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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Statement OF CIRCULATION.
County of Douglas, Statement of The Ber
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The Datty Ber
for the week ending January 31, 1801, was as
follows:

 follows:
 Sunday January 25.
 20.020

 Monday January 26.
 26.780

 Tuesday January 27.
 20.538

 Wednesday, January 28.
 25.948

 Thursday, January 29.
 26.270

 Friday, January 30.
 26.158

 Saturday, January 31.
 26.314

Notary Public.

Notary Public.

State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas, 185

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Beg
Publishing company, that the actual average
daily circulation of The Dany Beg for the
month of February, 1890, 19,761 copies; for March, 1890, 20,815 copies; for April, 1890, 20,816 copies; for August, 1890, 20,752 copies; for August, 1890, 20,752 copies; for Counter, 1890, 20,752 copies; for October, 1890, 20,762 copies; for November, 1890, 21,471 copies; for January, 1891, 28,446 conies.

George B. Tzschuck

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my 28,446 conics.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this list day of January, A. D., 1891.

N. P. Fell.

Notary Public.

THE legislature threatens to regulate everything in sight excepting its own cond uct.

THE retirement of Waldersee indicates that Emperor William still retains a potent influence with his administra-

GROVER CLEVELAND and David Hill met in New York, and the country was almost instantly enveloped in a sample of the coolness that exists between them.

PRESIDENT PALMER is said to be getting a trifle impatient for the world's fair commission to get down to business. The rest of the country heartily sympathizes with him.

DESPITE the zeroic temperate of things mundane in South Dakota, senatorial thermometers register 100° in the shade of the capitol and the mercury continues in the ascendant.

Ir turns out that Jerry Simpson, who has been widely celebrated as a typical product of the peculiar civilization of Kansas, was not born in the United States. That shatters another idol.

Boous claims, mill-dewed by age and bearing the indeline impress of successive knock-outs, are making their appearance in the legislature. They do not deserve a moment's consideration.

ONE of the funny things which the silver pool scoop-net has brought to light is a man who writes speeches for congressmen. This explains how it happens that very poor congressmen sometimes make very good speeches.

THE transfer of South Dakota to the department of the Platte is a wise military measure. Owing to the proximity of Pine Ridge and Resebud agencies to the chain of forts on the north Nebraska border, the department can more promptly meet any emergency calling for the intervention of troops.

IF BURROWS is in dead earnest about that call for "1,000 men not afraid to die," he should at once issue a call in the name of the would-be governor with a bounty of \$300 for every recruit who will enlist for three years or to the end of the war. He sholud place the necessary funds in the hands of the recruiting officers and arrange with the Lincoln hotel Deepers to feed the new Salvation army.

UNDER present conditions two years will be consumed in reaching a decision in the case against the register of deeds and his bondsmen. On the first of the year the register was indebted to the county in the sum of \$9,565. If the officer persists in his present course, at the end of two years he will have in his possession something over \$20,000. Against this the county holds a bond for \$10,000. It is evident the register proposes to deprive the county of this money by taking advantage of every loophole in the law. He has trifled with the commissioners, contemptuously ignored the rights of taxpayers, and forfeited public respect. The commissioners are in duty bound to adopt radical measures to protect the public treasury and enforce the constitutional provision against defaulters.

THE new line recently opened by the Burlington railroad company to Deadwood, South Dakota, and now in full operation, is an enterprise of very considerable interest to the business communities of Omaha and Lincoln, which are given more direct and expeditious connection with a tributary country of great promise. The new line is well constructed and thoroughly equipped, affording every facility for travel and traffic from Missouri river cities and principal points in Nebraska to all points in the Black Hills. This connection with a portion of South Dakota which there is every reason to believe will in a few years be one of the most prosperous sections of the northwest, will undoubtedly be appreciated by our business men, who it may be expected will at once begin to realize its advan-

THE LABORS OF PUBLIC MEN.

The late Secretary Windom, on being congratulated by a personal friend upon resuming the duties of secretary of the treasury, is said to have remarked: "While there is a great deal of glory in it, it means death to me; I should not go out of office this term alive." At a meeting of the board of brade and tranportation at New York, a member, in the course of a eulogy of Mr. Windom, referred to the fact that he was the third secretary of the treasury in three successive administrations to succumb to the active duties of the treasury department and asked: "Is it not about time that these duties were so divided and regulated that further sacrifices of a like nature may be avoided?" Secretaries Foiger and Manning were the two predecessors of Mr. Windom who virtually died in the harness, worn out by the arduous labors of one of the most exacting positions under the government.

