THE DAILY BEE.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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, } ss.
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending March 2, 1889, was as follows:

Sunday, Feb. 24	18,780
Monday, Feb. 25	18,800
Tuesday, Feb. 26	18,810
Wednesday, Feb. 27	18,815
Thursday, Feb. 28	18,841
Friday, March 1	18,861
Saturday, March 2	18,912
Average	18,836

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 2d day of March, A. D. 1889.
Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

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

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of March, 1888, 19,089 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,183 copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for July, 1888, 18,033 copies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies; for September, 1888, 18,151 copies; for October, 1888, 18,084 copies; for November, 1888, 18,086 copies; for December, 1888, 18,221 copies; for January, 1889, 18,574 copies; for February, 1889, 18,996 copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of March, A. D. 1889.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Is Billings trying to inoculate the members of the legislature with soft soap virus?

TOO MANY stitches are being lost in the rent between the master and journeymen tailors.

AFTER a four years' ride the solid south will now have plenty of time to mend its saddle.

THE sentiment of the senate is in favor of a short extra session of not more than two weeks. The public will subscribe to the sentiment.

AN alarming silence envelops the Canadian press and public. The transition from Bayard to Blaine has had a wholesome effect on the queen's terriers.

NOW that the valued policy insurance bill has become a law, the local agents will exercise that care in writing policies which they have shown in paying losses.

WITH Wannamaker at the head of the postoffice department, the misfits and hand-me-downs which now disgrace the mail service, will be cast off and their places filled with a trained corps of the latest pattern.

THE mission of the state university is higher education. The industrial college had fourteen students during the last biennial period and cost $45,000. The mission is getting there at a rate altogether too fast.

VIRGINIA is not suffering from a scarcity of governors. Only three officials took the oath of office Tuesday. The inclemency of the weather doubtless prevented other aspirants from indulging in a constitutional swear.

THURSTON is not in the cabinet, but he has the supreme satisfaction of knowing that the bar room in the Columbus tavern, which has been named after him, was opened to the public on the day on which Harrison was inaugurated president.

PRESIDENT HARRISON declares that distinguished party services shall be duly considered in the distribution of offices. This will make the Omaha Plug Hut brigade available for a slice of the spoils after the mounted troops are served.

THERE is no need of the city council sending out an expedition to discover the street commissioner. As soon as the appropriation ordinance is passed he can be found at the court house drawing his salary with the ease and assurance of a sinecure.

THE British press is not particularly enthusiastic over President Harrison's inaugural address. This is unfortunate. The organs and emissaries of John Bull performed such valiant service in Cleveland's behalf that Harrison should have recognized and applauded their efforts.

MR. ROUSTABOUT MORRISSEY, who next to William A. Paxton has done more to build up Omaha than any other of our great capitalists, is very much alarmed over the prospect that the amended charter will prevent Jim Creighton from obstructing and bossing the construction of the city hall. Hence, Mr. Morrissey's howl "'S'n'outrage."

JAMES C. FLOOD, one of the big four of California, who died recently in Europe, left an estate valued at four million dollars to be divided between his wife and two children. The bulk of the fortune was wrung from the poor who invested their means in the wildcat mines operated by Flood and his partners. As promoters of poverty and suicide they had few equals in modern history.

THE Burlington road comes to Omaha's rescue with a grain tariff to Duluth equal to that charged for Chicago shipments. The determination of the Chicago board of trade clique to grade down Nebraska corn and discriminate against the products of the trans-Missouri region, should be promptly and vigorously resisted. With St. Louis on the south and Duluth on the north the producers of the west are fairly independent of the greedy Hutchinsons of Chicago.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S CABINET.

Until within the last twenty years it was rarely that a president selected for a cabinet position a man who had not a national reputation in politics. Down to the administration of General Grant it was the unwritten law to constitute the cabinet of representative party leaders, distinguished for their political services, and well known to the country. But since that time a number of men have obtained their first political introductions to the nation through appointment to the cabinet, gaining at one bound a prominence which to their predecessors was the reward of years of political activity and party service. The cabinet of President Harrison is a conspicuous example of the departure from the old rule, containing as it does five members who have been almost unknown beyond state or local politics.

