THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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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 21, 1891, was as follows:

Sunday, February 15	28,450
Monday, February 16	24,926
Tuesday, February 17	25,010
Wednesday, February 18	24,952
Thursday, February 19	25,091
Friday, February 20	24,611
Saturday, February 21	24,965
Average	25,227

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 21st day of February A. D. 1891.

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 February, 1890, 19,501 copies; for March, 1890, 20,815 copies; for April, 1890, 20,564 copies; for May, 1890, 20,180 copies; for June, 1890, 20,061 copies; for July, 1890, 20,062 copies; for August, 1890, 20,520 copies; for September, 1890, 20,520 copies; for October, 1890, 20,762 copies; for November, 1890, 22,149 copies; for December, 1890, 23,471 copies; for January, 1891, 28,446 copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 31st day of January, A. D., 1891.

N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

IT is sad to reflect that the departments reared by his genius are going the way of McKibben.

HE is indeed a poor crook who can not scuttle the county jail or lubricate the combination locks.

THE union of the photographers indicates a purpose to focus on the substance as well as the shadow.

PHILADELPHIA has a reform mayor and is receiving the profuse congratulations of the people of Chicago.

THERE is a certain pathos in the tenacity with which John M. Palmer hold to the diminishing prospect of an office.

JOHN B. GORDON of Georgia has joined the farmers' alliance. As a matter of simple justice he should now propose the name of Jay Gould.

KYLE of South Dakota is in imminent danger of making a reputation as a windbag before he has made one as a statesman. He talks too industriously.

THE dictator may temper the wind for the bleating lambs, but countless cold waves will come and go before they browse in the state's financial pasture.

THE Louisville junket of the council disproves the theory that Indians are the only class of men whose good will can be approached by way of the alimentary canal.

THE capacity of the council to absorb brickyards needs a few more practical tests. Prospective venders of sorrel paving material will govern themselves accordingly.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has decided not to prosecute Bismarck. It is a decision which does the young man credit and saves him from a world of ridicule and an avalanche of contempt.

IT WOULD be just as unreasonable to ask the state to pay the campaign expenses of defeated candidates as to raid the treasury with claims in a contest the legislature refused to sanction.

CRISP of Georgia is said to have the support of eastern democrats for the speakership, but Mills of Texas is backed by British public opinion, which is a very influential factor in democratic circles.

EVERY joy has its shadow of melancholy. Should the reported discovery of oil prove true, there is grave danger that Farmer Root, the famous cyclone of the Pappio, will be transformed into a bloated oil prince.

MR. PEFFER'S paper congratulates the people of Kansas on the election of an honest man as senator. Speaking from so intimate a knowledge of the person, Mr. Peffer's tribute will pass for a genuine compliment.

IT SEEMS that there is a farmers' alliance in Germany. Just now it is up in arms against the proposed reduction of the tariff on corn. It demands the continuance of a high protective duty to prevent the absorption of the market by the Austrians.

THE opposition of the democratic minority in congress to the bill for the relief of the supreme court was inspired by disgraceful partisanship. The necessity for some measure of relief was not disputed. The peanut statesmen fought the bill because it would give the president a few more appointments. In other words, they sought in vain to trade the judicial interests of the country for political spoils.

THE amendment to the mechanics' lien law introduced by Senator Switzler covers the real point at issue and should be passed. It provides that those supplying building material shall notify the owner of the building at the time of delivery, that the latter will be held responsible for payment. Failure to notify the owner deprives the material man of the right of lien. The provision is just and reasonable. It is in accord with the sentiment of dealers in building material and provides a safeguard to owners against claims the existence of which was unknown to them.

LET THEM PAY THE FIDDLER.

The prohibition attorneys who got up the contest and engineered it to a ludicrous conclusion have presented their little bill to the legislature. It calls for $24,590.50. Of this substantial sum $22,000 goes into the pockets of the attorneys themselves—if the bill passes.