It is a common and very erroneous notion that our public men generally have very little to do in the nature of work, that most of their time is taken up in discussing and managing politics, and that their positions are practically sinecures. It is seen that occasionally they leave their posts of duty to attend a banquet, that they find it possible to now and again leave the national capital to visit for a few days the places of their permanent home, and that once a year they may take a brief vacation. They are also found giving casual attention to the social duties which custom requires of them. Putting all these things together the average citizen concludes that these public officials have little else to do than to travel about, entertain, and be entertained. Such a view is essentially wrong and unjust. Taken as a whole, there are no men in any service, giving conscientious attention to their duties, who work harder than those in public life, and for the most part the most arduous labor is performed by those who are highest in authority. The subordinate officials do the routine work of the service, which, while requiring intelligence and application, makes no great strain, either mentally or physically, but it is a very different matter with the men who have the direction of affairs, involving the solution of problems constantly arising, the arrangement of methods, and the policy of admake a constant demand for the exertion of the highest intelstrain upon the faculties having the closest relation to and the most direct influence upon the nervous system is extremely wearing. It is safe to say that very few railroad or bank presidents, or the managers of the great corporations of the country, labor so assiduously and under such a constant pressure as the heads of the several departments of the government, or even as most of the chiefs of bnreaus do. There is honor in the faithful discharge of the duties of public office, and in most cases it is well paid for.

SUPPRESSION OF BUCKET SHOPS.

The bill reported for passage in the egislature, providing for the suppression of bucket shops, is a well-intended measure, although there is at present no very urgent demand for it. The method of speculation which the bill aims at has been pretty effectually destroyed in the west since the Chicago board of trade stopped recording quotations, and as the board seems to be entirely satisfied with its change of policy the restriction of the bucket shop, in its old form and character, may be regarded as a very remote possibility. If there is any such institution in Omaha it is doing a very unobtrusive business and must be having decidedly uphill work. It is possible that some gambling in grain is done here, that there are local speculators who bet on the course of prices just as they might on the turn of the cards at a faro game, but this is a sort of gambling which cannot have any such effect upon the grain market as was produced by the bucket shop speculation. Indeed it can have no effect whatever. It is simply a local affair, like ordinary gambling, and may perhaps be amenable to the law relating to that practice.

The fact that the measure introduced in congress, and known as the Butterworth bill, to suppress bucket shops, has itself been suppressed, is doubtless due to a conviction that there is no longer any urgent necessity for such a measure. Nevertheless, no harm can be done if the legislature shall pass the proposed measure. Even if it be found that there is nothing for it to operate upon it can remain in the statute books as a precaution against the return of an evil which it is unquestionably the duty of the lawmaking power to take notice of.

FINALLY DROPPED. The assurance given by Senator Aldrich to the leading democrats of the senate that no further effort will be made to take up the closure resolution or the elections bill is of course final as to these measures. The Rhode Island senator was the leader in the fight for a rule to close debate, and as without such a rule there was no hope of passing the elections measure, the surrender of one is the abandonment of both. Senators Hoar and Spooner, who were active in association with Senator Aldrich in support of these measures, concurred with the latter in the decision not to attempt

to again bring them forward. It would have been better if this de cision had been given to the public without any reflections upon the republican senators who declined to support legislation which they did not believe to be expedient, but in this particular the judgment of Senator Aldrich was not so commendable as usual. There can be go doubt that the course of most of the eight senators who went on record as in favor of displacing the elections bill and proceeding with the urgent business awaiting the action of the senate did so from a conscientious conviction of duty. It will not be possible to read these men out of the republican party for doing what they believed necessary in the interest of most important practical legislation, and those who attempt to do so may flud they have Hill. When one party thus relegates its

taken upon themselves a very unprofitable task.

The course of these senators, it is admitted, has averted all danger of an extra session, and this is something upon which the country is to be congratulated. Whatever the politicians of either party may think about it, and there are men in both parties who profess to believe that an extra session would result in advantage to their party, the financial and business interests of the country certainly would not get any benefit from it. The present congress will subserve the material interests of the country by leaving no necessity for convening the Fifty-second congress before the constitutional date.

THE FEELING IN THE LEGISLATURE There is every reason to believe that the radicalism in which the present legislature was born has in a large degree worn off with age, and that in the last half of its session it will be disposed to consider important public questions from the standpoint of reason, without

prejudice or passion. For a legislature acting in such a spirit, while representing the desires of the producers for needed reforms, there is a wide field of usefulness at this time. Its aim should be to seek and find the conditions which will contribute to the prosperity of the state as a whole, remembering that all classes, in an agricultural state like this, must enjoy prosperity or suffer depressjon together. There can be no magic line drawn to sectionalize prosperity. If capital does not prosper it will not stay here; if labor does not prosper it cannot stay here.

