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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

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Average 15,850. GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Notary Public.

It was a cold day for the democratic office holders in Washington.

SOUTH OMAHA wants a census. Hold on until the packing season reaches its height.

THE county hospital scandal is going to lead to the washing of considerable dirty linen.

THE county commissioners will have a great deal to explain presently to the taxpayers of Douglas county.

THE street car railroad companies are altogether too sensitive about the matter of paving twelve inches beyond the outer rails.

WITH three woman suffrage bills thrown into the waste basket, it is to be hoped that the suffragist will give the present legislature a much needed rest.

THE American people have one thing for which they may well feel grateful. Congress will never again be disgraced by the presence of Riddleberger, of Virginia.

CONGRESS has effectively vetoed the Union Pacific extension bill. The Boston literary bureau chided the measure to the marrow and Adams acted as chief executioner.

CLEVELAND's regret over the retirement of the democracy from power is rendered acutely painful by the sudden stoppage of a salary of fifty thousand dollars a year.

THE spasms of reform which struck the gamblers of Council Bluffs on the eve of the election will tend to elevate the profession. The tiger will be transferred from the ground floor to the upper stories.

THE people of the west have good reason to cherish the memory of the Fiftieth congress. The addition of four new states to the union marks an era of prosperity and power for the people of Dakota, Montana and Washington.

THE German government proposes to establish a combined art collection and museum for the display of articles associated with the Bismarck era of the empire. A few remnants of Bayard's Samson policy will be given a conspicuous position.

THE exposure made by Commissioner O'Keefe in connection with the vault contract has solidified the triangular combine in the county commissioners' office, for which poor Corrigan is playing dupe, and of which Mount is the head and front.

WILL our citizens permit the erection of several miles of overhead wires for the electric motor through our business streets without a protest? In the city of Boston the fire underwriters union has determined to raise insurance rates on property facing streets strung with the electric motor wire. It is a question of a short time when Omaha will be similarly threatened.

THE Iowa state pharmacy commission congratulates itself over the fact that it has cut down the number of incompetent druggists in that state who were simply drug shop keepers in masquerade. But the pharmacy board has evidently not taken an inventory of the number of blind-pig drug stores and root-log druggists supplying the fever and ague population of Iowa with the needful tonic.

FROM the marts of trade comes the news that manufacturers and wholesale dealers are encouraged at the business outlook. So many orders for wares have been placed that factories are beginning to run on double time. The increased demand for goods of all kinds makes it necessary to run the looms day and night, and if reports be not exaggerated, there is promise of a prosperous season in mercantile lines.

SPEAKER CARLISE's conduct in preventing action on important measures that did not meet his approval is the boldest exhibition of arbitrary power witnessed in recent years. How long congress will permit one man power to over-ride its will is a serious question. It is certain that the coming congress will make a radical change in the rules and reserve to itself the power which Carlisle usurped for selfish ends.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

President Harrison's inaugural address appropriately opens with a reference to the century of constitutional government which the United States has passed. He contrasts in a general way the conditions at the outset of the great experiment in republican government with those of the present, and to the policy early adopted of making the people of the country self-dependent ascribes the material and moral progress of the nation.

The revival of the same patriotic interest in the preservation and development of domestic industries and the defense of labor against injurious foreign competition is regarded as an incident worthy of attention, and President Harrison plainly states his position on the question of protection in this language: "I look hopefully to the continuance of our protective system, and to the consequent development of manufacturing and mining enterprises in states hitherto wholly given to agriculture, as a potent influence in the perfect unification of our people."

He takes occasion in connection with the discussion of this theme to suggest that the men of the south who are promoting mining and manufacturing enterprises may yet find that the free ballot of the workingman, without distinction of race, is needed for their defense as well as for his own.

Those who had expected or hoped for a distinct southern policy from the next administration will be disappointed in the assurance given by President Harrison that there will be no special executive policy for any section of the country. But his views of the constitutional duty of the president, which is limited to administering and enforcing the laws enacted by congress, will be approved by all good citizens.

The obligation of all to give full and faithful obedience to the laws, and the necessity to social order and prosperity of such obedience, are urged in clear and positive terms. This sentence is significant: "If our great corporations would more scrupulously observe their legal limitations and duties, they would have less cause to complain of the unlawful limitations of their rights, of violent interference with their operations."