It may, however, prove to be an advantage that the cabinet is not composed entirely of political leaders with an army of followers to reward. The country may reasonably expect a more careful and more honest administration of public affairs from men who have few political debts to pay, and who will be content with honors in possession, than from politicians burdened with obligations and aspiring to higher honors.

The selection of Mr. Blaine as secretary of state was very generally recognized as an inevitable result of republican success. It was universally conceded that he had contributed more largely than any other man to that result, and it would have been extraordinary ingratitude not to have tendered him the first place in the cabinet. There is every reason to believe that President Harrison not only fully appreciated his obligation in this respect, but that he most heartily desired to connect Mr. Blaine with his administration. The apprehension that existed eight years ago of possible dangers and complications from the conduct of our foreign relations under Mr. Blaine do not prevail now to any extent. The country has reached the conviction that a firmer and more dignified foreign policy is needed, and it looks for this from the new administration without any fear of serious consequences. A calm, just and considerate insistence upon our international rights should not imperil our peace, but even at the hazard of doing so we cannot afford to abandon our rights. Mr. Blaine can be trusted to conserve these under all circumstances, and he will have opportunities to round out his public career with honor to his country and to himself.

Mr. Windom was not the first choice of President Harrison for secretary of the treasury, but after Senator Allison declined the position he was urged as the most available man to represent the west in the financial department of the government. His capacity and fitness had been recognized by Garfield, himself one of the best informed men in the country on financial affairs, and during the brief time that Mr. Windom was at the head of the treasury he justified the confidence that had been reposed in him. He will undoubtedly administar the finances of the government carefully, conservatively, and with reference to the best interests of the country, pursuing as nearly as circumstances will allow the lines of his republican predecessors.

There is no department of the government more important than the interior, and the selection of General Noble, of Missouri, for that position is likely to prove eminently judicious. He is said to be a very thorough lawyer, and an honest, resolute, courageous man. All of these qualifications are needed in the head of this department. From what is said of the new secretary of the interior the country may reasonably hope for a great improvement in the administration of that department.

Ex-Governor Proctor, of Vermont, brings as much intelligence of military affairs to the administration of the war department as was possessed by his predecessor, and may be expected to give more careful attention to its duties, while avoiding innovations which only serve to create contentions without advancing the good of the service.

The navy department has grown in importance and will continue to grow. The new administration is committed to the policy already entered upon of building up a navy that can be relied upon for national defense, and the next congress will undoubtedly provide generously for this purpose. The new secretary of the navy, General Tracy, of New York, is undoubtedly in full sympathy with this policy and may be expected to apply himself actively and intelligently in carrying it out. The selection of General Tracy is understood to have been a compromise of the factional controversy in that state which made the choice of either Miller or Platt inexpedient, and it will doubtless prove to have been a fortunate selection.

The postoffice department requires a man of practical experience, used to business details and Mr. John Wannamaker is such a man. He should be able to put this department on a thorough business basis and greatly improve the service.

The appointment of W. H. H. Miller, for ten years the law partner of President Harrison, as attorney general, attests the confidence of the president in his legal ability, and no better endorsement to commend him to the public confidence could be asked. Ex-Governor Rusk of Wisconsin will be entirely acceptable to the farmers of the country as secretary of the new department of agriculture, he being a practical farmer and thoroughly familiar with the wants and requirements of the agricultural interest.

EXTRAVAGANT APPROPRIATIONS

The appropriation bills for the current expenses of state government, which are now being discussed by the house, embody more extravagance and more jobbery than anything that has been presented in appropriation bills within the past ten years. Nobody wants the legislature to be mean and stingy in dealing with state officers and the various benevolent institutions, but the tax payers of Nebraska have a right to expect that the legislature will not countenance barefaced imposition and grabs that are no better than downright fraud.

Take for instance house roll No. 183, and we find that the insane hospital at Lincoln expects to consume twenty thousand dollars' worth of coal during the next two years, and twelve thousand dollars are asked to pay for heating and lighting the capitol. This is fully double what it should cost for supplying the hospital and state house with fuel and light.

Every state officer wants from three hundred to five hundred dollars appropriated for telegraph and telephone expenses. What excuse is there for squandering several thousand dollars for telephones in the state house when one telephone in each story is ample for all purposes? Why should the state superintendent of public instruction receive one thousand dollars for attending institutes and travelling expenses, in view of the fact that he has passes over all railroads, and in nine cases out of ten is the guest of private parties when attending institutes?

