THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Daily and Sunday, One Year	$10 00
Six Months	5 00
Three Months	2 50
Sunday Bee, One Year	2 00
Weekly Bee, One Year with Premium	2 00

OFFICES.

Omaha, Bee Building.
Chicago Office, 767 Rookery Building
New York, Rooms 14 and 15 Tribune Building
Washington, No. 513 Fourteenth Street.
Council Bluffs, No. 12 Pearl Street.
Lincoln, 1029 P Street.
South Omaha, Corner N and 26th Streets.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

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
Bee Building Farnam and Seventeenth Streets.

The Bee on the Trains.

There is no excuse for a failure to get THE BEE on the trains. All newsdealers have been notified to carry a full supply. Travelers who want THE BEE and can't get it on trains where other Omaha papers are carried are requested to notify THE BEE.

Please be particular to give in all cases full information as to date, railway and number of train.

Give us your name, not for publication or unnecessary use, but as a guaranty of good faith.

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 December 21, 1889, was as follows:

Sunday, Dec. 15	21,700
Monday, Dec. 16	19,047
Tuesday, Dec. 17	20,054
Wednesday, Dec. 18	20,046
Thursday, Dec. 19	20,191
Friday, Dec. 20	19,440
Saturday, Dec. 21	19,213
Average	20,042

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 23th day of December, 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 December, 1888, 18,251 copies; for January, 1889, 19,574 copies; for February, 1889, 19,926 copies; for March, 1889, 18,854 copies; for April, 1889, 18,559 copies; for May, 1889, 18,669 copies; for June, 1889, 18,868 copies; for July, 1889, 18,793 copies; for August, 1889, 18,651 copies; for September, 1889, 18,740 copies; for October 1889, 18,997 copies; for November, 1889, 19,310 copies GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of November, A. D., 1889.
[Seal.] N. P. FEIL.

THE Parisian la grippe has all the elements of a snoutrage.

CHICAGO has not found the world's fair in her stocking, but she is reaching out for it across the Maryland line.

IF congress would refuse to reimburse contestants for the expenses incurred, the business would depreciate rapidly.

REAL ESTATE is very quiet just now in Oklahoma City, but the festive six shooter is as active and vociferous as ever.

SENATOR ALLISON has no time just now to give to courtship. His heartbeats are monopolized by the political goddess.

PEOPLE are never satisfied with the signal service. When the thermometer goes down they want it warm, and when it is warm they want it cold.

THE press of Chicago insist that Juror Culver has earned the contempt of mankind. Compared with "Me and my Coachman," Culver is an honorable man.

THE new state banking law has not proved a sure cure for bank failures, but it is rapidly driving reckless and dishonest men out of the business in Nebraska.

LINCOLN has hopes of securing an electric street car service in place of the mule motor. The Capital city must hurry up or all of the "third cities" of the state will surpass her in that line.

SENATOR BECK of Kentucky thinks Iowa will make a mistake if she fails to send William B. Allison back to the senate. All other able men in congress, regardless of party lines, are of the same opinion.

A KANSAS CITY judge has decided that a real estate agent is under obligations to deal fairly with his client. Business is likely to be rather quiet in the city by the Kaw until it gets used to the new order of things.

MR. JOHN W. POCKETBOOKWALTER is also in the contest for United States senator from Ohio. This makes three millionaires who are now in the race and the prize will no doubt be to him of the biggest bank account.

WHILE the British tories are fighting liberal principles on the hustings, the leaders are adopting them in sections. It would not surprise any one to see them introduce a home rule bill before the session of parliament ends.

A PENNSYLVANIA prize fight resulted in a bad case of lockjaw. Unfortunately the disease is not contagious. The slugging profession displays such a wealth of jaw just now that it would be a pleasure to the public to see the disease getting in its deadly work.

LORD SALISBURY'S opponents have unearthed a speech he made twenty-five years ago in which he expressed very liberal views on the Irish question. That was some time before his lordship thought of becoming prime minister on the conservative ticket.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S dinner list is now made out far into January and includes engagements for every night in the week. The dauntless leader of the march to the sea may yet be obliged to yield to a fusilade of champagne corks or fall victim to an ambuscade of mince pies.

THE state papers have been asserting that Church Howe is now acting governor of Nebraska. This is a mistake. Lieutenant-Governor Meiklejohn has been holding the reins of government with a tight grasp since Governor Thayer left the state. The granger statesman from Nemaha is still a long way from the throne.

TIMES HAVE CHANGED.

And now we are informed that legal proceedings are to be begun to condemn a tract of land which adjoins the site of new Fort Omaha near Bellevue, because the owner of said land refuses to sell said tract at a reasonable price. This shows what an arrant piece of jugglery has been played upon our citizens by the promoters of the new Fort Omaha land speculation.