The president is in favor of the naturalization laws so that the high privilege of American citizenship shall be conferred only upon those fitted for them, and while we should continue to be hospitable to immigration we should not be careless as to the character of it. Regarding our relations with European powers the position of the president is in full harmony with the traditional policy of government, particularly with respect to political interference by any of these powers with the affairs or governments of this hemisphere.

A straightforward, just and firm course in our international relations, respecting the rights of other nations and insisting upon our own, is what is promised by the new administration. What President Harrison says regarding appointments to public office and the obligations of public officers will be generally approved. He will expect a faithful enforcement of the civil service law and will endeavor to advance reform of the civil service, but he does not promise to attain perfection, nor does he propose to disregard the claims of honorable party service when these can receive consideration without conflicting with the policy of reform.

The evil of a surplus in the treasury is conceded, but the president does not regard it as the greatest evil. While economy in public expenditures should be always observed, the president thinks there is nothing in the condition of our country or our people to suggest that anything at present necessary to public prosperity, security or honor should be unduly postponed. When these extraordinary demands, some of which are indicated, have been wisely estimated and added to our ordinary expenditures, the president thinks the necessary reduction in revenue may be effected without breaking down the tariff or seriously injuring any domestic industry.

The president thinks the pension laws should give more adequate and discriminating relief, refers to the prospective admission of four states as a subject of congratulation, alludes to the general interest in a reform of election laws as gratifying, and concludes his address with an appeal to exalt patriotism and moderate party contentions. The address is elevated in tone and spirit, is free from partisan allusion, is thoroughly American in sentiment, and will strengthen the new president in the respect and confidence of the people.

KEEP APPROPRIATIONS DOWN. The closing days of every legislature are the most costly to the people. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are recklessly voted to jobbers, bogus claimants and mismanaged state institutions. The time for exercising good, sound judgment is when the appropriation bills are under consideration. Nebraska is in no condition to bear the burdens which it is proposed to throw upon the over-mortgaged farmers and producers.

The men who cut down appropriation bills, vote down all the normal school bills, knock out the soldiers' cottage nonsense, and refuse to appropriate a dollar for additional visits to existing state institutions, will merit the gratitude of the people. The enormities of the legislature of two years ago must not be repeated. Let the state take a rest from over-taxation for the next two years.

THE FAILURES OF CONGRESS. The Fiftieth congress will be memorable quite as much for what it failed to do as for what it accomplished. There was an extraordinary amount of business presented to it, but with the exception of not more than half a dozen really important measures, chief among them being the bill for the admission of four new states, the legislation of the last congress does not make a record of surpassing credit. Its course through

out was largely directed by political considerations, and in this respect both parties are amenable, in very nearly equal degree, to criticism. The failure to make any provision for reducing the revenues of the government was unfortunate, and undeniably the responsibility for this rests chiefly upon the majority in the last house of representatives. The opportunity given this majority to cut down revenue, and thereby prevent the accumulation of the surplus in the national treasury by removing the tobacco tax, was rejected, although in doing so the majority was clearly stultified. It had persistently maintained that there was danger in a growing surplus, since it invited a reckless waste of the public money, and no one questioned the soundness of the argument. Men sincerely fearing this danger, and flouting it impossible to carry their own plan of revenue reduction, should have gone as far as practicable in averting the danger, particularly when the only measure that could succeed was entirely in consonance with traditional democratic doctrine. The result will be a growing surplus, which may make some trouble for the financial and business interests of the country before the next congress can apply the remedy.

The failure to legislate against monopoly in the form of trusts and like combinations was also unfortunate. There were brave promises that these organizations against the freedom of trade would be summarily dealt with, and there were investigations and the introduction of a score or more bills. But neither party showed any genuine desire to act. The consequence is that the trusts are given at least another year in which to strengthen their position and to plunder the people. The failure of proposed legislation to forfeit unearned railroad lands was another serious dereliction that will result in losing many thousands of acres to the people, and is one evidence of the potency of the influence exerted at Washington by the land-grant corporations. The expectation that the last congress would do something to compel the Pacific railroads to make preparations for a settlement of their obligations to the government was disappointed, and in a number of matters of less importance the interests of the people were neglected.

It will be the duty of the next congress to provide for the omissions of the last, and as there will be a good working republican majority in both houses it is a reasonable expectation that this will be done.

SHANE AND MYERS. Mr. Daniel Shane has placed himself in a very awkward position before this community. When a man, discharged from public employment, turns round to accuse the officer who dismissed him of corruption, of which he claims to have had knowledge for many months, he places himself in the light of an informer who turns state's evidence against his accomplices.