The election contest was a curious affair from beginning to end. This final performance of its authors and promoters is in keeping with their whole scheme of slander, notoriety and boodle. They did not win their case, but if they collect their bill of $22,000 their success will be complete from their own standpoint. On what reasonable ground can they ask a dollar from the state?

It is plain that the notaries, stenographers and witnesses should be paid. But it is by no means plain that the lawyers who created and conducted the ridiculous affair for personal ends should be included in the same category. It is necessary for the state to provide means for the hearing of contested elections. This has been done in the statutes. It is now a question whether the law should not go further and limit the expenses for which the state is liable. In the absence of such a provision venal attorneys may contest any and every election and demand their own price, if the present bill is allowed to become a precedent.

Why should not the individual or political party that makes a contest pay the expenses of it, outside of the necessary cost for hearing and printing testimony? That would be fair to everybody. It would not encourage useless contests, nor would it prevent the hearing of any just cause.

Let the men who insist on dancing settle with the fiddler.

THE LEGISLATIVE HOPPER.

To the casual observer it may seem that an appalling number of bills have been introduced into the legislature this year. Newspapers in other states are similarly impressed, and note with amusement not only the number but the eccentric character of many of the measures. Observers may be assured, however, that the present legislature is not more prolific of ideas than its predecessors, and that though many bills are called, mighty few are chosen.

There are only two days yet remaining for the introduction of new material into the legislative hopper. Thus far there have been 450 bills presented to the house and 206 to the senate. In the session of 1889 the total was 493 for the house and 246 for the senate. In 1887 the total slightly exceeded that number. It is not likely, therefore, that the present body will roll up a larger total of propositions for the relief of the public than either of its last two predecessors.

The mortality among bills proposed to the legislature is very heavy. For instance, 3,091 measures have been introduced at Lincoln in the last ten years. Of these 2,521 have died a-borning, and only 570 have lived to become laws. It is thus apparent that very few of the present large brood will vex the state after the next 30 days.

Neither is there much danger that the legislative oddities in the way of paternal legislation will be adopted. The vast majority of them will furnish a topic for a brief debate and then be dumped out of the hopper as worthless chaff.

BECOMING ALARMED.

English statesmen are watching with a great deal of interest, not unmixed with anxiety, the course of events in Canada. When recently a motion was made in the house of commons, instructing the government to summon the colonies to send a representative to a council to be held in London to consider the formation of a zollverein or customs union, embracing Great Britain and all her colonies, the author of the motion acknowledged that his action was inspired by the alarming growth of a sentiment in Canada favorable to a close commercial union with the United States, and he urged, as the best way to counteract that sentiment, the organization of a commercial federation between England and the British colonies. The motion was the source of an animated debate during which Mr. Goschen, the chancellor of the exchequer, warned the colonists that England would not consent to the imposition of a duty on grain, a concession especially desired by the wheat raisers of the dominion, but he conceded that England must be prepared for some fiscal changes in the interest of closer union with the colonies.

Mr. Goschen speaks with authority, and in foreshadowing changes in England's fiscal policy he made an announcement of decided interest to this country. It is not apparent what changes can be made that will not be in the direction of the policy which for more than half a century England has not antagonized, and to do this would be a virtual acknowledgment that the policy has been a success in the United States. She is confronted by two dangers to her commerce, one in the establishment of closer trade relations between Canada and the United States and the other in the loss of her commercial supremacy in South America. In these circumstances her statesmen are realizing the necessity of bestirring themselves, and their first step will be naturally toward effecting a customs union embracing Great Britain and all her colonies. Will she be able to accomplish this? Can she, as has been suggested, perfect an arrangement with the colonies whereby these, in consideration of receiving special advantages in the English market, may open their own ports to the mother country while imposing protective duties on American and European products which compete with the products of the colonies? In view of Mr. Goschen's assurance that England will not consent to a duty on grain, would the wheat raisers of Canada consent to any customs union that might be proposed by England?