When it was proposed that the government should enlarge the present fort by annexing whatever additional land was needed we were told that the owners asked too much for the land and the government never would exercise the power of eminent domain for acquiring land for military purposes. This was an unanswerable argument, but now there is no obstacle in the way of condemning land for the new fort. The parties that profit by that deal have found no difficulty in trying to annex what they could not convey by purchase.

This is only, however, a repetition of the postoffice deal. The secretary of the treasury invited bids for a site; half a dozen squares were offered for which the title could have been procured within one week. But instead of accepting any one of these bids the chief juggler, who has engineered the Fort Omaha removal job, insisted that a square for which no title could be procured without condemnation proceeding should be taken in preference to all others. The pretense under which this was done was as hollow and flimsy as the assertion that the government could not extend the area of the present fort.

The outcome has been what might have been expected—litigation and damaging delay. But we shall not be surprised if the promoters of the new Fort Omaha speculation shall seek to put the blame for all this upon THE BEE, which has opposed the removal of the fort from the outset, because it believed it to be detrimental to the city of Omaha and without compensating advantages to the government.

A FEDERAL ELECTION LAW.

It is announced that a law to regulate the election of members of congress will be introduced into the house of representatives immediately after the holiday recess. Already a bill for this purpose has been brought forward in the senate, framed by Mr. Sherman, and the measure has received a great deal of comment. The bill proposed in the senate is a much more radical measure than the house bill and consequently, much less likely to receive favorable consideration. The house bill is very conservative in its provisions, the evident purpose being to follow the policy suggested by the president in his message to congress, and for this reason it is more likely to secure the attention of congress than the more radical measure, which some members have been understood to desire.

It is pretty well assured that the present congress will, if possible, adopt legislation intended to secure a more satisfactory expression of sentiment in the choice of congressmen in the congress districts of the south. The party in control of congress is fully committed to this policy, and it will not be satisfied without action to carry out this purpose. It is an entirely legitimate purpose, but it will not be accomplished without a very vigorous fight. It is already indicated that any effort in this direction will encounter the most active and persistent democratic opposition, and it is threatened that any attempt on the part of the government to more fully regulate federal elections in the south will be vigorously resisted. This should not deter congress from making such modifications of the existing law as justice demands, but it suggests that the conservative views of the president regarding the question should be respectfully considered. Justice to the colored citizens of the south is demanded by every consideration of political policy, but the means by which this is to be secured is still an unsolved problem, and the plans that have been suggested for its solution, so far as they come from the dominant element of the south, are far from satisfactory to the intelligent and unprejudiced sentiment of the country.

It is evident that this question is to be a bone of serious contention in the present congress, and it can not be safely predicted what the result will be. But it is the manifest duty of the majority in congress to correct the evils incident to federal elections in the south, if it be possible to do so, and a grave mistake will be made if they fail to adopt the legislation necessary to do this. The election of representatives in congress should be as free and fair in every district of the south as it is in other sections of the country.

CHARLES H. SPURGEON.

Cable advices from London foreshadow the early demise of Charles H. Spurgeon, the most popular clergyman in Great Britain. Mr. Spurgeon, in many respects, has been the counterpart of the late Henry Ward Beecher. His wonderful success as a minister was mainly due to his sunny disposition and innate sympathy with the common people. He is a whole-souled, manly and liberal exponent of the gospel of brotherly love and a common humanity. Natural and unaffected, impassioned and impressive, he was capable of arousing religious fervor among vast audiences that always thronged to hear him. Mr. Spurgeon is yet comparatively a young man. He was born in Essex county, England, in 1834. His father was a Congregational minister, and the training of young Spurgeon from the outset took the direction of the church. At the age of fifteen he engaged in the profession of school teaching, which, however, he did not pursue more than two or three years. After a remarkable religious experience he gave his thoughts to the ministry of the Baptist denomination, of which he had become a member. His first sermon was delivered while he held the position of assistant master in a school at Cambridge, was preached in a tiny village chapel, and was heard with remarkable interest. His services were sought eagerly after this, and he was known over a considerable piece of country as "the boy preacher." At seventeen years of age he assumed the pastorate of a Baptist church at Waterbeach, whence he removed to the New Park street chapel, Southwark, London, where he attained marvelous popularity.

