CORRESPONDENCE. communications relating to news and edi-matter should be addressed to the Entron E Rec. OF THE BEE BUSINESS LETTERS.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHES COMPANY, OMAHA. Brafts, 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, 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, 1839, was as follows Sunday, Feb. 16.
Monday, Feb. 11.
Tuesday, Feb. 12.
Wednesday, Feb. 13.
Thursday, Feb. 14. Friday, Feb. 15 Baturday, Feb. 16...... .18,911

10.027 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this ieth day of February, A. D. 1889, Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.
State of Nebraska, | 58.
County of Douglas, | 58.
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 Thie Danky Bee for the month of February, 1888, was 15,922 copies; for March, 1888, 19,689 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,184 copies; for July, 1888, 18,085 copies; for August, 1888, 18,184 copies; for September, 1888, 18,194 copies; for October, 1888, 18,944 copies; for September, 1888, 18,194 copies; for Goodes; for Beember, 1888, 18,223 copies; for January, 1890, 18,54 copies. copies; for January, 1889, 18,514 copies. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 18th day of February, A. D. 1889, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. Sworn to before

"OMAHA makes a speciality of doing business.-Harper's Weckly,

If the session of the legislature runs Into April 1, the people of the state will not consider it at all a joking matter at three thousand dollars a day.

STANLEY is reported dead again. The row of graves, all occupied by himself, that the explorer leaves along his trail, is startling to contemplate.

THE collapse of the fourteen story tower of Babel in Chicago indicates that there is a limit to sky scraping buildings even in the modern Babylon.

CHICAGO has been promised a twenty million dollar university and is now willing to allow its packing house industries to remove to Omaha without a

LET Billings turn his pig-poisoning implements against himself. if he shall survive, the result will at least prove the superior vitality of the human as compared with the Nebraska

THE terrible disaster of the boiler explosion, accompanied by great loss of life in a prominent hotel at Hartford is a significant warning of the dangers from unsafe boilers and incompetent or careless engineers.

A MOTION to change the name Le Caron to Le Carrion would be carried almost unanimously in this country. This would in no measure destroy the force of the local application of the name to a person of Le Caron instincts.

THE steel industry of the country has experienced a gratifying revival. The sales for the current year have exceeded those for the corresponding time of 1888 by one hundred thousand tons, and the mills have orders on hand to keep them busy for the next six months.

THE terrible crash of a falling building in Chicago, followed so soon by another in Hartford, is proof that not all the Buddenseiks of the country are in the penitentiary. Yet there are a number of penitentiaries where the complement of convicts is not complete.

WYOMING is anxious to create a railroad boom in that territory this season. The construction of the Burlington & Northwestern on its borders gives rise to hopes that feeders will be built to these lines as well as to the Union Pacific from the coal and oil fields and the mines.

THE legislature is grinding away at a snail's pace. Only two bills were disposed of last week out of six hundred on the calendar. At this rate the legislature would be obliged to extend its present session six years in order to finish its work, Obviously this is a very expensive way of killing time.

THE Iowa railroads are said to be at work obtaining a mass of statistics to show the loss that would result on a year's business based on the commissioners' rate schedule. It is safe to say, however, that the railroads are much more remunerative under the present system that they were six months ago under the demoralizing influence of cutting each other's throats in rate wars.

THE Chicago, Burlington & Quincy directors have unexpectedly advanced the dividend rate from four to six per cent and have declared a quarterly dividend of one and a half per cent. This would look as if that railroad was not unduly nervous and sensitive over the reduction of rates ordered by the Iowa state railroad commission, and not in the least frightened by the threats of the Nebraska board of transportation to adopt the Iowa freight schedule.

SENATOR COKE has been talking four days in an attempt to prove that elections in the south are as fairly conducted as in the north. Just now the southern shotguns are silent, because polls are closed, but if an election were in progress the reports of these guns would completely drown the most fiery period of eloquence of which Senator Coke is capable. So long as the southern negro wants to vote and is not allowed to vote, Coke can talk till blacker in the face than his oppressed brethren, and he will couvince no one.

WASTED TIME.

Thirty-six days of the legislative session have passed, at an expense to the people of not far from one hundred thousand dollars, with net results counting for the welfare of the state that are extremely small. Indeed, it is a question whether the little valuable service rendered has not been overbalanced by the mistakes made and the mischievous propositions that have prevailed. During this six weeks of deliberation, the legislature has not put into effect one important measure of retrenchment, and the house, with its small army of employes, is still dawdling with the question of how many supernumaries it actually needs to transact its business. Meantime the outflow from the treasury to pay useless assistants goes on, and from all indications is not likely to be checked.

