THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas. } ss.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending February 1, 1890, was as follows:

Sunday, Jan. 26	21,670
Monday, Jan. 27	19,098
Tuesday, Jan. 28	19,148
Wednesday, Jan. 29	19,113
Thursday, Jan. 30	19,143
Friday, Jan. 31	19,159
Saturday, Feb. 1	19,297
Average	19,514

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of February, A. D. 1890.

(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas. } ss.

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of THE BEE Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of January, 1889, was 18,574 copies; for February, 1889, 18,908 copies; for March, 1889, 18,834 copies; for April, 1889, 18,559 copies; for May, 1889, 18,609 copies; for June, 1889, 18,858 copies; for July, 1889, 18,738 copies; for August, 1889, 18,651 copies; for September, 1889, 18,710 copies; for October, 1889, 18,997 copies; for November, 1889, 19,310 copies; for December, 1889, 20,048 copies. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 4th day of January, A. D., 1890.

(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

IF the railroads refuse to deal justly with the producers of Nebraska, they will have themselves to blame if vigorous legal measures are taken to bring them to terms.

FOR some unaccountable cause, reports of the bar banquet failed to state that members did "justice to the feast." Perhaps there was no room for a dissenting opinion on this point.

DEFAULTER SILCOTT avers that he is not as black as he is painted. A brief interview with the statesmen who are mourning the loss of their salaries would convince him of his error.

ALTHOUGH the fires have been drawn in the county hospital, the commissioners possess ample fuel to make the temperature exceedingly warm for fraudulent contractors. Dare they apply it?

SENATOR PETTIGREW adds his voice to the denials of destitution in South Dakota and produces a crop of statistics to show that the farmers are rolling in plenty. Generously disposed people should govern themselves accordingly.

"THE reign of hoodlumism in the house must be put down and law and order established," exclaims the St. Louis *Republic*. Speaker Reed and the republican majority are devoting their best energies to that end.

THE combined deficiency of the two collapsed banks in New York amounts to three hundred and thirty thousand dollars. If this sum represents the available assets of the Napoleonic financiers, it is safe to say that their term in jail will be exceedingly brief.

THE committee selected to audit the accounts of the Irish National League of America have completed the task. Every dollar subscribed was properly accounted for and disposed of in accordance with the wishes of the donor. The report of the committee disposes of the wild and reckless charges of extravagance and deficiencies, and proves that the trust reposed in the treasurer was honestly and satisfactorily carried out.

THE supreme court of New York decides that the authorities of the state have power to compel railroads to abandon stoves in passenger cars and substitute steam heat. It seems incredible that any corporation should resist in court a reform demanded in the interest of humanity. The destruction of life and property by the deadly car stove in last month's wrecks will cost the companies more than the equipment of their passenger trains with steam heating apparatus.

THE senate select committee on Pacific railroads has agreed to favorably report the debt extension bills. Considering the make-up of the committee, this action is no surprise. It is interesting to note, however, that while the Union Pacific will be required to pay up in fifty years, at three per cent, the Central Pacific will be allowed one hundred years at a lower rate of interest. It is quite evident that Leland Stanford did not go to the senate for his health.

THE annual statement of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad shows that the net earnings of the company last year were ten million two hundred and nine thousand dollars. In round numbers the capital stock of the company amounts to seventy-six millions. The net earnings for the year represent a fraction over thirteen per cent interest on the capital stock, fully one-half of which is fictitious. If half the water was squeezed out of the stock it is safe to say that the earnings would pay fifteen per cent on the actual capital invested and the bonded debt. And this is one of the corporations which cannot afford to reduce freight rates on Nebraska grain, so as to leave the farmer sufficient hand wages for the labors of the year.

SOMEWHAT REASSURING.

The telegram of Chairman Walker of the Interstate Commerce Railway association, to Governor Thayer, informing him that the report was not correct which stated that the Trans-Missouri Traffic association had given no consideration to the question of reducing corn rates, is somewhat reassuring. It appears from the authoritative statement of Mr. Walker that the subject was very thoroughly considered by the association, that no conclusion to dismiss it was reached, and there is a hopeful suggestion in his assurance that unanimous action was taken in a direction of which the governor will be duly advised. There will be great interest on the part of the people of Nebraska to learn the nature of this action, and it is to be hoped the association will not long delay the information.

Meanwhile nothing will be lost by keeping up the agitation for such relief to the farmers of Nebraska as it is obviously in the power of the railroads to give. As to the difficulties in the way, which Chairman Walker refers to as serious, we can conceive of none that are insurmountable if all the managers of railroads in Nebraska will unite upon a plan of relief and honestly observe its terms. The controlling idea with the managers appears to be that the price of grain to the farmers is not affected by the transportation charges, but this is so obviously absurd that its assertion cannot be regarded as anything else than a subterfuge. The railroads cannot justify a refusal to relieve the situation in this state by any such specious argument.

