Fitzgerald.
Katzenstein vs May.
Mickey vs Rulofson.
Morton vs Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad.
Karsner vs O'Conner.
Damrow vs Graves & Son.
Irwin vs Martin.
McArthur & Son vs Hayden.
Meyer Bros. & Co. vs Heydon.
Leighton vs Clarke.
Kern vs McBride.
Webster vs Bush.
McShane vs Cox.

CITY NEWS AND NOTES.

J. R. Salter, of this city, boasts possession of a natural curiosity. He has found a potato with a squash seed imbedded in the heart of it.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Imhoff entertained a number of the Nebraska lawmakers last evening. Out of town guests as follows: Lieutenant Governor Meiklejohn; Senator Church Howe, Senator and Mrs. Nesbit, of North Platte; Senator and Mrs. Burton, of Orleans; Senator Hurd, of Clay county; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Raymond, of Charles City, Ia.; Senator and Mrs. Conner, of Kearney; Hon. and Mrs. Brad Slaughter, of Fullerton; Hon. and Mrs. Keiper, of Pierce; Senator and Mrs. Roche, of Neligh; Senator Pope, of Saline, and Hon. Tom Majors, of Nemaha.

Lincoln division, No. 227, Order of Railway Conductors, will give their first annual ball in Masonic temple Thursday evening, February 21. Special pains have been taken to make this the event of the season. Tickets can be had from any member of the order.

PROHIBITIONIST ERRORS.

An Eastern Paper Discusses Some Alleged Statistics.

At the outstart of what threatens to be an acrimonious contest in Pennsylvania, says the Philadelphia Record, the opponents of prohibition are confronted with the assertion that the annual cost of liquor in this country is $900,000,000. If this statement could be substantiated it would be an argument in favor of temperance, but it would not advance the position of the prohibitionists one step in this controversy. It must first be shown that the prohibitory policy would diminish the consumption and cost of liquors in the United States. Thus far experience has demonstrated that wherever prohibition has been partially successful, as in Maine and Iowa, it has promoted the consumption of fiery alcoholic fluids at the expense of the mild fermented and malt liquors.

But the statistics of trade show that the statements concerning the consumption of liquors in the United States are being grossly exaggerated. It is only by calculating the cost of all the liquors consumed in the country at the highest rate by the glass that the enormous figure of $900,000,000 can be reached. There is no need of wasting time to prove the absurdity of such methods of calculation.

On the other hand, the irrefutable official statistics present most gratifying evidence of the progress of temperance reform among the people of the United States, in spite of the well-meant but mistaken policy of the prohibitionists. In the last thirty years the consumption of alcoholic spirits has not merely greatly declined relatively to population but absolutely in quantity. It may sound strangely to some of our prohibitionist friends to affirm that the consumption of whisky, brandy, gin and other ardent spirits was far greater in 1860 than it was in 1888, and yet such is the fact.

In 1860 the consumption of distilled spirits, domestic and imported, in the United States amounted to 89,968,651 "proof" gallons in a population of 31,443,321. Making the most liberal allowance for use in manufactures and the arts, the statistics show that the consumption of distilled spirits for drink amounted to above 2¼ gallons to each head of population. In 1887 the country's consumption of distilled spirits, domestic and imported, amounted to 70,394,418 gallons, or 13,000,000 gallons less than the total consumption of 1860. Making fair deduction for the use of alcohol in the arts, the statistics show that the present annual consumption of spirits for drink does not exceed one gallon to each inhabitant.

This decline in the consumption of distilled liquors is still going on so rapidly that it is only a question of time when the coming American citizen will cease to consume whisky for drinks, unless this salutary social reform movement should be fatally obstructed by the benevolent but wrong-headed policy of prohibition.

The incessant efforts of the Peoria distillers to secure a repeal of the internal revenue taxes are prompted by their alarm over the steady decline in the consumption of their product. While the consumers pay the tax on whisky, the distillers hope that its repeal would arrest this downward tendency. But with better knowledge of the laws of health and of the evils, moral and physical, resulting from the undue use of distilled liquors, it is not likely that the American people will ever be persuaded to return to the drinking habits of a generation that is passing away.

As the consumption of distilled liquors has declined there has been a great increase in the use of beer and light wines among the people of the United States. In a social reform that is surely supplanting the fierce intoxicating liquors by comparatively mild and wholesome beverages the advocates of prohibition claim no share. On the contrary, they wage an indiscriminating warfare against every species of drink that does not agree with their own tastes. To the prohibitionist a mild glass of beer or domestic wine "is obnoxious as the deadliest products of the still." Their policy, if adopted, would inevitably encourage the consumption of distilled liquors at the expense of the milder drinks which are gaining so largely in consumption. Conceding to the prohibitionists the most benevolent intentions, they are the worst enemies of the social reform that is now progressing among the people of this country.

Miscellaneous Sports.

The six-day race, horses vs bicycles, talked of by Manager Prince and Buffalo Bill, is now almost a certainty.

Senator Morgan will leave for San Francisco about the middle of April to manage a series of byking races there.

The medal for which the Omaha and Council Bluffs rifle teams are shooting is on exhibition in C. S. Raymond's show window.

"Senator" Morgan and John J. Hardin go to Chicago Tuesday to make arrangements for the great six-day byking race to be held there in May.

Frank S. Parmelee, of this city, and C. W. Budd, the champion wing shot of the world, of Des Moines, will shoot a 100 live bird match for $100 a side, on the 22d.

A six day go-as-you-please pedestrian race commences at the Colosseum March 4. Several of the professionals now in California will be here and take part in the struggle.

The eight-hour six-day bicycle race between Wilbur Knapp and Ned Reading, the soldier for $1,000 a side, has been postponed by mutual consent until Monday, February 25.

W. G. Ingram will give a grand jack-rabbit coursing race at the fair grounds some time in May or June. Mr. Almay, of the Cheyenne Sun, has engaged men to trap the rabbits.

There is a couple of great events on the tapis for the Colosseum in the near future—one being a six-day race between Prince, Knapp and Morgan against twenty horses ridden by a couple of Buffalo Bill's cowboys.

The following are the officers of the South Omaha gun club: President, A. V. Miller; captain, William McCraith; secretary and treasurer, Simon S. Remer; trustees, Messrs. F. Mortzohn, Michael Remer and John J. Gorman.

The pedigree of the fine black Spanish pointer presented to J. J. Hardin by the Wamego, Kansas kennels, is a good one. She was raised by Scott's Bronco, (10,071), out of Diana II., (9,413), registered. The sire was imported in 1881, and is registered in the American Kennel club stud-book, vol. v., part iii.

Sneezing Catarrh.

The distressing sneeze, sneeze, sneeze, the acrid watery discharges from the eyes and nose, the painful inflammation extending to the throat the swelling of the mucous lining, causing choking sensations, cough, ringing noises in the head and splitting headaches,—how familiar these symptoms are to thousands who suffer periodically from head colds or influenza, and who live in ignorance of the fact that a single application of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH will afford *instantaneous relief*.

But this treatment in cases of simple Catarrh gives but a faint idea of what this remedy will do in the chronic forms, where the breathing is obstructed by choking, putrid mucous accumulations, the hearing effected, smell and taste gone, throat ulcerated and hacking cough gradually fastening itself upon the debilitated system. Then it is that the marvellous curative power of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE manifests itself in instantaneous and grateful relief. Cure begins from the first application. It is rapid, radical, permanent, economical, safe.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and an IMPROVED INHALER: price $1.

POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,