The serious trouble appears to be that the legislators generally are giving more attention to the lobby than to their proper and legitimate duties. Auother difficulty is that a great many members of both houses are more concerned to achieve personal notoriety than to advance the substantial interests of the state. This is evidenced in the fact of over six hundred bills having been introduced. Doubtless no one has been so foolish as to expect any high order of statesmanship from the present legislature, and thus far it has done nothing to warrant a hope that the more vital matters affecting the future welfare of the people will be legislated upon in a practical, common sense way. There is unquestionably an element in the body that earnestly desires to reduce the expenses of the government in whatever direction this can be done without impairing the efficiency of the public service, but it begins to appear very questionable whether these friends of retreachment will be able to accomplish a small part or what they desire.

The remaining twenty-four days of the session will be sufficient time in which to accomplish all needed legislation if the legislature will settle down to honest work, but the experience thus far does not afford any assurance that it will do this, or at least that it will do so until the end of the session is so near that more or less ill-considered and immature legislation will be inevitable. Between the influence of the lobby, the anxiety of most members to achieve personal notoriety, and the general lack of a high order of legislative ability, the prospect of the present legislature making a particularly brilliant record is not at all flattering.

PROPHETS OF EVIL. It would be a wholly exceptional ex-

perience if on the eye of the entrance

into power of a new administration there

were no prophecies of trouble awaiting it. These are making their appearance now, most plausibly framed and ascribed to the most trustworthy sources. We are told that numerous individuals, more or less potent in republican politics, have their knives out for General Harrison, and that a bitter quarrel is inevitable at the very outset of his administration. A circumstantial narrative is given of certain alleged compacts and agreements made by Harrison which he must fulfil or encounter the relentless hostility of the men with whom they were made. Blaine is of course the person whose connection with the next administration is to be made the cause of the promised strife. It is expected, for example, that he will endeavor to repeat the course pursued un der the Garfield administration with regard to the distribution of patronage in New York, whereupon Mr. Platt and his following will proclaim war against the administration. The assumption is that once in the cabinet Mr. Blaine will dominate the administration, and that right and left only his friends will receive recognition. On the other hand the idea is advanced that it is the design of General Harrison to treat his cabinet advisers simply as head clerks, much as Mr. Cleveland is understood to have done, and this with a view to freezing out Mr. Blame. This it is assumed would inevitably bring on a conflict in the cabinet, resulting in a dissolution and reorganization early in the career of the administration, and of course throwing

the party into a state of confusion quite as bad or worse than that of eight years ago. It is not to be supposed that the next administration will escape the experience of all preceding administrations in making some enemies in the ranks of its own party. There are politicians who place a very high estimate upon their claim to recognition who will be disappointed. This is inevitable, because the administration will not have places enough in its gift to satisfy all such. can make, for instance, but eight cabinet appointments, and at a very moderate estimate there are fifty gentlemen who feel that they have superior claims and qualifications for such a position. The four principal diplomatic missions.

not less honorable or desirable than a place in the cabinet, must be distributed among perhaps a hundred who deem themselves eligible on the score of both party service and ability. And so it is that some of those who fully believe they should be preferred for the choice places will suffer disappointment. A few of them must be expected to feel displeased with the administration, but it is not to be seriously apprehended that they will attempt anything like a warfare, or, if they should, that it would amount to anything. Politicians like Mr. Platt. for example, greatly overestimate themselves when they imagine that the republican party, or any considerable portion of it, can be brought into sympathy with their personal disappointments. If a distinguished leader like Mr. Conkling was unable to secure a vindication of his course at the hands of his party in his own state, when he made an issue against the national administration, what could Mr. Platt hope for? General Harrison has plainly indicated his purpose not to regard the wishes of factions, but to endeavor to keep the party united and

harmonious. Faith in his intention to

do this will remain so long as there is

not the clearest possible evidence to

it may easily be believed that General Harrison will shape his policy according to his convictions of what is necessary to be done, accepting counsel that he thinks wise and judicious and rejecting all that he does not so esteem, by whomsoever given. The prophets of

