

THE DAILY BEE.

OMAHA OFFICE, NO. 914 AND 916 FAIRMAR ST. NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 28, TRINITY BUILDING, WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FIFTEENTH ST.

Published every morning, except Sundays, the only Monday morning paper published in the state.

TERMS BY MAIL: One Year, \$10.00; Three Months, \$3.50; Six Months, \$5.00; One Month, \$1.00.

THE WEEKLY BEE, Published Every Wednesday. One Year, with premium, \$2.00; Six Months, with premium, \$1.25; Three Months, with premium, \$0.75; One Month, on trial, \$0.10.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, s. s. County of Douglas, ss. N. P. Fitch, cashier of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending April 24, 1886, was as follows:

Notice to Agents and Subscribers. Hereafter all orders for papers, all complaints about postal delays, and all remittances should be directed to the Bee Publishing company, Omaha, Nebraska.

A NEW broom sweeps clean, but the old brooms of the street sweeping brigade sweep much cleaner ever since the Bee has called attention to the need of better service.

GEN. MILLS telegraphs that the New Mexican frontier needs several new military posts. The New Mexican frontier needs the two only garrisons which it possesses built up and strengthened.

The supreme court of Pennsylvania has affirmed the decision of the lower court that the Bell Telephone company is a common carrier, and as such is bound to furnish its instruments to the public without distinction and at a common rental.

There has been considerable comment upon the slackness of the demand of lots for building purposes and for houses such as working people usually want.

Whether home rule wins or fails in the present parliament, the mere fact that it has been proposed by an Englishman in a British parliament brings in sight the restoration of the right of self-government to the Irish people.

It cannot be up-hill work for liberals to fight against Mr. Gladstone, even when they have so much to say for themselves from a point of view which is strictly liberal.

The census of Iowa shows a population of over 1,750,000, a gain of about 400,000 in 10 years, or about 3 per cent a year.

It is noted as a singular fact that this gain is all in the newer sections. In the eastern and northeastern sections, 33 counties show losses varying from 500 to 8,100 each.

It is generally admitted as a fact that one can retain his self-respect while working for most women. The man is accustomed to having employees under him; he knows—most important of all—when to leave them alone, and generally he has been under authority himself in his younger days, and appreciates their sentiments.

Dis honest municipal government throughout the country receives a severe blow in the indictment of the twelve hoodie aldermen in New York for bribery and corruption in passing the Broadway railway bill.

There are seventeen in all who are accused of participating in the plunder, but some have turned state's evidence and others have fled to Canada.

The names of great men never die. Christopher Columbus is teaching school in Michigan, and William Shakespeare is expounding law in Iowa.

The Auburn daily Republican is the latest. A \$9,000 roller mill is to be built in Long Pine.

Forty thousand bushels of corn are cribbed at Dakota City. The Grand creamery agrees to keep 200 cows busy this season.

Graduating has begun on the Scribner branch of the Elkhorn Valley railroad. A prairie fire in the neighborhood of Broken Bow last week destroyed \$2,000 worth of property.

The only license in the state that remains at the old rate is the marriage license, though the attachments are dear.

The citizens of Dead Horse Valley, DeWitt county, are petitioning for a change of name to improve the atmosphere.

The Methodists of Orleans shut up the saloons of the town by threatening to move their college if licenses were granted.

The contract for the canning factory buildings at Blair has been let. The company has already engaged 400 acres of vegetables.

Grand Islanders are to be enlightened on the "What of the Man?" by Joe Coe. A special train of fat cars will bring his periods to town.

The Indian Problem.

One of the great national problems of the day is what we shall do with the Indians. This question is ably discussed at considerable length in an article by Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, which is published in this issue of the Bee.

Senator Dawes insists that the civilization of the Indian is imperatively demanded, and that this can be accomplished through the Indian school system, which, so far as it has been established, has proved an eminent success.