There is manifestly some cause for the alarm that drew out the motion in the house of commons for a council of representatives of the colonies to consider the formation of a zollverein, and the problem involved is likely to prove a perplexing one to English statesmen. Having brought one of the ablest of them to see the necessity, soon or late, of changes in the fiscal policy of the nation, is evidence that the question confronting them is felt to be a very vital one. Meantime it is not apparent that the United States has anything to fear from the possible change in English policy. If it should result in abridging our English markets it could hardly fail to improve the chances of more intimate trade relations between the United States and the countries of South America.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

Building and loan associations are comparatively new in Nebraska. Designed mainly to encourage mutual thrift among the poorer classes and aid individuals in securing homes of their own, it has been up-hill work to impress upon the working people the advantages of a local system of co-operation that has proven immensely popular and profitable in the east and in the old world.

Sixty years ago the principle of co-operation was first inaugurated in this country in Philadelphia. By steady steps the system grew in favor. Today the city has over four hundred associations in operation, and to their successful management it owes the proud distinction of having more families occupying homes of their own than any city in the union. In surrounding states building and loan associations have had their greatest growth since the war. Fully six thousand domestic associations are now in existence in the country, 200 of which are credited to Iowa and Nebraska.

There are no complicated methods to explain or difficult problems to solve in the conduct of building associations. When managed on strictly co-operative principles, they comprehend a given number of persons uniting for a common purpose, contributing a stated sum weekly or monthly, the aggregate of which, under certain restrictions, is loaned to members to buy or build homes of their own. The weekly or monthly installments, together with the interest on loans made, compounded frequently, forms a common pool, the profits of which is shared alike by all. The cost of management is insignificant compared with any other system of investment, making the co-operative plan simple, safe and profitable alike to borrower and non-borrower.

The successful building association must be domestic. The moment it reaches beyond its immediate environments, it loses its mutuality and becomes a speculative venture, dangerous to the investor but profitable to the managers. The growth and popularity of the domestic institution has spurred the unscrupulous to enter the field with so-called national associations which prey upon the credulous in states distant from headquarters. The operations of the nationals have become so glaringly dishonest that laws have been enacted in the eastern states prohibiting them from doing business without depositing security. Their rascally methods not only discredit the principles of co-operation, but they obtain money under false pretenses and return to the investor less than he pays.

Nebraska must follow the example of other states and protect the public from the national sharks. The domestic building associations seek no special favors. They court publicity and investigation. Composed of citizens of the state, working for the common good, they insist that foreign associations shall be brought within the pale of the law and be compelled to operate on the legal and honest lines laid down for the government of the home institutions. When these associations send lobbyists from Illinois and Minnesota to hoodwink the legislature at Lincoln and obstruct the passage of just and equitable laws, it is time to check their greed and make Nebraska a dangerous and unprofitable field for speculative rascality.

It is safe to assert that 1,000 families in Nebraska have been enabled to build homes of their own by the domestic associations. The amount of good they will accomplish in the future will depend on the fostering care of the legislature, and the enactment of laws guarding the interests of investors.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

The present congress will doubtless pass some measure for regulating immigration, but after all the work that has been devoted to this subject, the bill now in the house is faulty in several respects, and several important changes in its text will have to be made. For example, the sections which make it unlawful to assist, solicit, invite or encourage immigration, either by writing, printing or making oral representations, are open to serious objection. They might reasonably be construed as prohibiting an American citizen abroad from speaking in praise of his country to a foreigner, and they would clearly make amenable to punishment any one who should write from this country to a friend abroad stating the advantages of the country and encouraging the foreigner to come here. These sections will have to be materially modified to save them from possible absurd applications.

The provisions relative to the supervision of immigrants will need some revision, for, as they stand, a contract laborer may come into the United States by way of Montreal without inspection, though he will be carefully looked after if he comes direct to one of our own ports. Another matter for consideration is the head tax of 50 cents, which may be found somewhat embarrassing in the case of foreign citizens who come here to visit the Columbian exposition. They would certainly think it strange to be thus taxed for having accepted the invitation to visit the fair.