A new country must be developed by labor and by capital. The farmer furnishes the labor; the eastern investor furnishes the capital. The country could no more be developed by labor alone than by capital alone. They are indispensable to each other.

But if unreasonable laws are passed on the subject the partnership will be dissolved, and the weaker member left to struggle for himself, Capital will suffer but temporary inconvenience. It can close out its mortgages and go where it will be sure of a warmer welcome. But the farmers would suffer a calamity by this operation. He would sacrifice his home and his prospects, and be a wanderer on the face of the earth. This is an ministration. These requirements extreme statement of the result of a conflict between these twin forces in the life of the west, but it is a true one. It aplectual effort, and the almost incessant | plies with almost equal force to other measures than the proposed usury and stay laws.

At a time when it should be the common desire to find new paths of development for the state, and when all elements of its citizenship should work together to this end, it is a subject for congratulation that a majority in the legislature appear to take a more conservative view of the situation than they entertained at the beginning of the session. There is now much reason to predict that the business interests of the state have nothing to fear from this

THE TRUE REMEDY.

The decision of the federal district court on the bridge case is a practical victory for the Union Pacific. It sustains the action of the company in refusing to comply with the terms of a contract of its own making, mainly because time tables and other preliminaries for the operation of trains of rival roads had not been agreed upon.

The court does not pass upon the vital questions involved in the controversy, namely, the validity of the contracts made with the Milwaukee and Rock companies, and Island the right of the Union Pacific to make such contracts without the consent of congress. These points are left to future consideration, with the broad intimation that all roads "terminating at Omaha or Council Bluffs have a right to the use of the bridge at those points over which their trains may run," and further that if such privilege is denied, "then it is altogether probable that a court of equity will point out a remedy and compel the performance of a duty which ought to be voluntarily

performed." In effect, the court while dissolving the temporary order of the state court, holds that the use of the bridge approaches cannot be denied the plaintiffs, on payment of reasonable compensation for their use. It is not reasonable to suppose the plaintiffs will enter into a new contract with a company which refuses to comply with one voluntarily made. The Union Pacific is determined to prevent both corporations from the enjoyment of the privileges agreed upon last April, and if the court shall sustain the position of the company with regard to that contract, a new one would be a waste of ink

and paper. A decision on the validity of the contract, which is the main issue, involves considerable delay. It will undoubtedly be taken to the court of last resort, and from two to three years consumed in reaching a conclusion. Meanwhile both companies will suffer great pecuniary loss. The Rock Island extension to Lincoln, built on the good faith of the Union Pacific, cannot be operated. Both companies must have access to Omaha and South Omaha. The question is, Will it pay to wait for years the doubtful issue of the courts and mean-

while incur grave business losses. The key to the situation is the prompt building of an independent bridge. The Milwaukee and Rock Island should unite with other companies, erect an independent bridge, and thus secure permanent freedom from a corporation whose word and bond are subject to the whims of stock jobbers.

Fo Have Older Ones.

Washington Post. The legislatures of the new states appear to have considerable use for standing committees on bribery.

Imperimence of Politics.

Brooklyn Eagle. The democrats are all going to run Blaine as the next republican candidate for presi dent, and the republicans are very sure that they can make the domocrats run Clevetand, or, in any event, prevent them from running

functions to the other, the amenities of polities are at high water mark, or, at least, the impertinence of politics may be said to be.

We Need It. Too.

St. Joseph Gazetta A great Kansas industry is in danger. A bill has been presented in the legislature making it impossible to call county seat elections oftener than once in ten years.

A Word to the South.

New York Herald. The best reyenge the South can take is to buskle down and make the world's fair an immense success, send an exhibit of all its resources, show the country the products of its soil, its mines, its enterprise, and pointing to them say: "These are the industries you would ruin by your folly."

We can win our victory at the polls in 1892 and at Chicago in 1893.

An Overwhelming Affliction.

Helen M. Gougar has taken up winter quarters at Lincoln, and will work the legislature in the interest of woman suffrage. This is the saddest affiction that has befallen that sadly afflicted body. To lose a governor is hard, to have the supreme court sit heavily upon the heaving bosom is enough to create nightmare, but to have a Gougar straudle of its neck-metaphorically speaking, is terriole,

Eight Years of Restriction.