Mr. Shane was superintendent of the county hospital. The architect, Mr. Myers, found fault with the wretched work done and inferior material used on the building under Mr. Shane's supervision. Thereupon Mr. Shane accuses the architect of certifying to fraudulent estimates for the contractors as far back as July, and also trumping up charges of incompetency and gross negligence against Myers.

Assuming that Mr. Shane's charges are true, he has confessed himself culpable for an inexcusable violation of a public trust. It was his duty as the superintendent employed by the county to make the fraud known as soon as it was discovered by him. To hold back this knowledge for eight months is an admission of unfitness on his part to be trusted with the position he held. This is the natural conclusion every fair minded person will reach in the premises.

In private business it is always considered in very bad taste for a man to denounce a superior to his employers after he has been discharged, especially if the party pretends to have withheld from his employers facts concerning the dishonesty of his superiors in position. The denial of the contractors of Mr. Shane's bribery charges may be passed as biased and unreliable, especially in view of the fact that the masonry in the county hospital is very inferior.

But the worst of the matter is that the county has a wretchedly constructed public building on its hands. For this the county commissioners are responsible. They had no business to let the contract to Ryan & Walsh under pretense that they were saving money to the taxpayers. They knew better, and cannot explain away their course in connection with this building.

The facts that have come to light recently show conclusively that there is something rotten in the whole business. THEY HAVE HIM ON THE HIP. The most prominent and conspicuous heading on the first page of the Omaha World yesterday was over a scurrilous dispatch received by mail from Lincoln regarding the Royce relief fund. The pith of this dispatch is in the following paragraph: "The newspapers and reporters are having an interesting time with E. Rosewater, and now think they have him on the hip, so to speak."

Who were the reporters, and what newspapers do they represent? Are those reporters the same persons who have disgraced the profession by carousing night after night in the bars and brothels of Lincoln in company with bootleggers and jobbers? Is not the leading spirit among these reporters one Frank Morrissey who has made it his business for two or three years to concoct plots against THE BEE and its editor and was the head and front of the tripartite combine of wrecked Omaha dailies that waged an infamous and ruinous warfare which they knew would cripple this city by depriving it of parks and boulevards?

Are not the newspapers that are having so much an interesting time in getting E. Rosewater on the hip piloted by the same parties who made a compact two years ago to oppose every measure which THE BEE would advocate and

wage war upon every person in public life who was in any way favored by this paper? That combine broke of its own weight, just as all combinations and plots to get Rosewater on the hip have failed in the past fifteen years. Instead of striving to excel by publishing first-class dailies and taking position squarely with the people on every vital issue, these papers have centered all their energies upon one point, and that was to down Rosewater. In this endeavor nothing has been too vile and low, and no occasion has been neglected that gave the faintest chance to besmirch the editor of THE BEE. And what has been the outcome? Every daily in Omaha excepting alone THE BEE has been sinking thousands of dollars a year, and some of them are sinking thousands of dollars every month.

Two of the proprietors of these would-be great dailies have never earned a dollar of the wealth they possess. It fell into their laps as an inheritance. It takes brains and industry to establish and maintain a great daily. Neither of them has been endowed by nature with these essential qualities. Their indolence, lack of judgment and moral stamina and business capacity are responsible for their utter failure to make newspapers that will pay. Palling and tugging at THE BEE and getting Rosewater on the hip has been a stupid and losing task.

But we could afford to ignore these barren efforts were it not for the indecency and lack of journalistic courtesy which these papers and their reporters exhibit, which have done more to lower the profession in the esteem of reputable men than any other malign influence. It is not only a disgrace to journalism, but a positive injury to this city and state. Omaha and Nebraska have been built up largely and advertised extensively by THE BEE, which has taken rank among the great dailies of America. To discredit its standing abroad and at home by malicious assaults can only tend to curtail its influence and usefulness for the public good. No reputable business man would stoop so low as to treat a competitor as Mr. Hitchcock and other unsuccessful newspaper men have THE BEE and its editor. Such conduct would not be countenanced or tolerated in any community.