Doubtless there are still other features of this measure that will need to be changed, and it is to be remarked that the reason so much time and labor has been expended on this subject, without producing more satisfactory results, is that selfish and unpatriotic counsels have been given too much consideration in congress. There are no great difficulties connected with the question of immigration. On the contrary, there is none more simple when it is considered in the right spirit. But for several years there has been a persistent demand, coming chiefly from the overcrowded portions of the east, for an extreme policy of restriction, and the influence of this sentiment has been more potent with congress than any other. Hence in the effort to gratify it, while at the same time preserving something of the policy which the government has pursued for a century, the result is necessarily a faulty and defective measure that still needs amending, and which after all, if enacted into law, may prove to be as to the provisions demanded by the anti-immigration element impracticable and ineffective.

THE irrepressible Neal Dow is again urging the legislature of Maine to amend the prohibitory law of that state so as to make it effective in stopping the sale of liquors. This has been a regular demand of Mr. Dow at every session of the legislature for a great many years, and although the law has a number of times been amended it has persistently failed to stop liquor selling. Therefore Dow renews his appeal, and whatever the answer, it can be predicted with absolute certainty that if he is alive two years hence he will still be asking the legislature to do something to make the law effective, because the sale of liquors in Maine will go on just as it has done ever since the prohibitory law was adopted. Neal Dow's regular call upon the legislature in this matter is as good evidence as could be asked of the failure of prohibition in Maine.

THE union of church and state is doomed to early extinction in England. Thus the American principle of complete independence in religious matters is spreading its beneficient influence over Europe.

Marching through Georgia.

New York Herald.

When we old fogies have got rid of the gout by tumbling into our graves the youngsters of the future will make the welkin ring with the song which Sherman heard on every public occasion.

A Funny Boom.

Minneapolis Tribune.

It is funny that some of the democrats are talking of running Mr. Teller of Colorado for their candidate for the presidency. But we need not be very much surprised for he has an Andrew Jackson sort of head of hair.

Dangers of Travel.

The New York World warns the public against that foe of his race, the man who sits cross-legged in a street car. "There is," it says, "no physiological or psychologic mystery about him but you are in danger of falling over his feet."

Doubt of Democracy.

Sioux City Journal.

"He's a democrat," declares the Sioux Falls Argus-Leader of Senator Kyle in a head to an interview with him. Yet nowhere in the interview is the preacher-senator reported as saying that Paul's advice to Timothy and the story of the loaves and fishes are his favorite passages of scripture.

Ungenerous Colorado.

Denver News.

Colorado's legislature is apparently more indifferent to the needs of the sufferers by drouth than either Kansas or Nebraska. The relief measure should be pushed, and it should provide for more than seed. There are many who must be helped by the state or by voluntary benevolence for months to come if pitiable destitution would be avoided.

We've Felt It.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

In endorsing the bill to prevent railroad companies from engaging in the business of mining of any kind, or dealing in grain or other products of the state, the Ohio Trades and Labor assembly makes a hit, and a hard hit, for the measure is very popular, not only among the people generally, but also among the owners of railroad property. The practice has led to great abuses.

The Correct Thing.

Philadelphia Ledger.

E. B. Taylor of Ohio, who used unparliamentary language to another member of congress on Saturday, showed yesterday that he knows how to apologize in an unqualified and manly way. That is to be put down to his credit. It is best not to say things that need apology, but, when one fails to reach that ideal, the next best thing is to make the apology complete and hearty.

Can't Fool Business Men.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The bitter attack by the New York World upon ex-Governor Foster in connection with the secretaryship of the treasury is wholly unwarranted. The assertion that "Mr. Foster does not command the confidence of the business community" is untrue. On a par with it is the intimation that he has betrayed his party. Mr. Foster's character in public service will compare very favorably with that of the World.

A Shot at American Fiction.

Edinburg Review.