The appeal to the railroads in this matter is made under the pressure of an extreme necessity. The interests of a million people, the prosperity of every department of business, the welfare of the state, are at stake. If the railroads give the relief that is asked it is not to be doubted that every interest in Nebraska will be benefitted; if they refuse it, increased business depression and more general hardship and privation are inevitable. It is in the power of the railroad managers alone to say which of these conditions shall prevail, and the people hope for a prompt decision.

THE PARLIAMENTARY BATTLE.

It is believed that the democratic minority in the house of representatives will not renew this week the filibustering tactics which they employed during most of last week. It is not to be supposed that they will wholly abandon obstructive methods, but it is said that some of the leaders have become convinced that the tactics thus far pursued will not be approved by the intelligent and impartial judgment of the country, and that it will be necessary to resort to some more defensible way of attempting to defeat the will of the majority. The great majority of the people desire that congress shall proceed with as little delay as possible to the consideration of the very important business that demands attention. This the republicans, who, being in the majority in congress are responsible for legislation, are anxious to do. The democratic policy, speciously claimed to be justified as a defense of the rights of the minority, though what these are, other than the right of obstruction, no one of the minority has defined, aims at retarding legislation and nullifying the rights of the majority. It is essentially revolutionary in spirit and purpose, and however strongly it may commend itself to the approval of partisans, it must be condemned by all who believe in the sound American principle, absolutely necessary to the preservation of our political system, that the majority shall rule. If the democratic leaders in congress do not now see the mistake they are making in their attempt to contravene this principle they will not fail to discover it when the people shall again have an opportunity to pass judgment upon their conduct.

The truth is that for the last ten years the majority in the house of representatives has been unable to control its deliberations, and much of the record of the lower branch of congress during that period has been a reproach to the intelligence of that body and to the country. Under the rules of the last four or five congresses not only was the minority enabled to obstruct and defeat legislation, but a mere faction was enabled often to nullify the will of the majority. Of course when the rules are such as to encourage this state of affairs it is natural that advantage should be taken of them, whether the minority be republicans or democrats. It is therefore no argument against the determination of the majority of the present house to remedy these abuses by reforming the rules to say that republicans, when in the minority, have taken advantage of the opportunities offered them by bad rules. Because for ten years the vital principle of majority rule has been set at defiance it by no means follows that such a revolutionary and dangerous condition is to be maintained forever. The republicans believe that the time has come to assert the principle which is the very corner stone of our political system, and they propose to do it. They will accord every just and reasonable right to the minority, but the minority cannot control. If the democrats in congress have discovered this, and have wisely concluded to accept the inevitable and submit with such grace as they may to the only safe principle in a republican government, they will avoid a popular condemnation which otherwise they are certain to incur.

THE POSTPONED LEASE.

In deference to public opinion as expressed in the concurrent resolution unanimously passed by the senate, Secretary Windom has decided to defer action on the removal of the seal fisheries lease until the twenty-first of the present month. This will afford ample time for congress to pass the bill introduced by Senator Plumb, or some modified form of that measure, by which an end shall be put forever to the Alaska monopoly. The only thing in the way of this legislation is the possibility that the house may not be in a condition to go on with business before the date now fixed for action on the lease expires, and in that event the secretary of the treasury might not feel called upon to make a further postponement. It is not doubted that if the house is prepared to do business before the date for acting on the bids there will be no difficulty in passing through that body a measure putting an end to the seal fisheries monopoly.

The public discussion of this matter has served to bring out more clearly the character of the monopoly, and the more carefully it is considered the stronger must the conviction become that Senator Plumb did not exaggerate when he said of the existing conditions that they are against the interests of humanity and against every other consideration which can appeal to the people of the United States. It has been shown, however, that they have been made to appear entirely satisfactory to certain congressmen who have fallen under the influence of the Alaska company—the recipients of free transportation on the company's ships and of generous banquets at the tables of the company and its agents. These gentlemen are the ardent defenders of the monopoly, and have not hesitated to misrepresent the facts regarding the revenue received from it by the government. For example, it has been stated that the Alaska company has paid into the United States treasury two million dollars more than the government paid for Alaska, or over nine million dollars, whereas the amount paid into the treasury by the company is less than six million dollars. Moreover, it has been shown that the company has not kept full faith with the government, in consequence of which the treasury has not received a considerable sum of money that should have been paid to it.