It is contemplated to submit a constitutional amendment providing for an increase of the number of sapreme court judges in Nebraska from three to five. It is said in behalf of such an amendment that the business of the supreme court is greater than three udges can take care of. If that is now the fact the importance of the proposed amendment is apparent, and it should not be postponed to another legislature. The business of the supreme court is certain to steadily increase, and if already it is beyond the ability of the judges to dispose of it promptly the earliest practicable provision should be made for preventing an accumulation. The interests of the people and the cause of justice require that the highest judicial tribunal of the state shall be enabled to give prompt attention to issues presented to it and keep up with its business. The unfortunate situation of the federal supreme court. in being fully four years benind with its business, is a suggestive example of how great an error it is to allow such tribunals to run behind with their bustness. The inevitable result is in many cases a denial of justice, and more or less hardship to a class of litigants is inevitable. The cost of two more judges would be insignificant in comparison with the value of their services in expediting the decisions of our highest tribunal of justice.

THERE is necessity for more stringent regulations in our city respecting the inspection of boilers and the examination of stationary engineers in business blocks, hotels and residence flats. It is the duty of the city boiler inspector to pass upon and certify to the condition of every stationary boiler in the city. He should be given the authority to condemn such boilers as do not satisfy the conditions necessary for safety. Stationary engineers should be put through a thorough examination by a license board, and no man should be allowed to be employed as a stationary engineer unless he can show a certificate from such local examining board. The city boiler inspector complains that his authority is limited, and that the tests for qualifications as stationary engineer are too low. The fees for boiler inspection and examination are more than sufficient to defray the expense of the office of boiler inspector. The additional authority to be conferred would add more revenue to the city's income, and would reduce the dangers from boiler explosions to a

minimum. ACCORDING to General Brisbin's notion, there is no use in our annually wasting thirty-eight million dollars in importing tin from old England when ve can produce twice that much at home and not only supply the home market, but export largely of this valuable commodity. The general has been investigating the tin resources of this country and says: "Tin of good quality exists in Arizona, Colorado and Dakota, The mines in the Black Hills of Dakota alone are capable when fully developed of supplying all the tin we want for domestic uses. All they need is development, and mine owners are in Chicago now endeavoring to interest capital in this branch of our mining industry. Let us aid this struggling and rising industry; let congress slap more tax on British tin and shut it out or aid our home production."

THE board of electrical control of New York City reported to Mayor Grant recently that four thousand miles of wire were already under ground in that city, and that the success of the experiment is no longer questioned. The example set by New York has been followed up by Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities. There can be no question that the overhead wire has seen its day, and that every city of importance in the country will, within a year, compel telegraph, telephone and electric light companies to string their wires in underground conduits.

THE fact that Lincoln has tried brick for street pavement and has found it satisfactory should encourage the proper city authorities to investigate its merits. Not only has brick cheapness, durability and cleanliness to recommend it, but it is said the vitrified brick for the purpose can be burned in Omaha. If such be the facts, Omaha would not only solve the paving question for our suburbs and boulevards but would create a manufacturing industry of great importance right at home.

THE people of KeyaPaha county should allow the law to take its course in dealing with the wrongs they have suffered at the hands of the cattle thieves. If the thioving take place on the Indian reservation where the laws of this state do not apply, the authorities of the agency will undoubtedly co-operate with the settlers in running the wrongdoers down. Violence and vigilantes will not stop the evil, but only implicate well-meaning, hot-headed men in serious charge of law-breaking.

THE annual loss from the state farm of twenty-five hundred dollars may not appear to be a very important matter, but it should be saved if it can be. There is a very general impression that the farm should be self-sustaining at least, and we have no doubt the impression is well-founded. That it is not so is very likely due mismanagement or incompetence, or both, and if such is the case the remedy is easy of application. Revenue from the state farm will not be insisted upon, but it ought to be made to pay its way.

THE Pant andle of Texas is putting forth energetic efforts to attract emigration to that section of the state. A pamphlet has been directed to the people of the north, and especially to "northern republicans." The induce-

overthrow it, regardless of the com- ments to come south will strike the avplaints of disappointed politicians. And erage man as decidedly peculiar, Northern republicans are told "that it is not an offense to be known as a republican in the Panhandle of Texas, nor will republicans have to surrender any of their petticoat notions, nor fear being called a scalawag." Texas is an empire with great possibilities, but we evil are engaged in a most unpromising | doubt whether its emigration bureau will prove a paying investment in attracting northern republicans with such literature.