Sm Francisco Examiner. The publication in the Examiner a week ago of the complete census returns of California was anticipated some months ago by advance returns that left nothing of im portance to be learned so far as totals of populations were concerned. The most interesting feature of the new table is the information they furnish about the Chinese

It appears that the Chinese population of the state has remained practically stationary during the past ten years. In 1880 it was 75,132 and in 1800, 71,681. At the time the first restriction act went into effect, in 1882, it probably reached or exceeded 125,990. From that time until the passage of the Scott exclusion act it gradually declined, although the decline was greatly checked by fraudulent admissions Since that time the falling off has been more rapid.

In San Francisco there has been an in crease within the decade from 21,745 to 25,879. The Chinese population is evidently concentrating in the metropolis. In 35 of the remaining 52 counties it has declined, and in the other 17 the increase generally have been slight. The mining countries, in particular, have experienced a steady falling off until now their population is almost solidly white. In Amador, for instance, there were 2,668 Chinese to 8,250 whites in 1860; 1,627 Chinese to 7,883 whites in 4870; 1,115 Chinese to 9,924 whites in 1880, and only 317 Chinese to 9,507 whites in 1800. It is evident that in that quarter the Asiatic problem has ceased to be a practical question. The same process may be observed in Calaveras, El Dorado, and generally all along the Sierras. Instead of having one Chinaman to every three white men as in 1800, the mining counties have seen the Mongollan element reduced to an insignificant fraction of the population.

Other counties are as fortunate. Hum boldt, for instance, which had 241 Chinese in 1880, had only 19 in 1830. In Del Norte the number has fallen off from 434 to 7. A China-man in Alpine would be a curiosity, for there are only five to keep each other company. In the south the number has increased, but not in proportion to the growth of the white pop ulation through the boom.

The prospects are hopeful for the entire

elimination of this alien element from the population of the state. All that is needed is the renewal of the exclusion legislation, with such improvements as have been suggested by experience, undits honest enforcement. Some fours have even expressed lest the disappearance of the Chinese question might leave us embarrassed with a Japanese question as serious. The census returns do not bear out this apprehension. There are only 1,000 Japanese in the state, most of whom are probably schoolboys. There are more than ten times as many negroes and eleven times as many Indians, but they do not constitute anything approaching a problem. Our true policy for the present is to concentrate our efforts on the Chinese.

THE LATE SECRETARY.

Milwaukee News: As a financier his ability has been especially conspicuous. The fact that two different administrations of his party called him to the head of the finances of the nation is ample evidence of the confi dence reposed in him in that respect, St. Paul Globe: He did valiant work for the interests of this commonwealth while he represented it in Washington, and in the wider and more exacting sphere in which his executive duties have called bim his ministration has been conservative, faithful and effective.

Cleveland Leader: Every public man of William Windom's stamp is needed in the services of the people, and never more than now. He has fallen as a leader stricken down in battle, and in the most stirring rush of the great struggle now going on between the true and false in national finance.

Indianapolis Journal: Mr. Windom had given more than twenty-five of his sixty-four years to the service of the public, whether in the house or the senate, or in the important and responsible position of secretary of the treasury, discharged all his obligations with exceptional ability and scrupulous fidelity.

Detroit Tribune: His private life has been blameless and his public services have been of the most distinguished character. He was successful both in business and politics, and in legislative and executive capacities he had established a reputation for statesmanship of a high order, and for unimpeachable mal and political integrity.

Minneapolis Tribune: His financial policy has been wise, conservative and successful. The money interests of the country trusted him and had the greatest confidence in his integrity and sagacity. His advice has had weight with congress and the president. His sudden taking off at this time will be keenly felt by the nation. It will be no easy task to eplace him in the cabinet and at the head of the treasury department.

Buffalo Express: Mr. Windom has been escribed as a western financier with eastern ideas. Therefore ne was the best man pos-sible for the monetary crisis of the last two years. He was thoroughly sound on the cur-rency question, and possessed the confidence of the banking interest. His financial schemes have been unusually ingenious and successful. He will rank as one of the great secretaries of the treasury.

"" Ham fir de Bil."