Why should the legislature be asked to vote eight hundred dollars for furnishing and repairing the governor's office, when his office has just been furnished and there is nothing to repair in a new building? If this furniture for which appropriations are asked in nearly every state office has already been bought, by what authority have the officers made the purchase in advance of an appropriation? If it is bought on credit, it stands to reason that the state will have to pay three prices.

What is true of the extravagance in appropriation bills for the state house, is doubly so for other institutions. Heretofore legislatures have appropriated from five hundred to fifteen hundred dollars at every session for musical instruments at the insane hospital, and these instruments have been either used for kindling or carted away by the different superintendents. Now they ask for sixteen hundred dollars for "amusements," instead of pianos and organs. What kind of amusements do the insane get for the sixteen hundred dollars? Then we note that the superintendent of the asylum wants fourteen hundred dollars for farm improvements and implements. Also five thousand dollars for a green house. And a cool thirty-five thousand dollars for sundry improvements in the building! We venture to say that the asylum will not raise five thousand dollars worth of garden truck and fourteen hundred dollars worth of farm produce in the next ten years.

The state had better sell all the land around the asylum than to squander this money upon it every year.

The state reform school and penitentiary come in for their share of robbery and jobbery. The Kearney institution modestly asks only fifteen hundred dollars for out-houses. Fifty dollars will build all they need. The contractor of the penitentiary wants the state to spend fifteen thousand dollars on the sewer and several thousand dollars in other improvements. The penitentiary contract is a bonanza. The state pays about sixty thousand dollars a year for the board of the convicts, gives the contractor the use of their labor and the unrestricted use of the costly buildings and work shops connected with the penitentiary. The state is under no obligation whatever to build sewers or aqueducts, or to make any other improvements for the benefit of the contractor.

These are only a few points. The legislature should thoroughly sift these bills three or four times before they finally pass.

A FALSE ALARM.

The concerted ding-dong which has been sounded in double-leaded columns by the Jefferson square gang through the Omaha combine is a false alarm.

The pretended discovery of a "nigger in the wood-pile" of the amended charter is a distortion and deception. There has been no clause inserted in the new charter to curtail the legitimate functions of the board of public works. But there is a provision that will prevent Jim Creighton, through his catspaws, John B. Furay and St. A. D. Balcombe, from obstructing and delaying the erection of the city hall building. These men have done everything they could up to this time to thwart the expressed will of the people.

The fact that they had provisions inserted in the charter before it left Omaha that would have given them absolute and unchecked control of nearly all appointments and contracts shows their anxiety to grasp and monopolize the city government and establish a close corporation in Omaha in which they would play the dictator.

The provisions in the charter, inserted by the house, which place the city hall building and the jail under the control and supervision of the mayor, council and architect, are eminently proper. Prudence and common sense dictates that the city hall building should not be placed under the control of men who are inimical to the construction of the building where it has been located.

And nobody will contend that either Balcombe or Furay are in any way qualified to control a public building. Neither of them has had any experience in construction and all they would likely do if they had control of the city hall building is to interpose all sorts of obstructions to the erection of a creditable and substantial building which the citizens of Omaha have decreed shall be expedited as rapidly as possible.

THEY WANT THE EARTH.

If the provisions embodied in the charter with regard to the paving between street car tracks had been offered to the cable and horse car companies as a condition precedent to the passage of the consolidation bill, they would have been only too glad to jump at the chance and not a word would have been said about the hardship imposed by the paving clause. But now that the bill is a law, they insist not only upon getting valuable franchises without cost, but want to have greater privileges than street car lines in other large cities that pay part of their earnings into the municipal treasuries for their right of way and franchise. In the city of Cleveland, more than ten years ago Scoville avenue was paved from curb to curb with granite by a street car company as payment for the right of way. Omaha has been more liberal toward her street car lines, but we cannot comprehend why they should be given the earth.