> The Original Harrison. Cincinnati Enquirer. The "original Harrison man" continues to

drop in on the general two or three times a DeLancey is Cautious.

Philadelphia North American. The ex-assistant district attorney of New

York registers as "DeLancey Nicoll and man servant." A good-looking bachelor has to be careful of his reputation. Amelie's Astronomy.

Mrs. Amelie Chanler, in a recent poen written in imitation Scotch, makes the wan moon look "oot a searf o' rainbow licht." Mrs. Chanler seems to have enjoyed some

remarkable meteorological experience.

An Upright Judge. St. Paul Pioneer Press. Sensible Judge Hopper, of New York, refuses to allow jurors to be challenged merely because they have read newspaper articles about the case on trial. Now if he will refuse to allow editors to be challenged on account of what they print in newspapers,

No Active Measures Now.

Judge Hopper will become a benefactor of

There are thirteen open saloons in the little city of Fort Dodge in the prohibition state of lows, and "active measures are to be adopted at once" to suppress them. Afterwards there will doubtless be a suppression of the "active measures" for a while. It has been two years since "active measures" were taken in that town.

Editor Shepard's Valentines.

Chicago Tribune.

It was February 14. The editor-in-chief of the New York Mail and Express had just looked over his morning mail and thrust nine-tenths of it into the office stove. "Mr. Blank," he remarked to his war editor a few minutes later. "I wish you would write a strong editorial on the cowardly, contemptible villainous, dastardly, abominable practice of sending comic valentines.

STRICTLY PERSONAL.

Njwjinskj is given as the name of a newly discovered plane virtuese new in Vienna. The veteran Hannibal Hamlin broke the record of a lifetime and wore an overcoat on the occasion of his recent visit to Chicago. Benjamin F. Butler spends his leisure in studying astronomy. As he has become a total abstainer he is especially interested in

the Milky Way. Lord Salisbury's health is bad. His fam ily is worried and he is going to take a rest if he can find time. The Sackville incident it is said, preyed on his mind.

The only negro in the next national house of representatives will be H. P. Cheatham, from the Second North Carolina district. He is thirty-two years old, and is a promi nent man in his community.

John Burroughs, the author, has at his home at West Park, on the Hudson, a large vineyard, where he grows tons of grapes very year. He is now staying in keepsie getting some essays in shape for pub lication in the spring.

The Emperor of Germany is cutting down his household expenses. He has given orders that the daily breakfast shall cost but 62 cents for each person, and that dinner shall not require more than \$1.25 a head The servants of the household are now obliged to purchase their own meals.

Moncure D. Conway, the magazine writer and historian, is in Baltimore making researches in the records of the Maryland His torical society. Mr. Conway's present visit to Baltimore may recall to him one he made to that turbulent city in the early years of the war. At that time he shad a number of his father's slaves with him, and a street mob, thinking that he had stolen the negroes, came near making short work of him.

Ex-Gov. Hoadly, of Ohio, who is now a New Yorker, has been in Washington for a few days. Says a correspondent: "He is a man of brilliant parts and staunch democ racy, but he was too brilliant to be a suc cessful politician. He would let off who batteries of oratorical pyrotechnics which would send his political aspects skywardsky-high, so to speak, like a rocket, with the inevitable fate of rockets. The only success ful campaign in which he participated was won, to borrow a bull, by getting him out of the state.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

Burglars are doing a good business at Falls The Palmyra opera house will be opened shortly by the band boys.

The sign, "No more high-five," adorns the office of the York police judge. The Brownville News is the latest acquisi tion in Nemaha county journalism Bioomington has an orchestra composed of the best musical talent in the town.

The citizens of Gothenburg report having felt a slight earthquake shock Friday night The greatest revival in the history of He oron has been in progress there for the past three weeks.