EVERYTHING points to a year of substantial progress in all lines in Omaha. The record of the clearing house is the barometer of business. During the past week the banks did a business aggregating three million five hundred and forty-nine thousand eight hundred and forty-nine dollars, an increase of thirty-nine and two-tenths per cent compared with the corresponding week of 1888. Only four cities in the country show a larger per cent of increase, and these are mainly spasmodic. Real estate transactions are steadily increasing, and profitable prices are obtained for inside property available for improvement. The favorable opening of spring has given an impetus to building. In every direction are evidences of progress, accelerated by the certainty that two magnificent public buildings will be started early this year. A strong and united pull on the part of our business men will insure a record for 1889 surpassing any one in the history of the city.

NEXT Tuesday the people of New Hampshire are to vote upon a prohibitory amendment to their state constitution. For over thirty years a stringent statutory law, prohibiting the sale and manufacture of liquor, has been in force in New Hampshire. The penalties have been increased and the rigors of the law multiplied from year to year by the legislature. Now the advocates of prohibition confess that the law is practically a dead letter and the cause of temperance has not been materially advanced by its operation. How a constitutional amendment can in any way make prohibition more effective, passes our comprehension. An amendment cannot enforce itself without law, and if stringent temperance laws already on the statute books of New Hampshire fail to suppress the liquor traffic, the proposed amendment, if adopted, is not likely to effect a material change.

THE street commissioner draws a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars a month. In four months he has tapped the city treasury for six hundred dollars without rendering the slightest service. The streets of the city, especially in the business center, reek with accumulated filth of winter, yet this official sinecure pays not the slightest heed to the complaints of merchants. Why cannot the street commissioner clean the gutters of the principal streets and cart away the rubbish? Unless this is done promptly the rain storms of the spring season are liable to choke the sewers with rubbish, overflow into basements and cause great damage to property owners and business men.

THE state officials of Iowa furnish a wholesome example of economy in the management of the people's money. During the past three years they have so far reduced a debt of nearly one million dollars, represented by interest-bearing warrants, that by 1890 it is confidently expected the state will be free of debt. Instead of enlarging this example of thrift the Nebraska legislators are endeavoring to plunge the state into debt. Claims which would not receive a moment's attention in a court of justice are favorably considered and many of them will doubtless pass and be paid out by the governor interposing a veto and prostrating the treasury from the hungry clamors of the capitol.

SENATOR RIDDLEBERGER improved the closing hours of congress to display his capacity as a national nuisance. The joint efforts of the presiding officer and sergeant-at-arms were necessary to suppress him. No act connected with the demise of the Fiftieth congress will give greater relief to Virginia and the country at large than the retirement of Riddleberger.

THE recent evictions in Iowa and Pennsylvania are alarming symptoms of the spread of Irish landlord methods

in this country. The exercise of corporate power to coerce and drive men from their home should be resisted by all possible means, and the law making powers of the states should be exercised to protect the weak against the strong. Now the little local railroads in Iowa are appealing for relief. Like huge anacondas the big roads swallow all the business, and the weak lines are only running deeper into debt. This a phase of the railroad problem over which the Iowa state commission may well knit its brows.

A suggestion to Mr. Whitney. Chicago Tribune. By packing his presidential boom for 1892 in a small vaize Secretary Whitney can take it home with him next week without having to pay any charges on it for extra baggage. Legislative Mills. Chicago Herald. An eastern paper refers to Roger Q. Mills as "an obstructionist." The most serious obstructions to business appear, however, to be the mills between members of the senate.

The Lion and the Bear. Globe Democrat. The movements of Russian troops on the Afghanistan frontier promise to bring the Muscovite once more into controversy with the Briton. It was an affair like that now threatening which came so near plunging Russia and England into war in Asia four years ago.

Alabama Whisky. Cincinnati Enquirer. During our civil war there were, in newspaper record, 3,493 soldiers whose lives were saved by bibles and testaments carried in their breast pockets. But now in Spinville, Ala., a pint bottle of whisky carried in the breast pocket, stopped the bullet of an angry revolver. That is the kind of whisky they make down there—surely tough.

A Tribute to Cattle Kate. Chicago Inter-Ocean. In discussing the career of that sportive Amazon, Cattle Kate, who recently drove her horse into a saloon and ordered the gamblers, who were indulging in a "brace game," at the expense of her contents, to throw up their hands while she divided the spoils prize, the New York Tribune says: "We take of our hat to Cattle Kate. She may have had her faults like the rest of us, but she certainly comes out strong in an emergency." This is discreet. Cattle Kate has been in the habit of shooting off hats.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL. The New York World estimates that bigotry and Pigotry have sounded the death knell of toy power. Some jealous Anglo-man has discovered that Minister Piquet has not dropped an "h" in the slot since he landed. Charles H. Trent, one of the candidates for United States senator in Delaware, drinks nothing stronger than water. A moderate calculation places the original Harrison men participating in the inauguration ceremonies at forty thousand. An Indiana jury has placed the value of a pair of legs at \$14,000. Last fall a majority of the state logged it for \$5 and less. General John Beatty contributes his mite to the inflammable fuel surrounding Foraker by christening him "A Blathering Toady."