Public sentiment has decreed that this monopoly shall not be continued. The legislation under which it was created was a mistake, even if not, as it has been asserted to be by eminent lawyers, unconstitutional. The duty of congress is plain, and a general popular demand will be denied if there is a failure to perform it.

ALL the glowing reports about the condition of the new county hospital, its readiness for acceptance and "the splendid character of the work," are intended to mislead the public and relieve the contractors. Every examination made adds to the mountains of evidence that the job is a tottering monument to incompetency. Inferior material and botched workmanship are visible everywhere. For this wretched structure over one hundred thousand dollars have been paid. Regardless of common business methods the commissioners have permitted the contractors to draw on the building fund beyond the usual limit. Ryan & Walsh have worked up a claim for extras amounting to fifty thousand dollars.

AMONG the regulations adopted by the board of public works for the guidance of bidders for sidewalk contracts is the significant clause requiring an affidavit "that no member of the common council, board of public works, head of department or bureau or employe therein, or any other officer of the corporation, is directly or indirectly interested" in the bid. Judging from past experience, we take it that the contractors' affidavits are made with a mental reservation.

The "Gentlemen's Association."

Chicago Tribune.

The "Gentlemen's Association" is now composed substantially of nine parts gentlemen and one part association.

Knew Only His Autograph.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is stated that after Mr. Brice's election as senator "no was presented to the members of the legislature in person." Previous to that time, it is to be inferred, they had known him only by the handwriting on his checks.

The Greatest and Meanest.

Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.

The question of naming a site for the world's fair is shortly to be decided at Washington. Our people would prefer seeing one of the big places of the west get it to having it go to New York—that greatest and meanest of American cities.

As Understood in the South.

Indianapolis Journal.

There are twenty-eight congressional districts in the south which have negro majorities, and yet twenty-seven of them are represented, or, rather, misrepresented, by democrats who deny them political rights. Yet the United States is reputed to have a government of the people.

The Extradition Treaty.

Boston Herald.

Although, as we have said, the treaty might be a trifle more comprehensive if an agreement on political offenses could be arrived at, it would be, in its proposed form, an immense improvement on the treaty now in force. There is no reason why it should not be approved by the senate, and the department of state will deserve to be congratulated on having brought, in this respect, a long dispute to an end.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Chicago News: Iowa's legislature is now suffering from a second stroke of paralysis. It would be a good idea for the people of the state to club the poor thing to death and put it out of its misery.

Philadelphia Record (dem.): There are perhaps about ten thousand white ruffians, mischiefmakers and blatherskites among the millions of white people in the south whose deportation to Central Africa would bring permanent tranquillity to that region.

Minneapolis Times: If this Sunday crusade keeps up it will soon be so that a man will not be allowed to wear a white shirt on the Sabbath day on account of the work he will necessarily have to do in getting a large collar-button through a small button-hole.

Keokuk Gate City: Well, after the experience the people of Iowa are having with the democratic bosses up at Des Moines they will be satisfied to mash that party back into another twenty years of powerlessness. The people lose money and good government every time they invest in it.

Philadelphia Press: Ex-President Cleveland's letter to the Tailor's convention in Chicago reveals a gay and festive spirit of self-conscious ignorance on the tariff issue which is at once amazing and amusing. What the gentleman failed to tell the tailors on that question is all wool and a yard wide.

Pittsburgh Commercial-Gazette: The party is pledged to the passage of a tariff bill as speedily as possible, and none know better than the republican leaders in congress that it would not only be a direct betrayal of the public confidence, but political suicide as well, to trifle with the imperative demand for legislation.

Washington Post: Bishop Turner of Atlanta, one of the most respected prelates of the A. M. E. church, doubts very much whether legislative enactment "can bridge the chasm that God has made between the races." It is true as the good bishop says that God has made the chasm, but God also made the rivers. He made them to be bridged.

Atlanta Constitution: Deportation is no remedy for the negro problem for the simple reason that it is impracticable from every point of view. The results of it cannot be foretold. However, much the political south might be pleased with it, the industrial south would oppose it, for it would deprive this section of the cheapest and best labor that can be found.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

The Ord Oddfellows have reorganized.

H. M. Detrick has assumed charge of the York postoffice.

Superior is to have a wholesale harness manufacturing house with a cash capital of $15,000.

The Red Willow county farmers' alliance will hold an adjourned meeting at Indianola February 15.

John Hyde of Clear Creek, Custer county, has lost his reason and has been sent to the Lincoln insane asylum.

Red Willow county prohibitionists will meet at McCook next Saturday to elect delegates to the state convention.

North Platte is said to have six male residents who club their wives but only one wife who pounds her husband.