San Francisco Examine Senator Wilson of Tehama, he of the finanial turn of mind, orated this afternoon in the legislature. Carpenter's bill, making it a misdemeanor to offer for sale any tainted meat, was under discussion. Mr. Wilson rose and said: "Back in 1856

there cum a manin named Wilson from lowa who fetched a giandered boss or mule who glandered every other hoss and mule in Sacramento county, an' we had to burn our barns. We've scarcely got shet o' that yet. I'm fer de bill." The measure passed

A Fortune Dashe ! Away. New York Herald. - little faro bank, trusted;
every cent he had, busted. Not Heard in Church. 'Tis a wonder that Father Adam could

Have peached on Mother Eve; For him in such a wilted mood One scarcely can conceive. For he was builded out of clay, The mixture being thick, And any man that's built that way Should surely be a brick! When David went out to the Philistine host

He carried a sling in his hand, And Goliata, who'd ventured to vauntingly

Soon measured his length on the sand. Like him we may do up our foes if we try— Just give e'm a few slings of rock and old THE ALLIANCE.

Senator-elect Peffer is a sick man, according to the Atchison Globe, and predictions are made that he cannot live a year. In that event Governor Humphrey will certainly appoint Mr. Inguils to the vacancy.

Chicago News: The bossism rampant in Kansas just now double discounts everything of the kind heretofore seen in this country of ours. What mattereth it to a man whether that which goreth him be an ox or a bull?

There is no doubt that U. S. Hall, president of the farmers' alliance, is aiming at the governorship of Missouri, and it is also stated that Speaker Tuttle is looking in that direction. If this rumor be true he may knock out Mr. Hall. Kansas City Times: The year 1891 will

go down in history as the one which recorded the passing away of sectionalism. The farmers had their full share of bringing about the giorious change, and for that history will honor them. Dr. Craig, a well known leader in farmers

alliance circles, says that E. H. Snow, who has just been ejected state printer of Kansas, is an anarchist and has presided at anarchist meetings. It is also said that during the trial of the Chicago anarchists Snow printed his paper in red and asserted in its editorial col umns that for every drop of blood that was spilled of these men condemned a life should pay the penalty. This was the time Snow ran up the American flag inverted and stamped it in the mud when it was pulled down.

Some very funny stories are told about members of the alliance in Kansas whose importance seems to have been magnified in their own eyes by the success of their movement. Here is a sample: An altiance man went to the general delivery of the Topeka postoffice and called for a letter. The young ady said there was no letter for his name, John Jones. (That isn't his name). He looked at her a moment and then said:

"I mean the Hon. John Jones. Please look agam. I forgot to say 'honorable' when I first asked you," But the young lady said 'No" with a giggle that attracted attention, and she explained the noise by telling the

A very sensational interview with John Livingstone, president of the New York state alliance, is printed in the Chicago Tribane. Among other things he says. "I can see nothing but destruction for the state of Kansas. I would not be surprised if blood were to flow freely within the next few days. The excitement there today is as intense as that which went before the French revolution. Some of the leaders of the farmers state alliance there are anarchists, and are in daily communication with the editors of the Voice, which is known to be in sympatny with anarchy. There is more politics to the quare inch in Kansas at the present time han in any other place in the world," coninued President Livingstone. "An outbreak s momentarily expected. If anybody is hurt t will be a signal for an uprising. The ghost dance is not a circumstance to the excitement

PASSING JESTS.

Atchison Globe: Nearly all men lack one f two things: either opportunity, or desire improve it.

"Why do you object to the German operat it is full of vigor, it braces me right up."
"That's my objection to it; it is Teutonic." "What a recherche sort of affliction you ive," said Goodword to the man with a bil. "Such a swell gathering!"

Munsey's Weekly: Day-I wonder why undertaker O'Rourke fulled. Week-He did not know enough to stand n with the doctors, and novody died.

Boston Post: The magazine writer who wants to know "What shall we do with our millionaires?" might more pertinently inquire, "What are our millionaires going to do with us F

Puck: "You have such ridicalous names out in Washington. Snohomish and Klickitat, 'Ah! Where are you from?'

"Gracious, Miss Bickton," exclaimed young Spriggins, who is a lingerer, "I hope you won't cough ugain in that way. You made

"Perhaps," she murmured, "I may be con-

"From Sagadohae county, Me., sir. What

rinced that even coughs were not made in New York Sun: Goslin—Yans, I always make my own cigawettes, Mr. Spatts. You

know how to make them, of cowsef Spatts-No, I don tallow have some to-Goslin-Weally! Well, you take some to-

Spotts (interrupting) - What!!!! New Orleans Picayune: The standard military pace is two and a half feet. On a

double-quick retreat it is more.

Binghampton' Republican: Speaking of hydropathic cures it strikes us that wel water ought to be good for sick people.