"Lije Halford, the president's private secretary, never whistles, and the reporters are weary of the abnormal development of his scrotrive bump. Slightly windows on Pennsylvania avenue commanded fancy prices during the inaugural parade. From \$50 to \$200 was the range, Senator Stanford paying the latter price. The pictures of Pigot are as varied and villainous as his career. The latest represent him as a man of about fifty years, with long gray beard and moustache, a rolling, bold brow and long curly hair. Colonel Paul Vandenberg's place in the inauguration ceremonies finds no mention in the telegraphic reports. We can assume an anxious public that he was within ear shot of the commissary department.

S. E. Palmer, of Gerry, N. Y., is the oldest postmaster in the country. He began manipulating the mails July 29, 1841, and has successfully resisted the clamors of spoliars with changing administrations. He is now seventy-eight years of age and in good health. A Brooklyn wife upbraided her husband because he refused to divide the contents of a grocery and was promptly pitched out of a window to the sidewalk below, dying in statu. No sensible wife will intrude upon the sacred privacy of a husband's beer bath. Better wait till the old man gets through and rush the can yourself.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jo Jo Uings. The business men of Talmage have organized a board of trade. The Times says that Lindsay is badly in need of a first-class hotel. The Richardson county teachers' association meets at Stella, March 9. The gates for the Dawson county fair have been fixed for September 24, 25 and 27. The south-siders of Valparaiso want a good hotel man, a general merchandise store and the post office. Footpads held up a Chadron physician the other night but failed to find a single article of value upon his person. Burwell expects to start a spring boom with a new church, school house and furniture for the winter. The West Point Manufacturing company has about 400,000 brick in kilns ready to be put in time for the spring demand. An adjourned meeting of the Holt county G. A. R. will be held at O'Neill March 30 for the purpose of locating the next reunion. A foot race for \$100 a side will be held at Grant next Saturday between M. Makruff of Ocola, and Abe Harper of Wood River. The Good Templars Dramatic club of Plainview are to present "Out in the Street" at Creighton for the benefit of the Creighton lodge. Farmers in the neighborhood of Ewing are agitating the creamery question and have been promised the product of over one thousand cows. Fred Buckta, who burglarized a store at Edgar, fell into the clutches of the law at Atxeter and was lodged in jail to answer for his crime. A Wagon man who was under the influence of liquor playfully grasped the hind leg of a mule and is now undergoing repairs in the hands of a surgeon. The Valparaiso hose company, composed of twenty young men, has just completed a building to be used as a hose house and meeting room and will soon give an entertainment to defray the expenses. The eighth annual meeting of the State Pharmaceutical association will be held in Lincoln May 14 to 16 in the capitol building. The meeting will be very large. Reduced rates on the railroads and at hotels have

been secured for all members of the association. Iowa. Farmers in the vicinity of Walker have been worked by a low-down speculator. A large wholesale grocery house is to be established at Carroll by a Marshalltown firm. There is a prospect that a paper house will be established at Dubuque by Chicago parties. Burlington expects to entertain 30,000 strangers on the occasion of the G. A. R. encampment in April. State Veterinarian Stalker has removed his headquarters from Des Moines to the agricultural college at Ames. Muscatine voted last week a 3 per cent tax to aid in building the bridge across the Mississippi river by 1,800 majority. Thirty gentlemen and two ladies were graduated by the college of physicians and surgeons at Dubuque last week. By the death of Jeremiah P. Hunt, who was struck by the Chicago, Burlington and Kansas City train on the 23d ult., Parsons college at Fairbairn comes into possession of property valued at \$15,000. Captain R. W. Lee, who commands the Salvation army in Keokuk, is a young man twenty-three years of age. He was formerly a clerk in a wholesale dry goods establishment in Minneapolis, but he likes his present job the best. The prohibition law is enforced at Bellevue, eighty miles above Des Moines, and to evade it a saloon has been established on the ice, which serves as a floor and within the shanty is covered with sawdust, so that the interior bears some resemblance to an ordinary doggerly. An air hole behind the bar is the source of the water supply. The ghost that created so much excitement near Cassia short time ago has been witnessed a few days ago a farmer whose team had been badly frightened by the apparition, laid for his ghostship and gave him a charge of powder and shot, which he had no intention of life. He is supposed to be a landseeker who wished to scare the owners in that vicinity so that he could buy the land at a small price.