The Adams county prohibitionists will hold a convention at Hastings next Saturday to prepare for the campaign.

Seventy cars will be required to transport the machinery for the Oxnard sugar plant from New Orleans to Grand Island.

J. D. Cogswell's drug house at Holdrege has been closed by creditors, with liabilities of $1,200 and assets amounting to $1,600.

A company of orphan boys from the east will arrive at Nelson February 14 for the purpose of finding homes with farmers.

An interesting programme has been prepared for the meeting of the Central Nebraska Teachers' association, which will be held at Edgar February 8.

As the result of a quarrel among the officers of the Bank of Commerce at Grand Island another bank will soon be started in that city backed by capital from Omaha and Salt Lake City.

Two cases of glanders are quarantined at Gering. Notice was given to the state authorities and the usual answer was received, stating that nothing could be done, no appropriation having been made for that purpose.

Two handsome but giddy Holdrege girls looked too long on the wine when it was red and made such a disgraceful exhibition of themselves that the authorities were compelled to "run them in," and the police judge fined them $1 and costs.

At a meeting of the officers of the agricultural societies of Chase, Hayes, Red Willow and Hitchcock counties, held at Culbertson, the following dates were agreed upon for the several counties to hold their fairs in 1890: Hitchcock county, third week in September; Red Willow, fourth week in September; Hayes, first week in October; Chase, second week in October.

Neligh township and city, together with five other surrounding townships, in a delegate meeting Saturday pledged themselves to vote bonds to G. W. Wattles, a capitalist from Kansas, to put in a sugar plant there that will work up 200 tons of beets per day. Mr. Wattles has a $60,000 interest in the Medicine Lodge, Kan., sugar plant, and is to erect a factory at Neligh with a capacity as above.

Iowa Items.

Ottumwa is working up a boom for the coal palace.

Charter Oak and Denison want telephone connections.

It cost Sac county $6,177.41 to support her poor last year.

The levy for bridges in O'Brien county this year is over $8,000.

A commercial club has been formed in Ottumwa with 120 members.

The Iowa Valley Farmers' club will hold its annual meeting at Alden February 13, 14 and 15.

A Jefferson county man furnishes free lunches to all hunters who will shoot rabbits on his farm.

Eating smutty cornstalks caused the death of thirteen head of cattle belonging to James McMenaman, a Plymouth county farmer.

S. F. Prouty of Pella has shipped over twelve hundred carloads of walnut logs during the past five years to England and Germany.

John Dunaway, a fifty-two-year-old resident of Monroe, pleaded guilty to incest with his daughter and was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary.

A Warren county farmer has just finished digging potatoes. Out of 400 bushels taken from the ground in the past few days only five bushels were found to have been frost bitten.

Rev. Albert M. Smalley of Ottumwa has received a call to the pastorate of the Congregational church at Sixty-fourth and Howard streets, Chicago, at a salary of $3,000 a year.

As a result of the Brooks-Murphy scandal at Lenox, in which Miss Ada Murphy was accused of improper intimacy with Banker Brooks, the girl's mother has become hopelessly insane and is now an inmate of the Mt. Pleasant asylum.

A youth named Lawless, living near Cherokee, became so indignant when asked to bring in a bucket of water that he fired two shots from a revolver at his father—just to remind him that he wasn't to be trifled with. The bullets missed their mark, but the dutiful son warned his father that if he repeated the offense better aim would be taken next time.

The Coon Rapids Reporter has changed hands, and the new management announces that "believing that the existing liquor prohibition law as at present administered in the state of Iowa, has utterly failed in accomplishing the purpose for which it was intended, this paper will advocate the system of high license as against that of prohibition."

The Two Dakotas.

A flouring mill is to be built at Beulah in the spring.

A tariff reform league has been organized at New Buffalo.

W. S. Bowen has assumed charge of the Yankton postoffice.

The bill locating the North Dakota state fair at Grand Forks has passed the senate.

A Grand Army post has been organized at Minnesela with a membership of forty-five.

A free reading room and library will be established by the Deadwood Young Men's Christian association.

In removing sawdust from an ice house at Deadwood the other day a workman picked up a nugget of gold worth $23.

No one will accept the position of postmaster at Big Bottom, Lawrence county, and the office may be discontinued.

Ex-Governor Church has removed from Huron to Tacoma, Wash., where he will engage in the real estate business.

Plans for the new Presbyterian church at Hot Springs have been accepted by the trustees. The building is to be of cut stone and when completed will be one of the handsomest church edifices in South Dakota.

The reports of the regents of the university of South Dakota shows a list of thirty-one professors, instructors and employes, with an aggregate salary of $27,600. The estimated expenses for 1890 is put at $40,450.