Another feature in the work of civilization, as advocated by Senator Dawes, is to give to each Indian who has become far enough advanced to know the value of land, at least 160 acres, with the single limitation that he cannot sell or dispose of it for twenty-five years.

It is a very warm and cordial welcome which the citizens of Omaha will extend to General George Crook, who returns to us after a more than four years absence.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

Mapleson the Humbler.

Omaha is to be spared the infliction of an alleged operative performance by that prince of humbugging impressarios, Colonel Mapleson. Aside from hearing Minnie Hauk, Omaha can congratulate the country on the fact that the cloud of profanity which would surely have floated over the city after the proposed performance of Saturday.

The first appropriation for these schools, in 1876, was only \$20,000. It has been increased from year to year, until in 1885 the appropriation was \$1,107,000. There are now 261 boarding and day schools, with a total average attendance of 9,314.

Another feature in the work of civilization, as advocated by Senator Dawes, is to give to each Indian who has become far enough advanced to know the value of land, at least 160 acres, with the single limitation that he cannot sell or dispose of it for twenty-five years.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

There are two sides of the question of domestic service. One is the side of the household harassed by her inability to find and keep a cook or waitress suited to her taste; the other is the side of the servant who feels that her services are in active demand and that her skill and training enables her to insist upon what she calls her rights.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

The Auburn daily Republican is the latest. A \$9,000 roller mill is to be built in Long Pine. The Plattsmouth Herald is out for Blaine in 1888.

Forty thousand bushels of corn are cribbed at Dakota City. The Grand creamery agrees to keep 200 cows busy this season.

Graduating has begun on the Scribner branch of the Elkhorn Valley railroad. A prairie fire in the neighborhood of Broken Bow last week destroyed \$2,000 worth of property.

The only license in the state that remains at the old rate is the marriage license, though the attachments are dear.

The citizens of Dead Horse Valley, DeWitt county, are petitioning for a change of name to improve the atmosphere.

The Methodists of Orleans shut up the saloons of the town by threatening to move their college if licenses were granted.

The contract for the canning factory buildings at Blair has been let. The company has already engaged 400 acres of vegetables.

Grand Islanders are to be enlightened on the "What of the Man?" by Joe Coe. A special train of fat cars will bring his periods to town.

And now comes Knox county with a vein of copper ore just thirty feet from the surface. Nebraska is bound to come to the front for copper.

The bid of David O'Brien for excavating for the foundation of the government building at Nebraska City, has been accepted, and work will begin this week.

Three hundred head of fat cattle were shipped from Dakota City last week, reaching over \$300,000, the largest ever shipped from North Nebraska.

The sun of prosperity shines bright in York. A court house, waterworks and canning factory, all under contract, are three important features of the spring boom.

The foreign lightning rod men are harvesting scores of dollars and clumps in Webster county. Two residents of Garfield township have rows of barb wire on their house-tops for which they paid \$100 each.

Mrs. Eliza Westbrook, of Nebraska City, died suddenly of heart disease Thursday. She was sitting at her own door when the doctor when the dreaded messenger arrived without warning.

The granary, stables and sheds of Thos. Henahan, a farmer near York, burned Tuesday. Seven hundred bushels of grain, together with harness, farm machinery and hay, were consumed. The loss is a severe one.

Gottlieb Texter, a Washington county man, was sent to the penitentiary for eight months for murdering a joke. The blind goddess illustrated the philosophy of good understanding when she pounced upon Gottlieb with both feet.

F. A. Schmitze, of Scribner, narrowly escaped drowning when out hunting last Sunday. His boat upset, and being unable to swim, he gave himself up for lost. He was fished out, however, but did not recover consciousness for sixteen hours.

Wayne is getting around Sleomb and the saloonkeepers in great numbers. The annual license is \$500 and in addition an "occupation tax" of \$500 is charged, which goes into the town treasury. Einbaum is considering a similar plan to replenish her treasury.