WITH the prospects of nearly a million dollars coming into the hands of the state treasurer within a short time from payments already due for the sale of school lands, and with the uninvested balance in his hands, the legislature cannot fail to heed the necessity of passing the law to invest the permanent school fund in the registered bonds of the school districts. The treasurer of Nebraska enjoys a sinecure. His income from loaning money to various banks in the state is not short of twenty-five thousand dollars. What it will be if he is to have at his disposal an uninvested balance of a million or more can only be imagined. He will be a better paid public servant than the president of the United States, or of any railroad company, and the state of Nebraska will be a loser by so much. Such a condition is not alone an anomaly, it is a menace to the best interests of the state. The underhand power of the banks in politics will be redoubled. The state treasurer will become the great bone of contention, and that officer will be a mere tool in the hands of the syndicate which will elect him. There can be no excuse for the legislature to shirk its duty in warding off the evil. The monopoly over the people's money enjoyed by the treasurer and his "pet" banks of the state must be broken.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S reference to the great corporations states the situation in a nutshell. He says: "If our great corporations would mo scrupulously observe their legal limitations and duties they would have less cause to complain of 'unlawful limitation' of their rights or violent interference with their operations." Truer words were never uttered by a public official. The corporations of the country are alone to blame for the widespread determination of the people to curb their power and restrain their avarice. Instead of acting as common carriers and dealing justly with producer and consumer, they sought to become the guardians of the public, to make and unmake their laws, to build up or ruin communities as the whims of the managers dictated, and coerce the ballots of freemen. It was natural that the people rebelled against such monarchial power. Self-preservation demanded it. The railroads must deal fairly with the people, then the people will cheerfully reciprocate. Until that happy mean is reached, agitation and regulation will go on with ceaseless vigor.

THE meeting at St. Louis of the recent convention composed of leading business men of the country, for the purpose of agitating a national bankruptcy law, was not very encouraging. The feeling predominated that such a law was not desired, owing to the difficulties of framing a measure satisfactory to debtor and creditor alike. The trouble appears to be that the creditor class is altogether too suspicious that in the event of the passage of a national bankruptcy act the law will go too far in protecting the debtor. This was the prime objection to the Lowell bill brought up for discussion at the convention, which provided among its terms that the burden of proof in case of fraud be thrown on the creditor. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that a national bankruptcy law is a necessity. The very fact that leading merchants have taken up the subject goes to prove that they are not altogether satisfied with the present condition of conflicting bankruptcy laws.

THE report that the Union Pacific has perfected arrangements to build from Salt Lake to southern California indicates that the company is not in such an alarming condition of poverty as the officers would have the public believe. The proposed road has been under consideration for years. It has been surveyed several times and found to be one of the easiest and cheapest routes through the mountains. It penetrates the richest agricultural section in Utah, fringed with mountains rich in gold, silver, copper, iron and coal. The mineral wealth of the region is immense. It has never been thoroughly prospected, and but little effort has been made, owing to Mormon supremacy, to develop it. The construction of the road will bring it into immediate prominence and settlers will follow rapidly. The southern terminus of the road will be San Diego. Los Angeles will be a way station.

THE mercenaries who mutilated the Omaha charter bill two years ago are again at their nefarious work in Lincoln. Every time the people attempt to enlarge and improve the law to meet the growing demands of the city, they are harrassed and balked by contractors and strikers, whose sole aim and object is to rob the taxpayers. There is great danger that the present charter bill, which has passed the house, will be mutilated beyond recognition in the senate. If any amendments are permitted, especially in the interest of contractors and corporations, the fate of the measure cannot be foreshadowed. The Douglas county senators should unite and force the bill to passage without material change. The danger lies in returning it to the house for agreement.

SINCE the decision of the supreme court that a stenographer is not a clerk, in the legal meaning of that term, a mania for employing short-hand girls and long-hand boys, has set in among our public officials. The city clerk has already been voted a stenographer by the council, and now the board of education proposes to employ a stenographer for special teachers and secretary. The next thing we expect to see is that each councilman and every member of the board of education will have an attachment in the shape of a very handsome girl stenographer.

THE state university regents have become exceedingly penitent as appropriation day approaches. Heretofore they met with little opposition to their raids on the state treasury, but the disposition of the legislature to overthrow Billings and his hogwash has brought them to their knees and they are now willing to sacrifice the pig professor for an appropriation. The legislature put the axe to the root when it attacked the salary list.

WHY did not the managers of the street car lines accept the reasonable paving privilege concessions offered when the charter was before the house? Why do they now want the charter cut up and imperil its passage? Does it not look altogether too selfish on their part, after having been accorded a consolidating franchise that is worth to them at least a quarter of a million. Isn't there such a thing as being too Omaha-hoggish?