Before the grand jury of Fall River county adjourned at Hot Springs the other day, a vote was taken upon the question of abolishing the grand jury system. The vote stood fifteen for abolishing it and one for continuing it.

An effort will be made in the spring to have the railroad extended from Whitewood to the Hay Creek coal mines. It is claimed the coal deposits on the creek are large enough to supply that entire section of country, and that the coal is equal to any soft coal in the world.

During the women's raid on the saloons of Hatton, Trail county, about two weeks ago, an old man named Peter Lomen, who was in one of the saloons at the time, was struck on the head with a hammer by one of the infuriated women and his skull fractured. He is expected to die from the effects of the blow.

BOOK REVIEWS.

"Old Californian Days," by James Steele, is a brief but graphic sketch of the golden state. The author presents a succession of charming pictures, sharply drawn, and framed in the glowing colors which bud and blossom so profusely in California. The story is divided into three parts—the old time of the missions, the American romance of the Argonauts, and the distinctive period of the boom. Perhaps in no section of the union has the aggressive side of American character been so strongly shown as in the almost complete extinction of the Spaniard in California. To Junipero Serra, a devout Franciscan monk, belongs the credit of exploring the country and founding the famous chain of missions, the ruins of which are now objects of increasing interest to visitors. Serra was fifty-six years old when he set out from Mexico in 1767, with a party of sixteen persons, for the then comparatively unknown country. The party reached San Diego in five months, and at once began the work of converting the Indians, founding missions and enjoying the fruits of the earth in abundance. During the succeeding sixty-five years eighty thousand Indians were brought into the church. These natives were most profitably employed in the missions and attached industries extending from San Diego northward 700 miles. The wonderful thrift of the padres and their success in making the Indian slaves toil in their vineyards brought the missions to a point, early in the century, that the products netted a profit of $2,000,000 a year. And when the Mexican government confiscated the spoils in 1834, the value of live stock alone was $2,000,000. Of all this toil and struggle and suffering, naught but the ruins remain. There were no results. Scarcely one hundred of the Indians, living in wretched huts and wandering through the state, still linger as evidence of the thousands who greeted Serra when he laid the foundation of a fated civilization. Yet around the missions of California is an atmosphere which all the winds cannot blow away, which is unique in American life, and of which the ruins seem to afford the only taste.

The forty-niners, a distinctive California class, no longer form an element of coast life. The sand and grit which enabled them to forsake their homes and brave the rigors of a trip across the plains or isthmus or round the Horn, has petered out and the few remaining linger around their old haunts, grizzled mementos of the old time "which tried men's souls." He is misplaced in these times, but in his day the writer truly says "he was the representative of that sturdy valor which is now decaying in wealth and luxury; of that courage which then regarded danger and difficulty as incidents of daily life, and of that magnanimity which grew from the sharing of a common lot. There will be no more of him while the world stands."

The boom period is an incident of yesterday, too recent to detail, though its results are visible on every hand.

The volume is well printed and bound, and liberally illustrated. Published by the Belford-Clarke Company, Chicago.

Under the title, "Foot-Prints of Christ," Rev. William M. Campbell clothes in new colors the boyhood of Jesus; his characteristics, labors, lessons, methods, and the striking scenes that made up his busy life are so depicted as to awaken new interest in the Hero of the Revelation. The author's style is a happy combination of vigor and simplicity. The book is presentable in appearance, admirable in spirit and excellent in moral tone and teaching. Published by Funk & Wagnalls, New York.

Notes.

"Looking Forward," a paper-covered skotch of the world's fair held in Chicago, comes from the press of F. T. Neely. The fact that Chicago has not yet secured the fair does not prevent the natives from gleefully contemplating the profits.

A translation of Th. Bentzan's "Expiration," a delightful story of French life and manners, is published by Welch, Fracker & Co., New York. They also publish Edith Sessions Tupper's story of social serpents, "By Whose Hand?" The reader is supposed to solve the conundrum.

The Penn Publishing company has issued several small, yet valuable books, among them the "Handbook of Pronunciation and Phonetic Analysis," by John H. Bechtel. "The Elocutionist's Annual," compiled by Mrs. J. W. Shoemaker; "Tableaux, Charades and Pantomimes," and a fresh crop of jokes gathered by Henry Firth Wood.

GRADY'S TWO DISAPPOINTMENTS

The Lost Foot Race and the Failure of His Herald.