A tow-headed tramp attempted to bribe the handsome phiz of Pat Walsh in North Platte, but Pat seized the opportunity fore and aft, and landed the tramp head-first in the gutter, colliding with a post on the way. It took him two mortal hours to realize what hit him.

The voters of Dodge county will decide tomorrow the proposition to issue \$200,000 in bonds, the proceeds to be used in replacing and repairing county bridges. The exposure of the extravagance of the commissioners will go far toward defeating the proposition.

The West Point Progress calls a halt in the talk of placing another mortgage on the city and Cuming county. It asserts that the people have now all the burdens they can conveniently carry. The debt of the county is equal to \$15 per capita, and of West Point \$35. The assessed valuation of the town is \$137,313.

A poor widow, who secured a few extra dollars a year by the position of postmistress of the town of Star, in Holt county, has been bound to make room for a big, burly, male banner carrier of democracy. This is one of the many incidents of recent occurrence going to show the young democracy the width and depth of mossback loyalty to party principles. Their cries are now for federalism, and the smaller the office the meaner the candidate.

John Early, of Columbus, invaded Sioux City last week, and postponed a wedding. One Niblock, an ex-partner of his, was about to wed Miss Goerby, a prominent young lady of that city. Early called on her, and in the presence of her intended, showed her documents to prove Niblock's rascally character. They included an indictment for fraud in partnership, a judgment for \$1,780, and a forfeited bid bond, all taken from the records of the Platte county court. The wedding was declared off.

Mr. Duffy made a personal call on the editor of the Greenwood Hawkeye last week to protest against the use of his name in the vulgar types of the paper. Duffy tried to emphasize his feelings by assuming a pugilistic attitude. He sent a feeble for the editorial upper story, but missed the bait spot by several hairs. Subsequent events are thus chronicled in the Hawkeye: "The feathers then began to fly and the last we saw of Duffy he was stuck in the mud at the foot of the stairs. Come again, Mr. Duffy, and we guarantee to entirely chew you up."

The Young Ladies' Protective association of Fremont had drifted from dress topics to that absorbing consummation to which the world is tending, "what is a man?" This is a significant and commendable transition, and throws a halo of promise around the future of the fair maid of the "Pratt" era. At the present time the dottinger lacks time and inclination to give the girls a short lecture on the subject, but it is a fact established by long experience that in the spring time, when flowers of all colors and prices bloom on bonnets, the thoughtful and generous husband is voted "such a dear man."

Iowa Items. Sigourney is saloonless. Dubuque is building heavily this year. Polk county's poor house has ninety inmates. Cyclone canes are going down rapidly in the state. Keokuk will spend \$5,000 in improving her parks this year.

Muscataine will build a new jail to accommodate his increasing business. Cows have been given the freedom of the city of Des Moines. The capital is going to grass. "Warp will at once begin on the new

NEBRASKA JOTTINGS.

The Auburn daily Republican is the latest. A \$9,000 roller mill is to be built in Long Pine. The Plattsmouth Herald is out for Blaine in 1888.

Forty thousand bushels of corn are cribbed at Dakota City. The Grand creamery agrees to keep 200 cows busy this season.

Graduating has begun on the Scribner branch of the Elkhorn Valley railroad. A prairie fire in the neighborhood of Broken Bow last week destroyed \$2,000 worth of property.

The only license in the state that remains at the old rate is the marriage license, though the attachments are dear.

The citizens of Dead Horse Valley, DeWitt county, are petitioning for a change of name to improve the atmosphere.

The Methodists of Orleans shut up the saloons of the town by threatening to move their college if licenses were granted.

The contract for the canning factory buildings at Blair has been let. The company has already engaged 400 acres of vegetables.

Grand Islanders are to be enlightened on the "What of the Man?" by Joe Coe. A special train of fat cars will bring his periods to town.

And now comes Knox county with a vein of copper ore just thirty feet from the surface. Nebraska is bound to come to the front for copper.

The bid of David O'Brien for excavating for the foundation of the government building at Nebraska City, has been accepted, and work will begin this week.