SEVEN propositions for amendments to the state constitution are pending in the legislature, and one has passed. Several of them are aimed at existing evils, and would prove beneficial if they could be made a part of the organic law. But it is a waste of time to consider them or submit them to a vote. They would be entirely lost sight of in the overshadowing contest between prohibition and high license.

Don't Be So Pugnacious.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A lot of republican leaders in Ohio should stop posing before the public with chips on each shoulder.

Clear Case of Self Destruction.

Philadelphia Press.

The fact that the democratic legislature of Indiana has passed a bill in favor of compulsory education may be accepted as a token of premeditated political suicide.

A Just Punishment.

Chicago Tribune.

"Clugston, what do you think of the London Times now?"

"I have cut it off my exchange list," replied the editor of the Doodleville Yelper, as a hard, relentless look settled on his face.

For Bismarck's Museum.

New York Sun.

There is talk of a Bismarck museum to be founded at Berlin. The United States could contribute some interesting relics, such as a plaster cast of the chancellor's ancient enemy, the American hog, and a sketch of Mr. Cleveland's expired Samoan policy.

A Delicate Question.

Chicago Herald.

At the white house dinner given to the Harrisons did Mrs. Cleveland conform to Mrs. Harrison's views regarding the bustle or did Mrs. Harrison conform to Mrs. Cleveland's? It is a great question upon which the correspondents are unfortunately silent.

His Wife's Suggestion.

Boston Courier.

"If you don't want me to know where you've been, Harry, when you come home this way," said a wife to her late and somewhat demoralized husband, "you had better run upstairs when you are coming to bed." "Why sho, m' dear?" "Because by running upstairs you will lose your breath."

Fully Justified.

Lincoln Journal.

There is little doubt that Mr. Rosewater's account of the difficulty he has had in deciding to whom to pay over the Royce fund is somewhat justified by the facts. It was only after a very long hunt after the location of Miss Royce that the Journal found her, paid over the fund to her on her formally expressed readiness to accept and give a receipt.

Two Short Poems.

The Fort Worth (Texas) Mail received a poem several yards long, beginning thus:

On a dark and stormy night,
In the cold Decemberr month,
Our little dog lay dieing
And froth come out her mouth.

There has been considerable discussion in the newspapers as to the best short poem ever written in English. The New York Sun offers the following:

"This biz'
Knocks biz."

It was written on a shingle, which was stuck in the snow before a store that had been closed during the celebrated blizzard.

AN ASSOCIATION OF CRANKS.

Mr. Yates' Opinion of an Alleged Farmers' Alliance.

OMAHA, Feb. 4.—To the Editor of THE BEE: The following I clip from a Sioux City paper: "Representative Dorsey, of Nebraska, presented a memorial in the house to-day from the farmers' alliance of his state, stating that 'the present economic condition of the state of Nebraska and the country generally is anomalous; inasmuch as, while the production of wealth is unprecedented, the condition of the producers of wealth is not improving, but, on the contrary, retrograding. While no period has witnessed a greater aggregate increase of wealth than the last twenty years, at the same time the farmers of our state are sinking deeper and deeper into debt. It is becoming hard to find a farm which is not mortgaged, tenant farmers are rapidly increasing and failures of country merchants are becoming more numerous day by day. A conservative estimate places the amount of farm mortgages in this state at $150,000,000, which, at 7 per cent interest, takes $10,500,000 annually out of the state. In addition to this private indebtedness, there is a corporate and municipal indebtedness which is of appalling magnitude, and which causes a further exhaustive drain upon the energies of our people. While the farmers of the country are becoming involved in debt the artisans and laborers are finding the conditions of life harder. Meanwhile there are two classes of men who seem above the reach of adverse financial misfortune, money lenders and railroad owners. Of these the former are reaping a harvest of wealth unprecedented in the history of the country.'"