His congregation so far outgrew the accommodations provided that in 1859 the erection of a monster building was decided upon. It was opened free of debt two years afterward and from that time until now has been attended by a congregation averaging over six thousand persons on Sundays when the great preacher occupies its rostrum. Mr. Spurgeon once preached to a congregation of twenty-three thousand at the Crystal Palace near London. When, during the progress of repairs at his Metropolitan Tabernacle, he preached in the Agricultural hall, Islington, his audience numbered about twenty thousand persons at every service. Connected with his church, outgrowths of its energies, are the pastors' college, from which several hundreds of young men have been sent out as ministers, and an orphanage which was begun at the instance of a lady friend who sent Mr. Spurgeon a check for one hundred thousand dollars with which to begin it. About three hundred orphans are fed, lodged, clothed and educated in this institution. Other institutions connected with the tabernacle are a colportage association, almshouse for aged women, missionary stations, Sunday schools, a mission to the blind, ladies' benevolent and maternal societies, and many others. Mr. Spurgeon was happily married when a young man. His twin sons—he has no other children—are ministers, Charles, whose church is at Greenwich, England, recently visited this country and preached frequently. Thomas lives in New Zealand.

THE annual meeting of the state farmer's alliance, which convene in less than two weeks, promises to be an event of unusual interest and importance to the agriculturists of Nebraska. The questions which will be discussed and the policy outlined will receive the closest attention from a large portion of the farmers of the state, and much good should result. The past year has been an active one for the alliance and the order has grown enormously in Nebraska.

ST. LOUIS has started an inquiry into the means and methods employed in forcing the passage of a gas works charter which strikes the city treasury for a quarter of a million a year for thirty years and a lump sum of four millions at the end of that time. Evidently the St. Louis councilman is not holding office for his health. Perhaps the climate of Canada will assert itself before the investigation ends.

GOVERNOR HILL is not talking much in public these days, but he is doing some mighty smooth work with his organs against Cleveland. The New York *Sun* and the Albany *Times* are inserting the knives of David into Grover's cuticle and drawing blood with every insertion. The vigor of the war already raging in the Empire state promises some lively family fighting from now on till November, '92.

BEET sugar is the absorbing topic in a dozen prosperous cities and towns in Nebraska. Grand Island is pushing ahead with its extensive plant, Schuyler is making arrangements to secure a factory, Wellfleet almost has the desired industry in its grasp, and other places are taking the necessary steps to prove to the people that the sugar beet will thrive and become profitable in their midst. Let the good work go on.

THE reports from Kansas that farmers are burning corn for fuel are not surprising. Low prices and high freight rates combine to render the crop unremunerative. When it takes thirty to forty bushels of corn to buy a ton of coal, as is the case in various portions of Kansas and Nebraska, farmers save money by substituting corn for coal.

KEARNEY felt bad because the fast mail flew through the city without stopping, and the only concession she could secure was that the train should run through the corporate limits at a tenmile rate. In this case a half loaf does not appear to be better than no bread. But Kearney still enjoys the blessings of THE BEE flyer every Sunday morning.

THE aggregate value of the provision and dairy products exported from this country during the past year is one hundred and five million dollars. This is almost double the amount of the exports for the previous year, and shows that the general prosperity is not on the wane, as many seem to think.

JUDGE GRESHAM confirms the patents of the Brush electric light company, covering all systems of electric lighting in which carbon is employed. The decision is a warning to the public to keep their hands off the Brush wires and save funeral as well as legal expenses.

ANTON RUBENSTEIN says that only two per cent of English and Americans can distinguish good music from bad. This sweeping judgment does not apply to New Yorkers, who have just licensed three hundred organ grinders.

THE State grange of Michigan deplores the wholesale election of millionaires to the United States senate. The grief of the grangers is timely, and it is to be hoped it will spread to the legislatures of the various states.

NEWS COMMENT.

Slugger Smith of England has at last definitely put himself down among the ruffians where he belongs and where he will stay.

A new railroad in Wisconsin is named the Waukesha, Pewaukee, Oconomowoc & Eastern. This name was no doubt invented to scare away train robbers.

New York is bound to lead in something. The city now boasts of spending $1,250,000 yearly for street cleaning and having the dirtiest thoroughfares in the country. The present name of the metropolis is "mud."

The Philadelphia Telegraph is looking around to find the cause of the extraordinary popularity of ex-President Cleveland. The Telegraph is evidently laboring under a dense hallucination. What does not exist can not have a cause.

Edward Bellamy, the author of "Looking Backward," is out lecturing. He said recently, in Boston, "Shut your histories of Greece and Rome and look about you and see how a republic is dying." This sounds well, but Mr. Bellamy slipped his grip on the truth, for when we look about us we see a very prosperous and vigorous nation.