Three hundred head of fat cattle were shipped from Dakota City last week, reaching over \$300,000, the largest ever shipped from North Nebraska.

The sun of prosperity shines bright in York. A court house, waterworks and canning factory, all under contract, are three important features of the spring boom.

The foreign lightning rod men are harvesting scores of dollars and clumps in Webster county. Two residents of Garfield township have rows of barb wire on their house-tops for which they paid \$100 each.

Mrs. Eliza Westbrook, of Nebraska City, died suddenly of heart disease Thursday. She was sitting at her own door when the doctor when the dreaded messenger arrived without warning.

The granary, stables and sheds of Thos. Henahan, a farmer near York, burned Tuesday. Seven hundred bushels of grain, together with harness, farm machinery and hay, were consumed. The loss is a severe one.

Gottlieb Texter, a Washington county man, was sent to the penitentiary for eight months for murdering a joke. The blind goddess illustrated the philosophy of good understanding when she pounced upon Gottlieb with both feet.

F. A. Schmitze, of Scribner, narrowly escaped drowning when out hunting last Sunday. His boat upset, and being unable to swim, he gave himself up for lost. He was fished out, however, but did not recover consciousness for sixteen hours.

Wayne is getting around Sleomb and the saloonkeepers in great numbers. The annual license is \$500 and in addition an "occupation tax" of \$500 is charged, which goes into the town treasury. Einbaum is considering a similar plan to replenish her treasury.

A tow-headed tramp attempted to bribe the handsome phiz of Pat Walsh in North Platte, but Pat seized the opportunity fore and aft, and landed the tramp head-first in the gutter, colliding with a post on the way. It took him two mortal hours to realize what hit him.

The voters of Dodge county will decide tomorrow the proposition to issue \$200,000 in bonds, the proceeds to be used in replacing and repairing county bridges. The exposure of the extravagance of the commissioners will go far toward defeating the proposition.

The West Point Progress calls a halt in the talk of placing another mortgage on the city and Cuming county. It asserts that the people have now all the burdens they can conveniently carry. The debt of the county is equal to \$15 per capita, and of West Point \$35. The assessed valuation of the town is \$137,313.

A poor widow, who secured a few extra dollars a year by the position of postmistress of the town of Star, in Holt county, has been bound to make room for a big, burly, male banner carrier of democracy. This is one of the many incidents of recent occurrence going to show the young democracy the width and depth of mossback loyalty to party principles. Their cries are now for federalism, and the smaller the office the meaner the candidate.

John Early, of Columbus, invaded Sioux City last week, and postponed a wedding. One Niblock, an ex-partner of his, was about to wed Miss Goerby, a prominent young lady of that city. Early called on her, and in the presence of her intended, showed her documents to prove Niblock's rascally character. They included an indictment for fraud in partnership, a judgment for \$1,780, and a forfeited bid bond, all taken from the records of the Platte county court. The wedding was declared off.

Mr. Duffy made a personal call on the editor of the Greenwood Hawkeye last week to protest against the use of his name in the vulgar types of the paper. Duffy tried to emphasize his feelings by assuming a pugilistic attitude. He sent a feeble for the editorial upper story, but missed the bait spot by several hairs. Subsequent events are thus chronicled in the Hawkeye: "The feathers then began to fly and the last we saw of Duffy he was stuck in the mud at the foot of the stairs. Come again, Mr. Duffy, and we guarantee to entirely chew you up."

The Young Ladies' Protective association of Fremont had drifted from dress topics to that absorbing consummation to which the world is tending, "what is a man?" This is a significant and commendable transition, and throws a halo of promise around the future of the fair maid of the "Pratt" era. At the present time the dottinger lacks time and inclination to give the girls a short lecture on the subject, but it is a fact established by long experience that in the spring time, when flowers of all colors and prices bloom on bonnets, the thoughtful and generous husband is voted "such a dear man."