Ought not our papers to resent [such an infamous libel upon the farmers of Nebraska! Purporting to come from a "farmers alliance" and presented in congress as such by a representative of this state, it is liable to do infinite damage. Personally I have been of a number claiming that the condition of the farmers of this state to be so prosperous as to deserve loans upon the most liberal terms accorded by investors, and the Equitable Trust company, with which I am connected, are now making loans throughout the well-settled portion of the state on improved farms at the rate of 6 per cent per annum and a commission raising it to about 7 per cent interest not to the borrower, and no loans are made at a higher rate than 8 per cent. If this statement is not a falsehood then we are misrepresenting the situation and must either stop loaning or make the rate correspond to the desperate situation of the borrowers. I cannot but believe that this "farmer alliance" is some association of cranks, if such an affair exists at all. It cannot possibly represent the true interests of the farmers, and I am mystified, as everyone else must be, both at the existence of such a document and the recognition it has received at the hands of Mr. Dorsey. If it is true, or has even any solid foundation in fact, I must say I should like to know it—but I hope to be able to "stick to the faith that is in me," that no better farming country exists nor any more prosperous farmers live than those we have in Nebraska. If I am wrong then they are, as a class, the greatest perjurers the world has ever seen, as multitudes of affidavits on the files of our company will show.

I think the subject must strike you as deserving of some editorial notice.

H. W. YATES.

The Proposed Amendment.

OMAHA, March 5.—To the Editor of THE BEE: I notice in this morning's Herald an editorial on "A Job in the Charter Bill." The information on which the article in question is based was furnished by the parties who have been putting up "jobs" in connection with the city hall for two years past, and who were sat down on so severely at the recent election.

It would seem, from the howl this amendment has created, that, without intending it, I have stepped on the corns of another "job." I am one of a number of citizens of Omaha who desire to see the city hall built, now that the location has been finally determined upon. The council is taking steps to select an architect to make plans and to interpret and supervise the construction of the building. The plans require a man possessing special knowledge and fitness. The proposed amendment puts it in the power of the council to select such a man. I do not think any member of the board of works will claim that he possesses the special knowledge or has had any training which would fit him for the supervision of a first-class fire-proof structure such as is contemplated. I think, too, that the architect that is held responsible for the success of the building he plans should have some voice in its supervision.

I desire to say in regard to Messrs. Broatch and Wheeler that they are in no sense responsible for the amendment, although they, with every other member of the council to whom it was shown and every member of the Douglas delegation, agreed that the amendment was wise and desirable.

In conclusion let me say that I am not a building contractor as stated, but I have a good many friends among the contractors and mechanics of the city who desire to see this building go ahead. FRED W. GRAY.

WHAT PEOPLE TALK ABOUT.

Views and Interviews Caught in Hotel Corridors and Elsewhere.

Mr. Lyman Richardson said last evening that the flying trip recently made by Herman Kountze and brother, from New York to Denver, was for the purpose of closing an extensive land sale. Another gentleman stated that the transaction brought into Kountze Brothers' coffers $360,000. They owned 480 acres of land adjoining Denver and sold the tract to the Stayer Investment company for that amount. The deal, he continued, created a great excitement in Denver. Everybody is crazy there anyway over the wildcat boom through which they are now passing. This is the second big sale that has been made by Kountze Brothers out there to the same concern. Mr. Herman Kountze says they own an acre of ground, inside property, purchased two years ago for $30,000, that is now worth $100,000.

The board of trade secretary, Colonel Nason, has a few reform notions in his head that he thinks would be of great benefit to this government, if they could be adopted and put into practice. The sulking disposition manifested by Cleveland on being compelled to retire, induced Colonel Nason to make one or two declarations. He thinks thinks that the presidential term ought to be fixed at six or eight years, and no re-election to the office for any man. This would give more stability to business and increase our standing as a nation. "Then, too, the money element in elections is to be deplored. We are constantly passing laws against boodle, yet encourage its use every four years in the most lavish and reckless manner."

"It occurs to me," said Al Green yesterday, "that a man is stretching politeness when he uncovers his head in an elevator just because ladies happen to be present. I consider an elevator as much of a public conveyance as a horse car."

Van M. Mackey, deputy clerk of the district court, took in a transcript yesterday from Justice Smith, of Chicago precinct which he says is the greatest curiosity in construction and orthography ever filed among legal papers. The story is told without period, comma or dash. All words except the right ones are capitalized and the document is closed with "yours truly."

Harry Mann, the business agent of "Parlor Match," said yesterday that he had leased the California theater, in San Francisco, and will take charge of it as manager the 1st of May. "It is to be the finest opera house in the world and next to New York. I would rather live out there than any place else. Mrs. O'Connor is the owner and she is building the institution more as a monument to her memory than a business enterprise."

Affairs in France.