Washington Post: Doubtless when they speak of "the warring elements" they mean when the winds have come to blows. Boston Courier: "I have always favored the advancement of youth!" exclaimed old Hardease, propelling his would-be son-in-law

Boston Herald: "Things are coming my way tonight," remarked the cut as he gaze pensively on the neap of old boots, humps o coal, tin cans, etc., with which he had been

Washington Post: A high school girl has become so much interested in her Latin that she says she has an uncle "Gus" and a brother "Gus," making two Gi in the family

Washington Post: If Father Time doesn't want to lose his commercial standing he had better come forward and settle the silver bill that he seems to have taken charge of.

New York Sun: Little Boy-Mamma, can I go out and jump in the snow tomorrow!

Bis Mother—I suppose so. But what do you want to wait till tomorrow for! Little Boy-Because pa said he was going to get me a new suit this afternoon.

Binghampton Republican: Women may be the "weaker vessel," but in shipping objec-tionable sultors she shows that she has craft

Philadelphia Times: It's all settled at last. The seals stolen by the British ships off Alaska are unquestionably taken on the high seize.

Ram's Horn: The man who dyes his whis-kers couldn't find any easter way of telling ple more about himself without going to a great deal more expense.

Martha's Vineyard Herald: Blobbs has no use for Koch's lymph. Blobbs has a limp of his own, caused by a fall in a cellarway while he was returning from a prayer meet

New York Sun: "Rhymer is a wonderful poet. He seems a brother to the muses."
"Yes. He has wooed them all, and they have apparently agreed to be sisters to him.

Gall is a native production of California A little page, nine years old, paralyzed the California senate by politely requesting an adjournment at 3 o'clock, so that he could go with his "ma" to the Marysville citrus show. The senate actually adjourned, pursuant to request, and the boy went.

New York Herald: Tommy-What is Pa-That's a disease that affects republicans whenever an election goes against them.

Munsey's Weekly: Brown—Here's another big bill from Saips. I declare I'm a perfect bonanza to the man who makes my clothes.

Mrs. Brown—That's more than you are to
the woman that mends them.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL,

Governor Boyd May Have a County Named in His Honor.

TRYING TO FIND A DEAD MAN'S RELATIVES.

Preparations Made for the Lancaster County Fair-Hall Gets Damages for Malicious Prosecution and False Imprisonment.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1 .- [Special to THE BEE.]-Representative Gale of Brown county is said to be preparing a bill which he will submit soon to the legislature for the erection of a county out of the unorganized territory lying north of Holt county, known as the Penca Indian reservation, including also the three-cornered fraction of Holt county ying between the Niobrara and Keya Paha rivers. The bill provides that it shall be amed Boyd county in honor of the present governor. It will contain about 430 square miles. The only obstacle in the formation of this county is that the statutory boundaries of Holt county were erroneously made to include this strip many years before it was ceded to the state by the general government, although it has never been considered a part of that county, and could not be, while it be-longed to the rovernment. HAD RELATIVES NEAR LINCOLN.

George Ruther, 82 Sulcock street, Chicago, writes the following to the chief of police of Lincoln: "Please notify the relatives of R. Guinther, some of whom live near your place, of his death January 12, at Reckford, S. D. He was born in Machdeburg, Germany. He came to this country seventeen or eighteen years ago. On Guinther's body were found two time checks amounting to \$18, which were turned over to the constable at Rockford. The officer had the body encased in a box ofrough boards and buried in a hole in the hills and that was all. The constable agreed to notify the relatives of the deceased of his death, but failed to do so. Before his death Guinther told a friend that his people lived near Lin-coln, and he had one brother in-law, a member of the farmers' aniance, and who lives on a farm near Lincoln." WAS PALSELY IMPRISONED.

The jury in the case of George A. Haie against the Ord National bank for \$15,000 damages for false arrest returned a verilict in the United States court yesterday after-noon. The verdict awards the plaintiff \$720 damages. The plaintiff alleged that in the year 1889 he mortgaged some stock to one John Beechem, who afterwards sold the nortgages to Harris Brothers of the Ord Naional bank. Afterwards, with defendants' onsent, plaintiff removed to Atchison ounty, Kansas, and on last March defendints caused his arrest on the charge of fraudulently removing mortgaged property from the state. The arrest was made at night and plaintiff was dragged from his bed without the privilege of speaking to his wife. He was then taken to Garfield county. THE FAIR SOCIETY.