Superintendent Porter of the census bureau knows how it is himself now. He says he is "waist deep in congressmen" who are clamoring for positions for their constituents. He will wish now that he had not opposed the "reform system" as applicable to his bureau as he did.

Emin Pasha is not at all pleased with the accident which befel him recently. He appreciates the ridiculousness of falling out of a window and cracking his skull after traveling thousands of miles through a hostile country in safety. Stanley is also said to appreciate the joke and occasionally "rubs it in" on his fellow explorer.

Amenities of La Grippe.
Chicago Tribune.

"La Grippe," though severe while it lasts, soon runs its course. The victim, therefore, is exhorted to sneeze not as one without hope.

The Crank Turns the Wrong Way.
Philadelphia Record.

Probably the worst use that can be made of a crank is to put him on a jury. In that secure position he can set aside the law and the facts and turn everything to crookedness.

The Causes of Trouble in the South.
Buffalo Express.

The Galveston News thinks the hip-pocket causes more trouble in the south than anything else. Innate hatred of the negro race plays a still more prominent part in southern troubles.

The Majority in Juries.
Denver Republican.

A majority vote controls in many governmental matters, which are of far greater importance to the public interest than the verdict of a jury in an ordinary case. A majority vote will elect the governor or any of the other executive officers of the state government. By a majority vote we choose our judges and by a majority vote the supreme court decides the cases that come before it for review.

Abolish the Secret Session.
Philadelphia Telegraph.

There may be occasions when treaties with foreign nations of exceptional character should be considered privately, but to close the doors, or make pretense of closing them every time the president's messenger appears with an appointment, whether it be that of a postmaster, cabinet minister, or justice of the supreme court, is a practice which the country has long since outgrown. Abolish the secret session for the consideration of executive appointments. Throw open the doors. Let the record of every man appointed and every man who votes on the appointment be, as it ought to be, public property, and not the subject of evasion, deception and misrepresentation.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Picnics are still being held on the Chautauqua grounds at Long Pine.

A Chicago firm has made an offer to put in a pontoon bridge at Plattsmouth next year.

D. M. Gwiney and John Reno, on trial at Chappell for shooting Rose McNeal in August last, have been acquitted.

The Western Headlight is the name of a new paper at Nonpareil, Box Butte county, J. V. Parker editor and publisher.

The new Methodist church in Mead township, Merrick county, was dedicated with fitting ceremonies and free of debt.

Wolves are doing great damage in the vicinity of Stratton and a grand hunt will be held in a few days to exterminate the pests.

Butler county farmers report many cattle dying from the effect of eating dry cornstalks. Thirty head have died north of Brainard.

The Gothenburg canal is very nearly completed and if the weather continues favorable it is believed that water will be flowing into the reservoir before February 1, 1890.

The Capital City Courier, Lincoln's society journal, has issued an elegant Christmas number. It is one of the finest efforts in the newspaper line ever attempted in the state.

A. G. Strong and Ezra Murphy will pull straws before the judge of Cass county, December 31, to decide which one is entitled to be justice of the peace in Liberty precinct. The vote at the election was a tie.

The committee appointed by the Columbus board of trade to devise means for securing the state fair has organized by electing Hon. J. E. North chairman. A joint stock company with a capital stock of $100,000 of $50 per share was organized and the stock is being rapidly taken.

The fall term at Doane college, Crete, closed on the evening of the 23d with the annual Forbes contest, for preparatory students only. Six contestants entered for the prize. It was easily won by Miss Alice Sherrill of Crete. The full term has been highly satisfactory in attendance and work done. The winter term opens January 8, 1890.

Iowa Items.

The foundation for a new Catholic church is being laid at Clinton.

The mayor at Fort Madison has ordered all the gambling houses to close.

A wheelbarrow takes the place of a patrol wagon in hauling drunks to the Oskaloosa bastile.

John Cushman of Hampton will spend six years in the Fort Madison pen for incendiarism.

For smoking cigarettes and writing poetry Otto Link, a Fort Dodge nine-year-old, has been sent to the reform school.

John Luther goes to the penitentiary for two years from Fort Dodge for criminally assaulting Miss Ella Weisinger.

Union county farmers have petitioned congress for the passage of a law prohibiting speculation in raw and manufactured farm products.

Mayor Gobble of Muscatine has resigned, and Alderman Gus Schmidt has been elected by the council to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term. Mayor Gobble takes his seat in the Iowa senate next month.

A corn jubilee was held at Weldon Friday which was attended by delegations from all the surrounding towns. The jubilee was a grand success, and the visitors were enthusiastic over their reception by the Weldonites.