Dakota. The new Methodist church at Lead City has been completed and is being occupied. The Deadwood city council has rejected all bids for the proposed city hall. The work of rebuilding the university at Mitchell will be begun inside of thirty days. The Germania association of Mitchell is making preparations to build a Turner hall. An Aberdeen syndicate paid \$16,000 for a quarter section of land one mile from the city limits of Pierre. Watertown has an opportunity to secure a cheese factory, and the board of trade is investigating the offer. H. W. Scott, of Watertown, has been held to answer for the charge of adultery, committed with a married woman named Knott. An effort is being made at Madison to organize an agricultural society, and invite adjoining counties to unite in holding a district fair. The Yankton Press says: "The fact that the Manitoba company has decided positively to build the line, leaving the question of time as the only open one, has already given Yankton considerable of a lift, which is aided by the certainty of the Norfolk line."

Rev. D. S. McCaslin, in his third anniversary sermon at the Presbyterian church in Huron, stated that during the time he had presided at the Presbyterian church he had preached 341 sermons and added 210 new members to his congregation. There are now 350 members. The latest thing in the way of a runaway happened at Sturgis recently. When the east-bound train reached the station at that place something happened to the air brakes and the whole train lashed past the astonished occupants of the platform at the rate of seventy-five miles an hour. Fully a mile and a half was traveled ere the engineer and trainman were able to stop the train.

A Cruel Stepfather. Ora Hemins, a boy of about fourteen, who had been taken into the household of his stepfather on the charge of vagrancy, his mother being the complaining witness. His case was continued till 3 p. m. The boy has not a vicious appearance and Mr. R. H. Howard, for whom the lap is working, says that Ora is outrageously abused by his mother and stepfather. Mr. Howard appears in his defense and says that he has always found Ora a good and tractable boy. He says that the stepfather has been seen to knock down the lad and kick him into the street, besides practicing other cruelties on him. The boy has become afraid to stay at home and sleeps in barns and any other place he can find. Mr. Howard says that Hemins is the fellow who was arrested last summer on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, while his wife was the principal in a swindle over a fence, that was aired in the police court. The lad himself expresses a doubt as to his mother being really married to Hemins.

Railroad Notes. W. D. Ransom, chief clerk of the office of the superintendent of the Nebraska division of the Union Pacific, boasts over the arrival of a bouncing girl that came to his home 123 South Twenty-third street Sunday. General Traffic Manager Mellen of the Union Pacific, will leave Wednesday for St. Louis where on Thursday he will attend the conference of general managers called to make certain changes in conformity with the president's agreement. The Visible Supply. Chicago, March 4.—The visible supply for the week ending March 2, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago board of trade, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Commodity, Quantity. Hushels, 32,000,000; Corn, 15,500,000; Oats, 7,975,000; Rye, 1,600,000; Barley, 1,838,000.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she became a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Woman, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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. Copyright 1888, by Procter & Gamble.

Very respectfully yours, H. B. CORNWALL, PROCTOR & GAMBLE, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Dear Sirs:—The sample of Ivory Soap received from you is an excellent Laundry Soap, of great purity and more than average cleaning power.

What!!! Have you finished your washing? I had much less than you and you are through first. What soap do you use? "It isn't the soap. Use washing powder and you will get through in half the time; it does the work for you." "I know it will, but the clothes won't last half so long; we've tried it. We use Ivory Soap altogether; it cleans more easily and quickly than any other kind, and I find the clothes last as long again. My folks won't let me use washing powder." "Of course they won't, neither will mine, but I use it anyhow. I don't care to save their clothes at the expense of my time and back."

Reader, which do you value most, your laundress' time and back, or your clothes? If the latter, then don't let her use washing powder.

MESSES. PROCTER & GAMBLE, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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Dear Sirs:—The sample of Ivory Soap received from you is an excellent Laundry Soap, of great purity and more than average cleaning power.