George Cassin of Atlanta says in the Constitution: "While Grady was in college at Athens the university baseball club came to Atlanta to play us a game of ball. Grady was the fastest runner in college, and I could beat anybody in Atlanta. Charlie Collier told Grady, on a visit to Athens, that there was a fellow in Atlanta that could beat him running. Grady worried about it a good deal, and when the Athens club came here he came along, too, for the express purpose of beating me in a foot race. He came straight from the train to where we were playing ball, out in Decatur street, near Oakland cemetery, and wanted to race then and there.

"I never saw such an impetuous fellow. He kept on begging for a race until I was obliged to run. Some Atlanta fellow loaned me a pair of low-quartered shoes. They were run down at the heel and too tight for me, but I couldn't back out. We ran 100 yards, and it was decided that Grady beat me two inches and a half. We immediately arranged for another race next day. I was confident that I could beat him. I had on my own shoes that day and I felt like running. We tried another 100 yards on the lot where the new capitol is now, and I beat him five feet.

"Nothing would do Grady but we must try it over next day. A big crowd gathered out near the old barracks to see the deciding race. I beat him again about five feet. I never saw a fellow so keenly disappointed. 'You've got the wind on me,' he said, 'let's make it eighty yards.' I had to agree, and that time I beat him about three feet. 'Let's make it sixty,' said he, as soon as we stopped. He kept on begging until I had to run again. That time I beat him about a foot. 'You've still got the wind on me,' said Grady, 'let's try fifty yards.'

"Just at this point some Atlanta fellow wanted to bet with Grady. 'I haven't got a cent,' said Grady. The talk about the bet shut him off, and he just put on his coat and started for town like he didn't want anybody to see his disappointment. It was a long time then before I saw him again. About six years ago I was in a meat market on Peachtree street with a friend when Grady walked in. My friend laughed as soon as he saw Grady. 'Henry,' he said, pointing to me, 'Do you know that fellow?' 'George Cassin,' said Grady quickly, and shook hands with me.

"We talked for some time about our race, and Grady said finally: 'Do you know what two things hurt me most in all my life?' 'I know one of them,' said I. 'Yes,' he said, that race was one of them. The other was when the Herald went under.'"

A Stove Used as a Bed.

In the north of China the climate is quite cold, and there are no stoves or fireplaces in the wayside inns, says a correspondent of the Pittsburg Leader. In some of the general rooms are small charcoal braziers, but the bedrooms, which are very scantily furnished, contain neither stove nor bed. In their place is a brick platform, long enough for a man to stretch himself at full length upon, and raised a foot or two from the floor, with an opening in the side.

Into this aperture the servant pushes a pan of burning coals, and when the bricks are thoroughly heated the traveler spreads out upon them the bedding he has brought with him and lies down to rest on his stove.

An Essential Quality.

Time: Customer (getting shaved): "You are a candidate for the common council, are you not?"

Barber: "Yah, I vos."

"Well, you ought to get there if you are anything like this razor."

"Vy? Vos it pooty sharp?"

"No; it has a big pull."

LINCOLN NEWS AND NOTES.

The State Industrial Home for Unfortunate Women.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

The Trouble Which Has Existed Believed to Be Over—Grandpa Barrus Ordered to Answer to Contempt.

Associate Board of Charities.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 2.—[Special to THE BEE.]—During the past week THE BEE made mention of the annual session of the Woman's Associate Charities, having the management of the State Industrial Home for unfortunate women located at Milford. As the meetings were held behind closed doors, exact reports of the proceedings were difficult to obtain, and, as a matter of course, much was sent out to the public press that was not exactly true.

The recording secretary, Mrs. Bond of this city, was seen this morning by THE BEE correspondent, and besides her formal report, which is given below, many interesting facts were obtained which are here epitomized.

The law provides for but twelve members of the board of trustees, but this number was increased to seventeen last spring, though the change has not proven entirely satisfactory. Of the twenty-six children born at the home four have been placed in good homes, one was still born, three miscarriages, one was sent to the Home of the Friendless and sixteen remained at the home on December 31, 1889. The home has resolved to take care of its own children in the future and not attempt to send them to the Home of the Friendless. Of the inmates twenty-three were Americans, four Germans, one Swiss, one Swede and one Bohemian. Their ages ranged from fifteen to thirty, the average being twenty years. There are twenty-nine unmarried girls. One of the widows had been abandoned by her husband, another had been twice a widow at nineteen, the first husband having committed suicide. Ten of the girls were orphans, ten half orphans and ten had parents living outside the state. Improvement in the morals of many of the girls is noticeable. Mrs. Perkey, the superintendent in her annual report said: "I am pleased to be able to report a great change, morally, in some of the girls. Some who came addicted to the use of bad language, after having been under the influence of the home for a few weeks, express a desire to quit such habits and be pure in speech. Some who know little of the bible, now say that they read a portion of God's word daily, and often express a desire to become Christians. Indeed their very countenances show moral improvement, while others are slow to learn, and no doubt it will take more than a year to work any permanent change."