Bertie Boydston, aged fifteen, son of Lon H. Boydston, editor of the Leon Reporter, has been missing from his home since last September, and his parents are very anxious for his welfare. He is rather large for his age, has a light complexion and blue eyes. When last heard of he was attending the fairs at Indianola and Chariton.

Willie Robertson, a Muscatine small colored boy, invented a dynamite bomb composed of a combination of stove pipe, gunpowder, old rags and mud. To test the efficacy of the bomb he applied a lighted match to one end of it. It was a success—that is, it succeeded in filling little Willie's system full of pieces of stove pipe. He will recover, but may lose his eyesight.

The Chinese divorce case is causing a big sensation at Keokuk. Long Sam Foo now thinks he would have been ahead if he had doubled up with a buzz saw instead of with pretty Edna Wert. She is making a very warm spell for Long Sam. An attachment has been placed on his laundry and contents, and Sunday the citizens of Keokuk had to go without a clean shirt. They also raised the temperature considerably for Long. Mrs. Foo charges that her husband has been rather sweet on a married woman, and now the woman's husband is contributing no small amount of warmth for the benefit of L. S. F. The Gate City, in summing up the Chinese question, thinks that it may yet become a subject of international dispute and arbitration.

The Two Dakotas.

A new opera house has been opened at Lisbon.

There are seventy-seven students in the Wessington Springs seminary.

Thieves rifled a car of relief goods at Iroquois and stole seven sacks of flour.

A public spirited citizen of Sturgis has offered to donate a site in that city for a new court house and county jail.

Plymouth church, Grand Forks, which was damaged by fire November 10, has been repaired and opened for service.

S. O. Masters of DeSmet has invented an instrument with which he can detect the presence of any kind of mineral or vein of water at any depth below the surface, and tell the exact location, depth and extent of the vein.

Sheriff Sundbach of Sioux Falls arrested William Perkins at Pierre and took him back to the former city on a charge of appropriating $750 belonging to a Sioux Falls saloonkeeper for whom he worked, and skipped out.

The house of John Silfen, near Bare Butte, together with contents, was entirely destroyed by fire last week. Silfen is a poor man, with a wife and seven children, and the liberal people of Sturgis and vicinity came to his relief and helped him out in his need.

Lehman, the murderer of Constable Burns of Custer county and who was a short time ago found guilty and sentenced to death, has been granted a new trial by Judge Nowlin on account of an irregularity in charging the jury. He is thought to be insane and will be examined by the commissioners on insanity.

The Pierre Capital repudiates a recent boom publication entitled "Pierre Illustrated," and says the compiler of the work has fished up pictures of public buildings from New York to San Francisco and tries to palm them off on the public as correct portraits of the numerous handsome buildings recently put up in that city, to which they bear not the slightest resemblance. The book even goes so far as to claim that the bay of Naples is located at the capital city and moves Harney peak, in the Black Hills, clear across the reservation to do service as Mount Vesuvius.

THE AFTERNOON TEA.

It is with love as with soup—the first helping is always too hot and the last too cold.

At a wedding in Birmingham, Ala., one of the lady guests stole a watch, diamonds and money.

"Love is blind." Nonsense! Just pay a little attention to some other woman and the woman who loves you will see it even if the transaction occurs ten miles away with half a hundred brick walls intervening.

Urgent Suitor—With any sort of management we could certainly keep alive on $800 a year.

She—Yes, dear, but I would sooner be comfortably dead.

Perhaps the most trying experience in the career of a maiden who has passed the first flush of romantic girlhood is when she braces herself to meet the shock of a proposal of marriage from some man and the shock doesn't come.

The fair ladies of Paris are much given to Gallicizing English verbs. Some time ago they seized upon "5 o'clock tea" and made all manner of comical phrases from it. Now they have annexed the verb "to shop."

A young lady broke off her engagement with a suitor when a wealthier lover appeared upon the scene. She wrote to her old lover requesting him to return her photograph. Here was a chance for revenge, which he took by sending her the following note: "I would gladly comply with your request, but if I do it will spoil my euchre deck. I have a collection of photographs which I use for playing cards, and I do not want to break it by giving away the queen of diamonds."

Some men are disastrously superstitious, says the Burlington Free Press. A Burlington swain came to the determination to propose on a certain evening. Entering the parlor in considerable trepidation, he picked up a book and glanced at the title page. It was a copy of "Don't." He didn't, and on the very next afternoon his girl consented to be Mrs. Somebody Else.

The hen-pecked Benedict who may desire occasionally to sit in a quiet game until the morning breaks, or take a night off upon any other reasonable pretext, will welcome the pocket suspenders as a helpful ally. The tooth brush, button-hook, and the little roll of carefully secreted bills may be, with proper diplomacy, but beyond the pale of discovery and suspicion. The pockets are attached to each strap of the braces, just above the buckle.