The Falls City board of trade is discussing plans for erecting a building for the use of the organization. The winter meeting of the State Swine

Breeders' association will be held at Grand Island Wednesday, The Callaway Standard is no more, but the plant has been removed to Arnold, and the paper will appear there as the News. The Ashland brick company is laying in a large supply of wood in preparation for a rush of business when the season

A number of gold watches and rings, supposed to have been stolen by tramps, have been discovered in a lumber yard at Grand

A Hay Springs broncho jumped backward into a sixty-five foot well the other day and was pulled out by means of ropes in as good condition as when it made the leap. Columbus Smith, an Auburn saloon-keeper who is under indictment for selling liquor without a license, is said to have skipped, leaving his bondsmen to settle to the amount

01 \$1,000. The citizens of Champion. Chase county, will hold a grand jubilee March 2 over the completion of the Champion roller process mill, and the day will be given to rejoicing. mingled with oratory by well-known

A wild-eyed individual who wanted the life-blood of Postmaster Shellenbarger of Ravenna, struck that town the other day and found his man. The News, in reporting the subsequent proceedings, remarked that Mr. Shellenbarger in a this kind three-for a quarter manner tapped the gyrating object before him in the bugie with a caressing tap, and then with a movement like a man throwing a hair trunk over a high fence, picked up hi opponent and landed him on the next lo with crushing force.

towa. The pic sociable is now raging at Marbie A new feature is to be added to Daven port's business shortly. It is an electric

supply store. About everything pertaining to the use of electricity will be kept in stock, embracing more than 500 inventions. The shell game, in the hands of an expert

fleeced a few enterprising citizens o Humboldt recently. The managers of the McKeown packing house at Fort Dodge have withdrawn their

ouvers from the market. Maggie Ritter, aged fourteen years, died at her home in Butlerville, from blood poison-ing caused by a slight scraten inflicted by a rusty nail some time ago.

A portrait of Mayor William Williams, who commanded the Spirit lake expedition of 1857, is to be placed in the gallery at the capitol in Des Moines, where the pictures of ex-governors and other notable characters The Burlington canning factory is endeav

oring to contract for the next tomato crop a 21 cents per bushel. The growers have held enter any contract for less than 25 cents per

Beyond the Rockies.

Butte's bullion shipments last week wer fifty three bars, valued at \$-2,440. A beef packing establishment is about to e but up at Grand Falls by eastern capita-

There is a great rush from the Cour d' county, Idaho. Clinton Harrison found a lot of counterfeit silver coins while digging in his yard at Ne

vada City last week. Snow was never known to be as light on the mountains in eastern Washington at this season of the year as it is now. Nevada City boasts of William Helbrooke, who yearly chews 182 pounds of tobacco, or thirty-six pounds more than he weighs.

Portland, East Portland and Albina, Ore. will probably consolidate, giving Portland a population of about seventy thousand. J. H. Williams, a Montana rancher, has

been arrested upon the complaint of his seventeen-year-old son, charged with maintaining unnatural relations with his twelve vear-old daughter. A rich quartz discovery is reported on the north side of Texada Island, B. C., and miners are rushing to that quarter. All the

commanies are preparing to prosecute vigor-ously the development of their claims. The ladies of Carson are jubilant over the efeat of the measure to restrict the size of hats worn by ladies in theaters. The meas ire lacked two votes of confirmation senate, the ladies having employed three lob-

yists to down the bill. Two thieves walked into the assay office of F. Ricchling, on Montgomery street, San Francisco, and while one engaged the attention of the clerk, the other got behind the counter and took up a \$4,000 gold bar and walked away with it, and escaped arrest.

A Genoa, Nevada, blacksmith proposes the following scheme for securing water for irrigation: "Lay a pipe over the mountains to lake Tahoe, roof the lake with an air-tight covering, and then pump air until the pressure is great enough to force the water through the pipe."

Near Eugene City, Ore., J. E. Crall and a man named White renewed their neighborly quarrel about land. Crall stooped to pick up a stone to throw at White, but White didn't wait; he shot Crall in the top of the head before he could raise himself up, inflicting a fatal wound

Seven vagrants were ordered out of Whatcom, W. T., by the citizens and were placed in charge of Marshal Davis. One of the men, without permission, stepped inside a salcon which angered Davis, who followed and struck the vagrant a blow on the head with a club. Before reaching Seattle the man

Marriage and Divorce.

The Rev. A. W. Lamar in a recent sermon said:

If one has spent the greater portion of his life in the southern part of these United States and then taken up his abode for a few years in one of our great western states, or in one of the great states of New England and the middle states, he will have seen and heard of more divorced people within two years than he had in all his former life put ogether. He will be profoundly and saily impressed with the need there is of a great reformation concerning the sacredness of the

marriage tie. In going to the southern states, to learn respect for the marriage institution, one would be more profoundly and sadly impressed with their laws and judicial decisions, as to what constitutes marriage, what is necessary to promote 'the peace, purity and felicity of family life" than with the liberal divorce laws in the western and New England states.