The New Line Between Kansas City and Chicago His Scheme. The report that another road, known as the Chicago, Kansas City & Omaha, is to be built between Kansas City and Chicago has been a source of much conjecture in railway circles. Connected with the report is the statement that branch lines will be constructed to St. Joseph and Omaha. Conservative railroad men are of the opinion that the project is not an independent one, but that it is a scheme devised by some of the Kansas City lines in order to centralize ports of delivery. There are seven roads plying between Kansas City and Chicago at present, but the bulk of the traffic is manipulated by the Alton, it having the most direct route. Those who have given the subject a thoughtful review of the opinion that the new road is a project of Jay Gould and he has devised this scheme in order to have direct communication between points on his great southwestern system and Chicago. As yet the inside features of the project have not been made public. Walter Brown, of Kansas City, is president of the company that is reported to be at the back of the enterprise and the fact that he has in the past been associated with Jay Gould projects has led to the theory that the new system is backed by the railroad king.

Adams Will Not Resign. A. B. Wetherby, of Boston, a heavy owner in the silver mines of Colorado, is in Omaha en route to the mineral fields. Mr. Wetherby is said to be an intimate friend of Charles Francis Adams. When asked concerning the report that Adams intended to resign and that Holcomb was to be his successor he said: "I do not know Holcomb personally, but you can state that Mr. Adams is not going to resign the presidency of the Union Pacific. I have this from his own lips and no longer than several days ago, when I was leaving Boston. Mr. Adams was very much disappointed over the failure of the proposed bill, but feels confident that such legislation will sooner or later be enacted. All that is left about his intention to resign, I think is but the result of gossip, just like any other rumor that is put about. To be candid, it would be hard to find a man to fill his position and, in case anything should turn up that would incapacitate him, his successor would undoubtedly be an eastern man. But, as affairs stand at present, the presidency of the road will be filled by Mr. Adams. He is the representative of the Boston faction and is regarded by Mr. Ames as a reliable man for the position he occupies."

Suburban Trains to Manawa. The Union Pacific is considering the advisability of extending its suburban service to Lake Manawa by constructing a branch track from Council Bluffs direct to the lake. In connection with this, the owners of the property abutting on the lake are arranging plans for the construction of an elegant hotel which is to be located on the beach and adjacent to the proposed track of the Union Pacific. The property is largely owned by Mitchell and his associates. The building will be three stories high and cost about \$65,000. The Union Pacific, should the deal be effected, will erect a passenger depot adjacent to the hotel. The initial steps will soon be taken by both projects.

A New Railway Publication. The Station Agent is the name of a new railroad magazine published at Cleveland, O. It is edited by R. W. Wright, an old-time journalist who has just retired from the position of railroad editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The policy of the paper will be worked in accordance with its title, and in its first issue the extensive territory which it aims to cover is well worked for news. The peculiar and attractive feature of the edition is its devotion to biographical sketches and personal news.

Railroad Notes. W. D. Ransom, chief clerk of the office of the superintendent of the Nebraska division of the Union Pacific, boasts over the arrival of a bouncing girl that came to his home 123 South Twenty-third street Sunday. General Traffic Manager Mellen of the Union Pacific, will leave Wednesday for St. Louis where on Thursday he will attend the conference of general managers called to make certain changes in conformity with the president's agreement.

The Visible Supply. Chicago, March 4.—The visible supply for the week ending March 2, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago board of trade, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Commodity, Quantity. Hushels, 32,000,000; Corn, 15,500,000; Oats, 7,975,000; Rye, 1,600,000; Barley, 1,838,000.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she became a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Woman, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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. Copyright 1888, by Procter & Gamble.

Very respectfully yours, H. B. CORNWALL, PROCTOR & GAMBLE, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Dear Sirs:—The sample of Ivory Soap received from you is an excellent Laundry Soap, of great purity and more than average cleaning power.

What!!! Have you finished your washing? I had much less than you and you are through first. What soap do you use? "It isn't the soap. Use washing powder and you will get through in half the time; it does the work for you." "I know it will, but the clothes won't last half so long; we've tried it. We use Ivory Soap altogether; it cleans more easily and quickly than any other kind, and I find the clothes last as long again. My folks won't let me use washing powder." "Of course they won't, neither will mine, but I use it anyhow. I don't care to save their clothes at the expense of my time and back."

Reader, which do you value most, your laundress' time and back, or your clothes? If the latter, then don't let her use washing powder.

MESSES. PROCTER & GAMBLE, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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