The Lancaster county agricultural society The Lancaster county agricultural society met at the court house yesterday afternoon. J. D. Woods was elected president, J. H. McNabb vice president, J. H. Westcott treasurer, A. M. Trimble secretary. The following members of the board were elected: A. Greenameyer, S. R. Hall, M. H. Westcott, J. L. Hermanee, William Foster, A. S. Williams and I. L. Lyman. The special auditing committee found the reports of the secretary and treasurer correct and reported accordingly. Treasurer McNabb's ported accordingly. Treasurer McNabb's report showed the following figures:

Balance on hand last year \$903.60 Received during the year 1,628.60 Paid out during the year 1,781.03 Balance on hand 751.17 Oace a Reformer-Now Money-Lender.

During the greenback craze of the early 70's one of the best-known men in this state, or for that matter, in the west, was Moses Warren. He was the apostle at whose feet sat some of the best men of that day, when greenback flatism ran rampast and threatened to sweep all political parties before it. Warren had come to Nebraska a few years before from Ohio. In that state he had practiced law, taken a hand in politics, served in | the polls on the occasion of some unportant the state legislature, and was the author of "Warren's Criminal Code" of that state, whick was soon accepted as a statutory model and standard. When Warren came to Nebraska he abandoned law and became a tiller of the soil. But he did not anandon politics. He introduced the greenback doctine into Nebraska and labored for it incessantly. The subject was always on his tongue. He addressed public meetings, was the author of numerous "tracts" nd pamphlets, wrote ne ws paper articles and kept up a strong organization in the state. He devoutly believed his theory was right, had no doubt of the success of the new party. and gave time and money freely until the movement died out. The national election in 1876 and the successful resumption of specie payments were sufficient notice to Moses Warren that his eccupation as a greenback apostle was gone. In 1877 the remnant of his party in Nebraska disappeared, and so did Mr. Warren, except so far as his own immediate leading the party in Nebraska disappeared.

diate locality was concerned. For fifteen years his so well known, men up to 1876, has rarely been seen in print. The writer, who knew him well personally, and while not accepting his destrine, admired the man's grit and respected his honesty, recently fell to wondering what had become of him. About the same time a copy of the Fairbury Gazette came to hand, conspicuous n which was a two-column advertisement of M. Warren. In large display lines we read: "Loans on First Farm Mortgages." More Money Needed." "Loans on City Property, "One Year Loan on Chattels." "Lan Agency." "Insurance." "Houses and Lots in Warren Place." "Sale of Red Polled Bulls at the Warren Farm." It was quite "Houses and Lots evident that the early Nebraska reformer had turned over the reform business to his successors in politics and succeeded admirably in looking out for No. 1. A money loaner! A land speculator! A fine stock

fancier! There are striking similarities between Moses Warren of the then and Jay Burrows of the now-with this difference: Warren came along too soon. Then, as now, crop failure, currency contraction, hard times, and actual distress among the farmers gave an impetus to the new party movement. It was insuccessful then. It was a winner just now. Another year will determine whether the parallel holds to the end. And what a seture it would be, ten or fifteen years from now, to see Burrows making farm and chattel loans, selling city addition property, doing a general land and insurance business, and adertising blooded bulls for sale,

Sorry He Spoke.

"There's a hair in this soup," complained the bald-headed guest.
"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, cheerfully,
"but perhaps it's one of your own, sir. 1 notice they ve all got away,"

Manipulated the Market, Bost n Carrier.

Visitor-Your little boy doesn't seem to be Broker-Yes, he's well enough, but he's

feeling pretty blue just now. You see there was a great drop in leather this morning.

V.—Bless me! You don't mean to tell me that child knows anything about the market. B.-Well, perhaps not geneally speaking, but you see the particular leather that dropped this morning was his mother's slipper

OLD MAID HERMITS.

Eccentricities of Indian Sisters—Live ing in Squalid Surroundings, CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 1 .- For more than exty years Mary and Lizzie Harper have lived in a tumble-down log but near the vil lage of New Trenton, Franklin county, Ind., four mites from the Ohio line. They are the most remarkable specimens of feminine eccentricity in this country, and have been the objects of curiosity for more than half a century. They are old maids, and have been really dead to the world ever since they were children. Mary, the elder, is sixty-two years old, and her sister Lizzie sixty. The oldest inhabitants of that locality don't know when the Harpers came to the place. It is only known that the father and mother of the eccentric old maids lived and died in the miserable log shanty from which neither of the two women have ever been away for more than a few hours at a time. The roof of the shanty fell in ten years ago and was only held up from the ground by the high posts of the old fashioned bedstead in which they sleep. There is no floor, and the ground has been worn down into a regular burrow. The sisters own property, but they take no interest in the care of it. The stock which they used to own have all died from exposure and neglect. All the efforts of the neighbors to induce the women to take some interest in