To say nothing of the promiscuous reations enforced by law and custom on 4,000,000 Africans in the old days of slavery in all the southern states, I can by judicial evidence the disastrous effect that the want of liberal divorce law has had on the family life of South Carolina. "The legislature of that state has

found it necessary to regulate by statute how large a proportion of his property married man may give to his concu [See Denton vs English, 3 bine." Brev., p. 147; also Canady vs George, 6 Rich. Eq., p. 103.] This fact prove that where divorces are not permitted meretricious connections will be formed. 'he above mentioned law would not have been passed unless there had been subject-matter for it to operate upon. But listen to the words of wisdom from the judicial beuch of South Carolina:

"In this country, where divorces are not allowed for any cause whatever, we some times see men of excellent character unfortunate in their marriages, and virtuous women abandoned or driven away houseless by their husbands, who would be doomed to celibacy and solitude if they did not form connections which the law does not allow, and who make excellent husbands and virtu ous wives still. Yet they are considered as iving in adultry, because a rigorous and unyielding law, from motives of policy alone, has ordained it so." (Nott, J., in Cusack vs White, 2 Mill, 279, 292,

This is the system that a judge of the supreme court upholds and praises, and sustained by the supreme court of Jeorgia, which says: "In South Caralina, to her unfading honor, a divorce has not been granted since the revolution." I must refer the learned judge of Georgia and the Rev. A. W. Lamar, to the case in South Carolina of Jeliieau vs Jelineau, 2 Des., p. 45, where a man took his negro slave woman to his bed and board, and with brutal punishment compelled the unoffending wife to eat with his colored concubine. 'unfading honor," the powers of the state of South Carolina compelled this family to live on in "peace, purity, and lelicity." One of the ablest writers on this subject, Joel P. Rishop, says:
"That the judges should themselves praise
the legislation of their own state is no more than we ought to expect; since all men esteem what is their own more highly than what is another's. Thus it is remarked by

'The most distressin afying divorce even upon scriptural grounds have been again and again presented to the egislature, and they have uniformly refused o annul the marriage tie." They have nobl adhered to the injunction, Those whom God has joined together, let not man put asun-der. The working of this stern policy of refusing redress even in the most listressing cases, where scripture joined with reason in crying for redress, has been to the good of the people and the state is every respect. And another of her judges exclaims: 'The policy of this state has ever been against divorces. It is one of her boasts that no divorce has ever been granted in South Carolina. Could South Carolina truly declare that no husband within her bor ders had ever proved unfaithful to the mar-vow, and no wife had been false to her hus-band; that the observation judicially made by one of her judges concerning marriages in this state is in no part true, namely, 'al marriages almost are outered into on two considerations, love or interest, and the court is induced to believe the latter is the foundation of most of them (Thompson, J. in Devail vs. Devail, 4 Des., 70); that no judge of ners had from the judicial bench judge of ners had from the judicial benci proclaimed it a virtue to commit the loga felony of polygamy, and to live in adultory that no class of men existed in the state call just for legislative. ing for legislation regulating their connections with their concubines; then indeed, might the

people of the other states talk of unfading bonor which had settled as a halo, or as crown of glory about her brow.

The evils we deplore in a social life to-day are not the result of liberal divorce laws, but an unreasonable marriage law, still based in a large degree on the old common law of England, which permits a boy of fourteen and a girl of twelve to make a life contract, fraught with such grave responsibilities at an age when they could not contract for a horse or a piece of land.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

WHAT PEOPLE TALK ABOUT. Views and Interviews Caught in Hotel Corridors and Elsewhere.

J. D. Kilpatrick, the big railroad contract tor, of Beatrace, was seen at the Paxton last evening and asked for his opinion on the prospects for new roads being built in Ne braska this year. He said: "There is not much doing now. As yet the companies have kept secret their intentions, I can't say what may develop in the next month or six weeks. Much depends on the outlook this spring for crops, and legislation. At present we are engaged on the Burlingon's new line to the northwest, and I have riven very little attention to anything else Yes, we had a splendid winter for our ness, and have kept a large force of men at work all the time. Great headway, as might be supposed, has not been made. Our efforts have been concentrated on the Pine Ridge, where we have about twenty of very heavy and difficult work. The is to complete that so as to have it on a level with the balance of the line by spring, and then be able to rush the job to completion.