Several years ago a rustic couple from Waldoborough visited a justice of the peace in an adjoining town for the purpose of being united in the bonds of matrimony. The bride, being somewhat bashful, objected to going into the presence of the justice unannounced, and was concealed in the bushes by the roadside while the groom called at the house and arranged to give the justice a bushel of potatoes to marry them. Then he went to the door and called, "Come out de alders; trade's all made!" and the bride stood forth in all her finery.

ROMANCE OF THE SOUTH SEA.

Remarkable Experience of Shipwrecked Sailors in the Pacific.

A special dispatch to the San Francisco Examiner from Portland, Me., relates the following thrilling story.

A tale of shipwreck in the southern seas, of savage islanders and the romance of a modern Robinson Crusoe is what Captain William Gooding tells.

He was commander of the Portland bark Tewksbury Sweet, lost in the South Pacific last spring, and has just arrived in this city on his way home at Yarmouth, N. S. He and his crew had been given up for dead.

The first intelligence that they were alive was received about two weeks ago. Their escape from death from the wreck and from savages makes an interesting story.

The stanch American bark sailed from Newcastle, N. S. W., on March 17 last for Kong Kong. On April 9 she encountered a gale and was driven ashore on Susanne reef, near Pozeat island, one of the Carolines. A very high wind was blowing at the same time, the surf was running high, and the vessel commenced to go to pieces soon after she struck. Nothing was saved from the wreck but one chronometer. The crew escaped in one of the ship's boats and managed with difficulty to reach a small islet to the northward. From this islet, when the storm had subsided, they made the island of Pozeat, which is inhabited by fierce savages.

As the boat approached the island a fleet of canoes put off from the shore. There were about thirty canoes, with eight or ten men in each, all armed with knives and spears, and some of the savages in their eagerness jumped overboard and swam to the boat, each with a long, wicked looking knife held between his teeth. The first of the savages to reach the boat clambered in until it was nearly swamped. Then they began to strip the sailors of their coats and outer garments, throwing the garments aboard of their own canoes. The men were soon despoiled of everything but their undershirts; then the whole fleet drew in towards land.

The savages had all this time kept up a tremendous din of shouting and singing, and a crowd of women and children on the shore were dancing and jumping about with shouts and cries. The sailors expected no better treatment than to be killed and eaten, but as they learned afterwards the natives of this island are not cannibals.

While the shipwrecked crew were standing surrounded by the noisy crowd, a man dressed as all others, with only a cloth about his hips, came forward and spoke to them in English. He gave his name as Charles Iron., an Englishman by birth, and offered to tender any assistance possible.

It seems that he was left at Pozeat by a trading vessel about four years ago, his business being to represent the traders in cocoanuts on the island, but the vessel never called for Irons since leaving him, and he had gradually assumed the habits of the natives. He finally became like them in appearance and manner. He had taken to himself seven wives, and was regarded by the natives as a man of importance, second only to the chief of the tribe. Irons had even forgotten many of the common details of civilization, but he was of good service to the castaways, no doubt saving the lives of all.

A day or two after landing at Pozeat Captain Gooding, who had been uncertain about his reckoning of time, not knowing exactly whether the day was Thursday or Friday, asked Irons if he knew what day of the week it was, but he did not. Irons interested himself in behalf of the shipwrecked men and hired a canoe of the natives.

Gooding, Second Mate George W. Harrison and one of the ship's crew set sail ten days after their arrival, leaving the rest of the men and First Mate Richard Watenon, seven men in all, at Pozeat. The captain and his men made their way from the island, touching at eight different points, making stops at each varying from two days to a month. They finally arrived at Rok, where there is a missionary station. Here they were cared for by the missionaries and obtained the use of a boat belonging to the station. The missionaries did not like to let them have the boat, because if deprived of it they would be exposed to the danger of attack from the native s and deprived of their only means of leaving the island, but finally gave their consent.

The missionaries also told them that had they came ashore at Pozeat with any valuables the natives would certainly have killed them, as they had others.

In a missionary boat with a stanch centerboard the captain made sail back to Pozeat. He then returned with the crew to Missionary island. Two months latter the missionary vessel, Morning Star, arrived and took them all to Honolulu, where they arrived November 18. From Honolulu Captain Gooding and a part of the crew were brought by the steamer Australia to San Francisco, arriving there November 29.