America has as yet produced only one great writer of romance and no great novelist. Yet she may be legitimately proud of her living writers of fiction. She has no Walter Scott, no Thackeray, no George Eliot. Neither, it may be added, has England. In short stories American writers are our masters. But of one thing we feel assured: it is not by the New England school of impersonal realists that the great American novel can ever be written.

Courtesy and Morality.

It is possible we have missed seeing some dispatches, but we certainly have seen no account of any charge of immorality against Judge Beatty of Idaho being filed in Washington. As we understand it, Senators Sheup and Dubois recommended some one for judge of the United States court in Idaho; Judge Beatty made application for the same office, the president ignored the wish of the senators and nominated Judge Beatty to the place. This was exceedingly offensive to Senator Edmunds, he holding to the belief that the president had no right to ignore the recommendations of senators. The question is not so much one of the immorality of the candidate as one of senatorial courtesy.

Leave Too Much to the Lord.

Neal Dow writes to the Evening Post of New York explaining that there is not enough of the Maine liquor law in Maine to prohibit, and complaining that he has never got what he asked—that the liquor traffic in his state is profitable and comfortable for those engaged in it, and he wishes it otherwise. This disclosure does not seem to us to be in the nature of encouragement to the states that have not entered upon prohibition labors as a steady occupation, to begin, says Murat Halstead. If comparatively nothing has been done in Maine after forty years' experience, what can the rest of us hope for, and had we not better give our attention to some other line of business? Mr. Dow is discouraging. He says he can not get the law he wants. But where is the whole some and irresistible public opinion he should long ago have created? We fear the trouble is when the prohibitionists enact laws they trust to the Lord to execute them, considering their share of the work already done.

PASSING JESTS.

Epoch: "Oh for a little rest," sighed the tired girl.

"Just light the fire with me," suggested the kerosene oil can.

Philadelphia Times.

A girl may do her level best,
Use powder by the batch,
And yet she'll fail to go off right,
Unless she finds a match.

Brooklyn Life: Mrs. Blocker (of New York)—The law gives a widow her third in Illinois, I believe. Mrs. Wiggery (of Chicago)—Oh, no! I had to hustle for my third just as I did for my first and second. One can't expect to have a husband given to one.

St. Joe News: Nebraska wants a bounty on the beet industry. The ordinary variety of beat has nothing in common with industry, but he wants bounty, too.

Washington Post: "Just listen to the squeaky fife on that omnibus," said one motor to another.

"Very noisy," was the rejoinder. "Quite a stage-whisper."

Yankee Blade: Wife—How honest of you to return that $5 your employer paid you by mistake.

Husband—Yes, honesty is the best policy. I am positive he overpaid me in order to test my honesty.

Jester: "Jane, the biscuits were like lumps of lead this morning."

"Yes'm, I know that, but they I've heard you say the master had to have a heavy breakfast before going to his business."

St. Joseph News: There is only one sudden death among women to every eight among men. But then it's only a minority of women who use the telephone constantly.

Epoch: "How old is your boy?"

"He's old enough now not to be old enough to know that he don't know some things that he'll know when he's a little older."

Philadelphia Times: The young lady who is walking across the continent will be able to decide, when she gets through, whether railroad tickets or shoe leather cost the more.

Chicago Tribune.

Little drops of whisky,
Little sips of beer,
Make the mighty jim-jams
If you persevere.

Puck: "Sir, this familiarity must cease instantly!" "But, Alice ——," "I will not stand it! You call me the star of your existence, and then try to treat me as though I were a chorus girl!"

USURIOUS INTEREST.

A Beatrice Banker Makes a Novel Argument on the Subject.

BEATRICE, Neb., Feb. 21.—To the Editor of THE BEE: There is a cause for the present stringency in money matters in this state. It does not, however, lie within the often repeated cry and demagogic theory of "usurious interest." It does, however, lie in the uncertainty of values and in the frailty of securities. This assertion will possibly astonish many men, who candidly believe that they have carefully studied the monetary question in Nebraska, and have arrived at a solution and an inevitable remedy. It is not my purpose to question their integrity or sincerity, but I do desire to give you the views of a banker, who is ambitious for the fullest prosperity of the state and all its people, and especially for the material and financial advancement of the farming class, who doom that they are made the greatest sufferers by reason of banks and bankers and the prevailing monetary stringency.