Much complaint is made concerning the plumbing and the disposition of the sewage, and the ladies hope that the board of public lands and buildings will correct this annoyance at an early day. The home hopes to become a training school for the so unfortunate girls and fit them for the duties of life. Special attention will be paid to housekeeping, laundry work, cooking, table waiting, dress making and such other kindred industrial pursuits. The trouble which has existed in the management is believed to be over now, and harmony is expected in the future.

The following report of the proceedings of the associate Charities during its two days' session was prepared for THE BEE by Mrs. M. Isabel Bond, the recording secretary.

The annual session of the Women's Associate Charities for the state of Nebraska, convened at the state capitol January 29, and continued in session until the 30th. A full attendance of members was reported, representing Grand Island, Omaha, York, Seward, Milford, Fairbury, Tecumseh and Lincoln. The business of the annual meeting was to receive reports, elect officers for the coming year and the transaction of such general miscellaneous business as should come up for consideration.

The report of the treasurer of the associate charities showed the balance on hand of the appropriation of $31,000 with which to build the south wing to the Milford home and maintain the present branch to be $16,556.18, making an expenditure of $14,443.82 on the south wing, which is nearly complete, and in officers' salaries and in current and incidental expenses.

The superintendent of the industrial home reported thirty inmates received since the opening of the home, May 1, 1889. She also reported the amount of work done, improvements on morals and a firm disposition on the part of a majority of the inmates to lead a better life.

The physician reported twenty-six births and that the general health of the inmates was good. There has been but one death and that was an infant.

About two months ago the house committee employed a dressmaker, who is to instruct the inmates in cutting, fitting and making dresses. Her success has been such that the board voted to retain her two months longer on an increased salary.

The committee on rules and regulations recommended the printing in leaflet form of 100 copies of the rules and regulations to be furnished to the State Women's Christian Temperance union headquarters and request that they be mailed to each state, district and county officer of the Women's Christian Temperance union in Nebraska.

The president, Mrs. Angie F. Newman, read her annual address which contained many valuable suggestions, but for the reason that a copy was not left with the secretary it cannot be inserted in this report.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Gertrude M. McDowell, Fairbury; vice-president, Mrs. Dr. Carscadden, York; recording secretary, Mrs. M. Isabel Bond, Lincoln; corresponding secretary, Mrs. N. V. Harlan, York; treasurer, Mrs. Dr. Latta, Lincoln.

Mrs. Angie F. Newman, of Lincoln resigned her membership on the board of trustees of the Industrial Home at Milford. A motion was made not to accept the resignation, but as she insisted, Mrs. Dr. Freda Lankton of Omaha, was elected to the vacancy.

Mrs. Gilbert L. Laws tendered her resignation as a member of the board, and Mrs. Watson B. Smith of Omaha was elected in her stead.

On recommendation of the board of public lands and buildings the services of a resident physician were dispensed with.

Mrs. Carascadden and Mrs. Harlan of York were appointed the auditing committee.

The majority of the standing committees were re-elected.

The board of associate charities meets the last Wednesday in each month. The next regular meeting will be held February 26, 1890.

CITY NEWS AND NOTES.

Donations for the South Dakota sufferers are being received by Shaw & Shaw in the Potvin block. They must be in by Tuesday evening, as the relief train over the Elkhorn will leave Lincoln Wednesday morning.

The attorneys of Rev. Father M. A. Kennedy, who was bound over to the district court of Fillmore county under the bastardy act, recently began proceedings to abate the action, the child in the case having died. The prosecution opposed this move and a hearing was had before Judge Morris in one of the state library rooms. The court has taken the matter under advisement.

The state university oratorical contest was held last night. J. B. Fogarty of Gretna, a member of the Delian society, received the highest marking, and will represent the institution at the state oratorical contest. His oration reviewed the life and public services of Charles Stewart Parnell. Edward Farmer won second place and will be alternate at the state contest.

The February term of the district court will begin on the 10th. The docket has eighteen criminal, 264 equity and 342 law cases.

The state university will be twenty-one years old February 15, and the charter day exercises will include an address by President Chamberlin of the university of Wisconsin. Subject: "The Coming of Age of State Universities."

The Woman's Christian association will hold a kirmyss at the Exposition building February 10 to 15. A feature of the affair will be a daily supper by the ladies of the various churches as follows: Monday evening by Episcopal ladies; Tuesday, Congregational; Wednesday, Presbyterian; Thursday, Methodist; Friday, Baptist; Saturday, Lutheran and Free Will Baptist ladies.