The first act of Captain Gooding on reaching San Francisco was to telegraph the vessel's owners, Messrs. Chase, Leavitt & Co., of this city. This message was received as veritable tidings from the dead, all hope of ever hearing from either the ship or men having long been relinquished. Captain Gooding states that he left two of his men in the hospital at Honolulu, two more are coming on a sailing vessel from Honolulu, one man, the steward, has shipped as a hand on the Morning Star, and two mates and two seamen accompanied the captain to San Francisco. He estimates that his voyaging in canoe and boat around by way of the island of Rok, and thence the return to Pozeat and back to Rok, was about one thousand miles.

During these voyages and stay on the islands, covering a period of about six months, the men subsisted on cocoanut bread and natural products which form the usual food of the natives. In conclusion Captain Gooding said:

"It was the most thrilling experience I have ever had in all my seafaring life, captured as we were by such beings and saved in such a sensational manner. After it was decided by the natives not to kill us the sailors were given the widest possible liberties. You can imagine our gratitude to Irons, and we lost no opportunity to express it."

UNCLE SAM'S EMPLOYES.

Their Number is 200,000 and the Payroll Amounts to $165,000,000.

An accomplished statistician has just completed a series of interesting calculations, showing the total number of persons employed in all manner of capacities by the United States government.

The results of his calculations show that there are 88,000 employed in all branches of the postal service alone and 62,000 others filling positions in the legislative, judicial and miscellaneous divisions of the government, with some 35,000 privates in the army, navy and marine corps, and between 12,000 and 15,000 men and boys who gain their livelihood from the government for work directly incident to the increase of the navy and the construction of heavy guns, making a grand total of about 200,000 persons enrolled in the glorious service of Uncle Sam.

The number who would like to add themselves to this vast army in the experience of the active politicians, i probably something like 6,000,000 or 8,000,000 more, says the Philadelphia Press. The postal employes comprise in addition to the clerks at the postoffice department, all mail contractors, mail messengers, clerks in the railway mail service, postmasters with their assistants, and letter carriers. In the military and naval list proper only the names of officers are given, while the privates are not counted.

There are 25,000 of them in the army, 8,250 in the navy and 2,000 in the marine corps. The civil service branch includes besides the postoffice people, all employes subordinate to the executive departments, the officials of congress, all the secondary and independent bureaus, the government printing office, the Smithsonian institution and national museum, all the Indian agencies, mints, customs houses, all the benevolent and philanthropic institutions in Washington and the government of the District of Columbia.

Taking the statistician's estimate of the average salary received by all the government's servants, not counting the privates in the army, navy and marine corps, the annual pay-roll aggregates not less than $165,000,000.

Assuming that out of the 65,000,000 inhabitants of the United States at least 26,000,000 are grown-up persons, men and women, there would seem to be only one officeholder in every circle of 157 grown persons, and one officeholder in every collection of 393 men, women and children.

For the Coming Influenza.

Dr. Cyrus Edson gives the following as the proper treatment for the European influenza, just imported:

Let the patient who fancies he has the influenza procure 10 cents worth of solution of quinine and spread it frequently over the affected membrane, and take internally three grains of quinine, one-half grain of camphor and one-quarter grain of extract of belladonna, all mixed either in liquid form or in pills, the dose to be taken four or five times a day.

Frank Gibbons, who died recently at Hibernia, N. Y., was the greatest guesser of the age. His faculty was first developed in a homely way, and did not attract a great deal of attention. It became a recognized characteristic when the boy would stand at the end of a row of potatoes and guess with singularly close approaches to accuracy how many of the vegetables would be found in each hill. He could guess the number of eggs in a basket, the quantity of milk in a pail, the number of sticks of wood in a load, how many bushels of corn would be husked from a patch, and in a hundred instances he guessed within one or two how many grains of corn there were on an ear.

The force which a California pumpkin exerts while growing is equal to the strength of a large horse attached to a stick of timber.

CHRISTMAS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Day at the Pen, the Asylum and the Churches.

QUIET THROUGHOUT THE CITY.

Business Practically Suspended—Wessel Banquets His Employes—Daughter of Rebekah Entertain I. O. O. F.—Notes.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1020 P STREET, LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 25.

There is nothing remarkable to record about the Christmas festivities at the capital city. "Cris Kringle" came after the usual manner. Last night and today church people gathered together at the usual places for worship. Sunday schools enjoyed the conventional Christmas tree, laden with treasures for the little folks, rich and poor alike. Occupants of the mansion fared lavishly, while those of the hovel were thoughtfully remembered. Indeed, City Missionary Howe states that Lincoln's poor were provided for as never before. But all this is characteristic of festival days at the capital.