the care of their property have been unavailing. Mary only tries to pay
the interest on the mortgage on
their farm, and once every year walks
twelve miles to the county seat and settles—
the account. Her sister Lizzie has the peculight habits of the spake and ground hor has account. Her safer Lizze has the pecu-liar habits of the snake and ground hog. Although she has no physical ailment, she goes to bed every year the list of October and is not seen again until April. There is some trystery surrounding the strange conduct of these old maids, but the reasons for their her-mit life and their almost compacts retirement. mit life and their almost complete retirement from the world have never been satisfac-torily explained. Recently the neighbors erected a small frame cottage adjoining the erected a small frame cottage adjoining the pen in which they lived so long, but it was only after threats of having the two women removed to the poor house that they could be induced to occupy it. They are continually complaining about their hard lot, and want to return to the hovel, which is the most squalld and miserable place imagin-able. The sisters are perfectly respectable, but know nothing of what is but know nothing of what is going on. They can't even tell the day of the week, and are utterly indifferent to everything.

A STUBBORN NEGRO.

In Eed Twenty-Seven Years, Though Not Physically Disabled. MITCHELL, Ind., Feb. 1.—One of the most remarkable illustrations of the power of the human will is John Bond, a negro about fifty years old, who, arthough in no way disabled, has lain in bed for nearly twenty-seven years.

When quite a young man he, with his mother and two sisters, lived on a farm near Paoli, Ind. The mother determined to sell the farm and move to Mitchell. This plan met with great opposition from the son, who declared if the farm was sold he would go to bed and never get up. No attention was paid to his threat, and the farm was sold and the family moved here. On the night of their arrival John went to bed as usual, but when morning came to refused to get up. No amount of persuasion, threats or entreaties could get him out of bed and for twenty-seven years he has stubbornly carried out his threat of not arising, with one exception, that being the death of his mother, a few years ago. About midnish as the neighboring women were watching th corpse, they were terribly frightened by the appearance of John, making a most ghostly ar pearance, all draped in white and his face as ghastly as that of a dead man. Some of them, not being aware of his existence, thought they were being visited by a sure-enough spook. When he first took to his bed the case caused a great deal of comment. Physicians examined him and pronounced him in perfect health. But all means which were used to raise him proved failures. An alarm of fire and a cry of burg-iars had no effect on him whatever. As time has passed the people have lost interest in his case and are only reminded of his exist-ence by seeing him carried on a stretcher to election. In the last few years his health has been gradually failing him and he lies in bed, his head and body completely covered and speaks to no one unless spoken to, and then he answers all questions as intelligently

Good in All Climates. "And now I wil tel you a story," writes Little Johnny in the San Francisco Exam-

"My father, wich is a republican, he said to Mister Pitchel, that the preacher, wich is a demorat. "We got a mity big majority in the ledgislater this time." "Yes sir." Mister Pitchel he said, "the

scripter all ways comes to pas."

Then my father that a wile, and bime he said, "Mr. Pitchel, I dont jest recklect the passage wich you refer to a bout the repubcan majority in the legislater. Mister Pitchel, he sed, "The whicked shal ne cast into hel. My father, he sed, "O non sense, we was a

vude make a hel were ever thay was cast.' Cheap Treat. Donald Ross, the shipping purveyor, received a unique eard from a senfaring friend up north, says the San Francisco Examiner. t came through the mail with a 2-cent stamp in one corner, and consisted of a plain brown shipping tag, to the evelet of which was fastened a champagne cork. On one side of

But Mister Pitchel he sed "Them fellers

I'd like to crack a bottle, friend, With thee for Auld Lang Syne, And as I wet my throttle, friend, Drink joy to thee and thine. The' cash I can't out fork, my friend,

the tag was the address and the stamp, and on the other the following greeting:

Kind hearts are more than wealth; So let us smell the cork, my friend, And snfff each other's health. Like Some Christians.



Legislators Mouraed. San Fran two Examiner. Hawali's king resigned his breath-Our legislature guffawed. The awful dignity of death Not any single tough awed. But when our legislators die All kings, queens, jacks and aces cry.

THEY SAT BEHIND IT.

New York Herald, It was such a swagger bonnet, With a panch of tips upon it, And a burnished pin that sent out many . ray. Yet we rated it quite roundly, And we swore at it profoundly,
For we couldn't see a little of the play!