PARIS, March 5.—It is reported that the chamber of deputies will discuss the question of the workings of the French syndicate which has secured control of the copper market.

A deputation from Boulogne has visited General Boulanger and presented him with a sword of honor. The government has forbidden any similar demonstration in the future.

SOUTH OMAHA.

Notes About the City.

F. E. Hart was married Tuesday at Valisca, Ia., to Miss Mary E. Kay and returned yesterday with his bride.

At the Bohemian masquerade ball in Shelany & Podolok's hall Saturday night, Miss Josephine Sedlacek took the first prize to ladies, and John Eggert, dressed as a sailor lassie, took the second prize. The first prize to gentlemen was awarded to Frank Laetner, and the second to Miss Josephine Kubot, dressed as a knight.

Messrs. Rudolph Hortz and John Frye, respectively ex-treu and treu meister of Treu Bund lodge, No. 54, were in Omaha Sunday and arranged with other delegates to organize a grand lodge, U. O. T. B. of the district of Nebraska. The delegates will meet again in Germania hall next Sunday forenoon at 10 o'clock.

A brother of Mrs. Charles M. Wood arrived here and yesterday the body of her husband was taken to Dunlap, Ia., for interment. Mrs. Wood and her children will go home with her brother and remain there.

A collection of $14 was taken up in the Presbyterian church for Mrs. Charles M. Wood.

Roy, aged one and one-half years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard McCowins, died Sunday evening and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery yesterday afternoon.

Fell Fourteen Feet.

The scaffolding on which J. G. Collar was working in the Armour-Cudahy engine room, slipped Tuesday afternoon, throwing Mr. Collar to the floor, a distance of fourteen feet. Mr. Collor alighted square on his head, receiving a deep cut and severe bruises on the top of his head and was otherwise jarred. The company physician was summoned who dressed the wound. The injuries, strange to say, are not serious.

Notes About the City.

An effort is being made to organize a camp of Sons of Veterans.

Thomas Grinner, of Stuart, Ia., and Miss Julia Spillane, of this city, were married in St. Bridget's church. Mr. and Mrs. Grinner left for Stuart.

Magic City post, No. 262, G. A. R., attended a camp fire in Omaha last evening.

An independent political meeting was held in the Clifton house, Twenty-seventh and R street, Third ward, last night.

To-day services will be held in St. Budgets' church at 9 o'clock in the morning and at 7:30 in the evening.

F. E. Hart, of South Omaha, was married Sunday at Stuart, Ia., to Miss May E. McKay. Mr. and Mrs. Hart arrived home yesterday afternoon.

The body of Charles M. Wood was forwarded to Dunlap, Ia., yesterday for interment. Manager Boyd generously offered to bear all expenses of the funeral and furnish transportation to and from Dunlap for all who wantedto attend the funeral.

James G. and L. T. Martin and Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Sidwell have gone to Chicago to attend the funeral of the late L. T. Martin.

The most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite is Angostura Bitters, the genuine of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. At all druggists.

Geronimo and His Band.

SANTA FE, N. M., March 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The strong protest recently adopted here by the legislative assembly denouncing the Indian authorities and the Indian Rights association of the east, for their attempts to send the Apache chief Geronimo and his murderous gang back to Arizona, has served to elicit from Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of the Christian Union, New York, a statement denying the intention to send back these Indians to the southeast. In a letter published here to-day Mr. Abbott says: "What the philanthropists of the east, as represented by Herbert Welsh and General Armstrong, desire, is that Geronimo's band should be furnished measurably permanent quarters in the east. General Armstrong has proposed the vicinity of Hampton, where they can be educated and civilized.

The Duke Marries Mrs. Blair.

DUNEDIN, Fla., March 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The duke of Sutherland, George William Granville Gower, was married yesterday to Mrs. Mary Caroline Blair, by Bishop Weed of the Episcopal church of Dunedin. Mrs. Blair entered the church first, leaning on the arm of Mr. E. F. Knight. Miss Irene Blair followed with the duke, and other immediate relatives and friends brought up the rear. The ceremony was according to the rites of the Episcopal church. After the ceremony the party partook of a wedding breakfast at the residence of George L. Jones.

Money Foolishly Spent.

DUBLIN, March 5.—The Freeman's Journal says that among Pigott's documents were found letters from Lord Salisbury, Baron Stallvidge, the duke of Argyle and earl of Derby. The letter of the earl of Derby, the Journal says, shows that he had given money to help Pigott "unmask the Parnellites."