Every day B BE reporters are asked repeat: edly by all classes of people, to tell them when Mrs. Beechler will be put on trial for the murder of Harry W. King, Jr. The question is a hard one to answer. Last even ing as he was leaving for Chicago, her attor ney, General Cowin, was solicited for infor-mation, and he said: "The woman will not be arraigned, any way until I come back, and that may be several days. The fact is I will not try the case until I get to it and full; ready." The probabilities are, however, that t will be commenced about the first week is

Among a party of Omaha people who re turned yesterday from a sight seeing pleasure trip through the east, were Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Deitz. They bring back some livery stories of the good times had. Mr. Deitz said last evening: "We took in New York, Washington and Richmond, Va. I always enter-tained to desire to see Richmond, and while

in Washington we took a run over and spent one day there. Our visit was devoted to an inspection of the old colonial and confederate state house which is still standing, and Libby prison Both places proved great attractions to us. Many relicts of the late war, as well as of the early days, are preserved and on exhib tion in the state house. There we saw the oldest stove in the world. It is a great big iron affair, was made in England in 1735 and brought over to heat the building when i was used as the colonial capitol." The party was also at Washington on the day of the electoral count and got in on the floor of the

WILL ALLOW THE CLAIM. The Iron Roof of the Hospital Pronounced Safe.

Architect E. E. Meyers, of Detroit, who made the plans and specifications of the county hospilal arrived in Omaha yesterday for the purpose of examining the iron roof of the structure which was erected by Horne, Ketchum & Co., of Indianapolis. Some time ago, when this firm completed its work, it asked the county commissioners to allow its claim, which is about \$5,000.

Ryan & Walsh, contractors of the hospital, had told the commissioners that the roof was imperfectly put up, and would come down with a crash some fine day. The commis-sioners notified the architect of this supposed defect and he informed them not to allow the bill for the roof until he had examined the work.

This he has done. Yesterday he and the the examination. Upon returning to the county building Mr. Meyer's and Superintendent Shane, of the hospital, went over the plans and drawings. They finally came t the construction of the roof and the commis sioners will now allow the claim of Horne Ketchum & Co.

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telephone 1264, blank book makers, etc. AS STATE BUILDINGS GO.

What Contractor Walls Says About

the Blind Institute. Replying to a letter from Attorney Gen eral Leese, Harry Walls, the Nebraska City contractor, denies having had the conversa tion with a correspondent there recently published in The Ber about the condition of the building for the blind there. He says:
"I told him that I could not deny that there might have been a good many brick laid dry as I was not paid to stay there all the time and that I did not know about the anchors. told him there was no danger of it falling and that it was as safe as any other state building. He then asked me if it was not a poor job. I told him it was not the best I had ever seen, but the board seemed to be

satisfied with it, and it compared well with other state buildings. I told him state buildings were let 15 or 20 per cent lower than the ought to be taken for and do an honest job. J. B. Parmalee, principal of the institute, says the reported interview with him was "untrue and false."

PYTHIANISM COMMEMORATED

To-day It Celebrates Its Twenty-Fifth Anniversary.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE ORDER

How It Has Flourished in Nebraska and How It has Been Particu-

larly Successful in the City

of Omaha.

Twenty-Five Years Old.

To-day the Knights of Pythias celobrate the Twenty-fifth or silver anniversary of the founding of the order. The preliminary meeting, at which the ritual of the order was first read and steps taken to establish the body, was held in Washington, D. C., Feb. 15, 1894. Among those present were: J. H. Rathbone, Robert A. Champion, D. L. Burnett, E. S. Kimball, W. H. Burnett, Charles H. Roberts and William Drier. The first lodge was formed in the city of Washington on Feb. 19, 1864. At the meeting named the order was called the

J. H. Rathbone was instructed to prepare a ritual for opening and closing a lodge and of initiation. The ritual which he reported was adopted. The following officers were was adopted. The following officers were then elected: J. H. Rathbone, worthy chancellor: Joel R. Woodruff, vice chancel lor; J. T. K. Plant, venerable patriarch; D. L. Burnett, worthy scribe; A. Van Derveer, sanker: R. A. Champion, assistant banker George R. Covert, assistant scribe. Washington Lodge, No. I, while it has gone out of existence, has passed into history as the mother lodge of the order, and it is to be regretted that its charter has not been revived The growth of the order from that time on has been uniform and rapid and at the present time it is one of the most powerful of the mystic orders. It has in the United States and Canada 47 grand lodges, 3,500 sub ordinate lodges, a membership of over