Grandpa Barrus has been ordered by the federal court to appear before its bar at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon and show cause why he should not be committed for contempt.

The associates and subordinates of D. E. Thompson, late superintendent of the B. & M., yesterday presented him with a fine pair of field glasses and an elegant mahogany reclining chair.

General A. V. Cole of Hastings, Major John C. Watson of Nebraska City, Colonel John C. Bonnell of Lincoln and Lieutenant C. J. Bills of Fairbury have gone to Washington, D. C., to attend a meeting of the National Guards association.

Dr. Quinlan, grand exalted ruler of the Elks, is expected in the city tomorrow, and the Lincoln Elks will banquet him in the afternoon. The Lincoln Elks will institute a lodge at Hastings February 22.

The Irish-American club will give a dancing party at Temple hall Wednesday evening.

STOLE ANOTHER CHILD.

An Intelligent Elephant Assuages Her Grief in a Novel Way.

A remarkably intelligent elephant working on a new bridge in Ceylon, says Murray's Magazine, had a young one to whom she was perfectly devoted. It died and she became inconsolable. Formerly the gentlest of creatures, she grew irritable and even dangerous. One morning she broke the chain which confined her and escaped into the forest.

One night, about ten days after her escape, the officer who had been in charge of her went out to lie in wait for bears at a pond in a jungle at some distance.

As he and his native attendant were returning, early in the morning, the native silently nudged him, and they saw in the dim, gray light an elephant with her calf making their way toward the camp. They both sprang behind trees, and, when the elephants had passed, the native insisted that the older one was their old friend.

When they reached the camp they found that the truant had indeed returned, and had gone from one person to another, touching each with her trunk, as if she was exhibiting her adopted child, which she had evidently begged, borrowed or stolen during her absence.

Her good temper and usual docility returned at once, and her owner blessed the good fortune which enabled her to steal a child.

The Congo River of Today.

From an article under the above title in the February Century, by one of Stanley's former officers, we quote the following: "On the Congo there are no beasts of burden, there existing merely a manual transport, the porters being the natives of the Bakongo tribe, inhabitating the cataract regions. In physique these men are slight and only poorly developed; but the fact of their carrying on their head from sixty to one hundred pounds' weight twenty miles a day for some times six consecutive days, their only food being each day a little manioc root, an ear or two of maize, or a handful of peanuts, pronounces them at once as men of singularly sound stamina. Small boys of eight or nine years old are frequently met carrying loads of twenty-five pounds' weight.

"Throughout the cataract region the general accepted money currency is Manchester cotton cloth made up into pieces of six yards each. The European cost of the cloth paid to these natives for transporting a load to Stanley Pool from Matadi, including rations, amounts at the present day to $5 for a load of sixty-five pounds. Five years ago the cost was only one-third of this amount; but it has increased on account of the opposition of the various trading houses that have established stations at Stanley Pool for the ivory trade on the upper river."

A Clever Invention.

At a little dinner at a New York restaurant one of the members of the party fished out from his pocket an ingenious contrivance, which he said considerably lessened the miseries of life for moustached men says the Pittsburg Dispatch. The affair has a steel shank about three inches long, which fastened by a spring to the handle of his soup spoon. The other end of the shank supported a silver guard, which lifted his long, heavy moustache and held it out of the way while the contents of the spoon were emptied into his mouth. A touch of his finger on the handle end of the shank lifted the whole affair to an upright position, if he wished, so that the guard was not "in the soup" at all. When in place it was not connected with the bowl of the spoon, but was held by the shank about an inch from the edge.

The Way It Works.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Customer—What is this watch worth?

Jewelry Salesman—That one? That's a very handsome watch. Solid gold, eighteen carat cases, very heavy. A1 movement and warranted to keep perfect time. We have more demand for that kind of watch—

"Well, what is it worth?"

"We are selling that watch at $90, and there is no profit in it at all. But it is such an excellent article that it recommends our business."

"Ninety dollars is too much money for me to lay out at once."

"O, you want to pay cash?"

"Certainly."

"We can let you have that watch for $20. I thought you wanted it on our installment plan."

Immigration and Education.

In those states which have the largest naturalized vote and in which this has been a potent factor, there are more churches, more libraries, more schools, better schools, and more general intelligence than are to be found in those states where the people are not only American-born, but are the children of American-born parents, writes Judge John P. Altgeld in the February Forum. As a rule, the poor among the immigrants have more education, are more industrious, and more used to continuous hard work than are the poor among native Americans, and consequently they generally succeed in making a living, while the latter frequently fail.

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