Champion of the World.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Mike Cushing, pugilist, this morning defeated Harry Bartlett, of London, in a fourteen-round fight for the 127-pound championship of the world and a purse of $1,000.

From Pimples to Scrofula

Psoriasis 5 years, covered face, head, and entire body with white scabs. Skin red, itchy, and bleeding. Hair all gone. Spent hundreds of dollars. Pronounced incurable. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

My disease (psoriasis) first broke out on my left cheek, spreading across my nose, and almost covering my face. It ran into my eyes and the physician was afraid I would lose my eyesight altogether. It spread all over my head, and my hair all fell out, until I was entirely bald-headed; it then broke out on my arms and shoulders, until my arms were just one sore. It covered my entire body, my face, head, and shoulders being the worst. The white scabs fell constantly from my head, shoulders, and arms; the skin would thicken and be red and very itchy, and would crack and bleed if scratched. After spending many hundreds of dollars, I was pronounced incurable. I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using two bottles CUTICURA RESOLVENT, I could see a change; and after I had taken four bottles, I was almost cured; and when I had used six bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT and one box of CUTICURA, and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, I was cured of the dreadful disease from which I had suffered for five years. I thought the disease would leave a very deep scar, but the CUTICURA REMEDIES cured it without any scars. I cannot express with a pen what I suffered before using the CUTICURA REMEDIES. They saved my life, and I feel it my duty to recommend them. My hair is restored as good as ever, and so is my eyesight. I know of a number of different persons who have used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and all have received great benefit from their use.

MRS. ROSA KELLY,
Rockwell City, Calhoun Co., Iowa.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES have permanently cured me of dandruff and facial eruptions when all other remedies had failed. For nine months my head has been entirely free from the slightest signs of dandruff, and my skin is as clear as when I was a boy.

LOU THOMPSON, New Britain, Conn.

Terrible Blood Poison. Suffered all a man could suffer and live. Face and body covered with awful sores. Used the Cuticura Remedies ten weeks and is practically cured. A remarkable case.

I contracted a terrible blood-poisoning a year ago. I doctored with two good physicians, neither of whom did me any good. I suffered all a man can suffer and live. Hearing of your CUTICURA REMEDIES I concluded to try them, knowing if they did me no good they could make me no worse. I have been using them about ten weeks, and am most happy to say that I am almost rid of the awful sores that covered my face and body. My face was as bad, if not worse, than that of Miss Boynton, spoken of in your book, and I would say to any one in the same condition, to use CUTICURA, and they will surely be cured. You may use this letter in the interests of suffering humanity.

E. W. REYNOLDS, Ashland, Ohio.

I have been troubled with scrofula seven years, which first started on the top of my head, giving me infinite trouble, with constant itching, casting off of dry scales, and a watery liquid oozed from under the scales. I treated it for seven years unsuccessfully, and was unable to check it until I found your CUTICURA REMEDIES. One box CUTICURA, one cake CUTICURA SOAP, and one bottle CUTICURA RESOLVENT completely cured me, my skin becoming perfectly clear and smooth.

S. J. DAVIS,
Artesia, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

I go Mr. Dennis Dowsing ten years better. I have dug and scratched for thirty-eight years. I had what is termed pruritis, and have suffered everything, and tried a number of doctors but got no relief. Anybody could have got $500 had they cured me. The CUTICURA REMEDIES cured me. God bless the man who invented CUTICURA. CHENEY GREEN,
51 Trowbridge Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Cuticura

To cleanse the skin, scalp and blood of humors, blotches, eruptions, sores, scales, and crusts, whether simple, scrofulous or contagious, no agency in the world of medicine is so speedy, sure, and economical as the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, instantly allays the most agonizing itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of every trace of disease, heals ulcers and sores, removes crusts and scales, and restores the hair. CUTICURA SOAP, the greatest of skin beautifiers, is indispensable in treating skin diseases and baby humors. It produces the whitest, clearest skin and softest hands, free from pimple, spot or blemish. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the CAUSE. Hence the CUTICURA REMEDIES cure every species of agonizing, humiliating, itching, burning, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of HAIR, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

HANDS Soft, white, and free from chaps and redness, by using CUTICURA SOAP.