The convict at the pen enjoyed his feast and attending recreations, and the unfortunate at the hospital for the insane was provided with special attractions, with the hope, perhaps, that reason might be strengthened and again lifted to its throne. Warden Hopkins and Superintendent Knapp vied with each other in giving their respective charges a glimpse into the life of other days. The "boys in stripes" also enjoyed impromptu theatricals, religious exercises, library privileges and opportunity to write to friends and "loved ones at home." The daft enjoyed music, dancing and other practical recreations.

Business was practically suspended during the day. State, county and city offices were all closed. With the exception of the absent excursionists, state officials spent the day with their families at home. The afternoon, especially, was quiet, giving but little evidence that Lincoln is an active, bustling city of 50,000 people.

Three mass services were held at St. Thomas, the first at 5, the second at 9 and the last at 11 a.m. Rev. Lafliviere preached at the first and Rev. Walsh at the last mass. Bishop Bonacum held three mass services at the convent, commencing at 6 o'clock this morning. Rev. Lafliviere sang the midnight mass at the convent. The music at the mass services is said to have been very fine.

The Christmas exercises at the chapel of the Seventh Day Adventists last evening were of a very interesting character. They consisted of singing, recitations and a catechism, "The World" being the subject. The jug-breaking at the First Congregational church wass well attended. Something over $60 was realized for the Tabitha home by this somewhat novel entertainment. Good music interspersed the recitations and other exercises. The Sunday school of the First Baptist church enjoyed a creditable Christmas tree. The temple of this church at the corner of Fourteenth and K streets was filled to overflowing. St. Paul's M. E. church entertained tonight in a similar manner. The laden tree was the finest ever seen in the city. The recitation and song exercises were also exceptionally interesting. The Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church entertains tomorrow evening. The cantata, "Santa Claus" will furnish the principal part of the evening's programme.

Some One Was Intoxicated.

Last night between 12 and 1 o'clock a young man by the name of John Allen was arrested on the charge of maliciously destroying property. Henry Bell, it is learned, preferred the charge. There was a ball in progress at the complainant's house, near Thirteenth and T streets, and that Allen, upon being refused admittance, secured an ax and burst open the door. On securing entrance in this uncivilized manner it is said he proceeded to demolish everything he came in contact with. Some one of the men in attendance sought to prevent destruction of property and fired several shots at him from a 38-calibre bulldog. None of the shots, however, hit him and he succeeded in knocking over a table and created havoc generally. Bell appeared before Houston and swore out a warrant for the belligerent's arrest and he was taken into custody at the time indicated. He will have a hearing tomorrow. The man was drunk.

City News and Notes.

Lew Wessel of the Capital City Courier banqueted his employes and a select party of newspaper men at Brown's last night. The spread was all the epicure could ask.

It is said that E. Bigwell will be made superintendent of the Burlington road he now controls as assistant superintendent as soon as Mr. Thompson's successor is appointed. His friends hope that this rumor is true.

John Bishop's will has been filed for probate in the county court. It is said that his wife is his sole legatee and also that she has been named as executrix. Hearing has been set for January 25, 1890.

Bishop Bonacum left for St. Paul, Minn., today at noon to take part in the services and ceremonies attending the consecration of the new bishop for the diocese of Winona, Duluth and Jamestown, which occurs on the 27th. He will be from home the rest of the week.

Members of the I. O. O. F. were royally entertained last night by the Daughters of Rebekah. The principal feature of the programme of the evening was the farce entitled "A Quiet Family." Preceding this, however, the tableau, "Rebekah at the well," impersonated by Miss Ella Shomaker, was presented. At the close a banquet was served that did the originators proud.

Register of Deeds John D. Knight was appropriately remembered by attaches of his office yesterday evening. He was presented with a handsome leather covered lounge. The donors were J. H. Frahwell, John Harms, Will McClay, Miss Alice Beardsley, Miss Helen Gumar, Miss Mattie Helwig, Miss C. B. Wells and Mrs. Emma Cook.

L. C. Bun presented the Elks lodge with a fine elk's head last evening. While on a trip to the Rocky mountains a little over a year ago, Mr. Bun shot a large elk. He brought the head home with him and had it dressed at the state university. The head is said to be a very valuable one for the reason that the horns still contain the velvet that is shed every year. The lodge acknowledges the receipt with thanks.

O. H. Clark, a dealer in pictures, opened a store in Lancaster a few weeks ago. He tried to get a license to sell his goods by auction, but a local law prevented him. He was determined to have an auction, and he got around the law by having his clerk issue an execution against him for $1,000, and now the sheriff will sell his goods at auction. The local picture dealers are greatly exercised about the matter, but can do nothing to prevent the sheriff from selling the goods in that way. Clark will realize more from his goods in this way than if he had an auction of his own, because a sheriff's sale will draw a big crowd.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.