The great growth of the order in this state of which the expansion in Omaha is typical, will be discernible in a glance at the status will be discernible in a game of the fifteen lodges in this city. Nebraska lodge was instituted November 23, 1868, and lodge was instituted November 23, 1868, of 108, had a membership, January 1, 1889, of 108, and its chancellor commander and keeper of records and seal are W. S. Spencer and Charles J. Johnson; Myrtle lodge, April 3, 1884, 115, H. J. Fueller and W. C. Wagner; Planet (German), August 25, 1869, 115, Julius Treitschke and Charles L. Schmidt; Omaha (German), February 8, 1881, 84, Otta Omaha (German), February 8,1881, 84, Otto Wagner and Adolph Hartwig; Triangle, April 8, 1886, 107, H. R. Weber and David Brown; Pythagoras, June 1, 1886, 59, William R. Lavender and C. E. Stryker; Park March 9, 1887, 78, G. H. Robinson and E. J Pollock: Mount Shasta, March 16, 1887, C Pollock; Mount Shasta, March 16, 1887, C. E. Currier and John Weidenor; Oriole, April 20, 1887, 119, S. R. Patten and S. P. Emmel; Viola, June 8, 1887, 64, W. G. Shockey and J. C. Laing; Marathon, June 9, 1887, 70, Walter W. Taylor and F. A. Johnson; Forest, June 28, 1887, 74, H. H. Perkins and A. Viney; Virginius, March 7, 1888, 42, Frank Spore and A. Kulp; Good Samaritan, February 23, 1888, 43, L. C. Erven and F. M. Sheely; Jan Huss (Bohemian), November 17, 1888, 39, Frank Vodicka and R. N. Mis-17, 1888, 30, Frank Vodicka and R. N. Mis-

There are 108 lodges in the state with a total membership of over five thousand, governed by a grand lodge instituted October 13, 1869, whose officers for this year are: R. O'Neill, past grand chancellor, Lincoln:
Will H. Love, grand chancellor, Lincoln:
W. F. Manning, grand vice chancellor,
Omaha; B. W. Woolverton, grand prelate,
Pierce; C. G. Alton, grand master of the

exchequer, Ainsworth; E. E. French, grand keeper of records and seal, Omaha; O. L. Green, grand master at arms, Kerrney; George R. Green, grand inner guard, Ge-neva; E. W. Hoyt, grand outer guard, Long Pine; W. E. Copeland and J. S. Shropshire, supreme representatives, Omaha, Mr. Copeland, however, has removed from town.

The uniform rank is well filled and con-

sists of the First regiment, H. F. Downs, colonel; the Second (Omaha) regiment, Thes. Burrell, colonel; the Third battalion, S. D. funt heutenant colonel: Fourth battalion F. I. Ellick, lieutenant colonel. The rank is well drilled in Unton's tactics. The divisions of the Omaha regiment with their captains are: Myrtle, H. J. Fuller; Douglas, Win, Wagner; Lilly, J. C. Laing

Omaha, John Hayward; Launcelot, J. T. Dailey; Falcon, A. A. Felden; Black Eagle, Ware; Trojan, Pepoon; Ruebenzal, Henry Hornberger. The twenty-fifth anniversary in this city to-morrow night will be observed by Mt. Shasta, Nebraska and Viola lodges at the hall of Nebraska lodge and by Jan Hus and Pythagoras at Simanek and Kucca's hall, on

South Thirteenth street.

Memorial Marble. At the last meeting of members of the G. A. R. Soldiers' committee the question of a site upon which to erect the memorial statue was discussed. Several places were mentioned, among them Farnam and Eighteenth, and the little street parks which are to be beautified on Capitol avenue the present A sub-committee was appointed to se cure designs of monuments used in other cities as also the cost of the same, and report at the call of the chairman.

Postoffice Thieves.

An information was filed with United States Commissioner Anderson by United States Attorney Pritchett charging Lawson and Hattie Cowles with appropriating the contents of a registered letter ive at a small place called Halsey and keep the postoffice there.



"There is no gain so certain as saving what you have." Why then destroy valuable garments by using common and impure soaps upon them? Prof. Genth, of the University of Pennsylvania, says: "I find the Ivory to be a very superior soap. It gives a fine lather, and it can safely be used upon any fabric."

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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