The remedy is at hand in the Nebraska legislature, now in session at Lincoln. Severe diseases require heroic remedies. Now for my proposition:

Let a law be framed and supported by the representatives of this state now in Lincoln declaring all usury laws of this state repealed.

The high rate of interest charged by the loan broker would not then be charged by him. Competition would step in and his customers could borrow money for their immediate use of other parties who would not be deterred by strong usury laws from loaning their money for what it will bring.

But with a change in the usury laws, lowering the legal rate or adding to the penalty, only the party charging the highest rate will loan to the worthy but distressed farmer, who must have short time accommodations to tide him over between the seed time and marketing of his crops.

Why?

Under a strong usury law, the reputable money-loaner will invest his money in channels other than loaning it to his neighbor or to the farmer; for the lender must have a fair return for the use of his money, and he will naturally be wary in placing it if strong legislative enactments dictate to him the per cent of profit he shall have for his money; and under a strong usury law (as harsful a result will ensue by teaching the borrower he may not regard his obligation as a binding one.

Consequently the worthy, though poor, farmer, is forced to borrow his money from the high-rate broker, who is forced to exact so extreme a rate for his money loaned, as the chances he takes are regulated by the stringent usury laws, made to presumably benefit the poor man, but in reality the reverse to his welfare. It is therefore very reasonable to suppose that the loan broker must exact an extortionate rate from the poor borrower for the risk he runs in evading the law.

Gentlemen Representatives: Look back to your own districts and you can see transactions such as I cite nearly a score, and they would materially increase under the proposed new usury bill. Prior to your election, and when among the real, poor, deserving farmers, you promised to aid them through legislation, should the opportunity occur. These poor farmers are compelled to pay these high rates of interest from the fact that a reputable money lender will not take the chances of loaning his money out to farmers or any one else under such restrictions as are proposed.

It is almost criminal folly to frame and pass a bill that will leave this class of meritorious borrowers to the mercy of those who will take the risk, and charge the poor farmer such high rates as now do, and will prevail.

Remove the temptation to the risk by framing and passing a bill declaring all usury laws of this state repealed—

As a result more money will be loaned to the worthy farmer; for if agriculture is not a success no business in the interior of the United States is. Another consequence would be that money could be had at lower rates. More money would come to the state to seek investment, and would be loaned through individuals in small amounts as most desirable to farmers; thus assisting in the development of the state at large, for money and labor go hand in hand in the era of improvement.

Money can not be forced to be brought to our state and loaned out to our agriculturists under stringent usurious laws. But it will come freely where there are no restrictive state laws regulating the rate per cent at which it should be loaned, and at the same time teaching the borrower by such laws how he can, after making a contract, violate that contract with perfect impunity.

There is one very important fact which should be borne in mind, and that is, the more stringent usury laws our state has, the higher rate of interest the agriculturist must pay. This is so from the reason that the lender must be compensated by a rate of interest graded by the risk he runs.

In the present severe financial strain to which our people in the western part of the state are subjected, owing to poor crops, drouth, etc., bear in mind that existing and proposed legislation which is inimical to the investment of capital will not effect a release from the strain they complain of. Do not mistake their complaints, that you should pass bills to keep money out of the state, or to increase the rate of interest. For, if you do, these people would have but one recourse to obtain money to tide them over until they can raise crops, and that recourse would be through the local lenders, who calmly survey the situation and estimate the risks they run by loaning their money contrary to law, and extract a heavy rate of interest from the distressed borrower.

Gentlemen, your constituents do not want you to make strong usury laws or lower the legal rate of interest, though these have been persistent and repeated attempts for the past two years to show that it was money that was the cause of all the farmers' misfortunes.

They want you to say to the capitalist of the east: "Come to Nebraska to lend your money to aid in the development of our state, and you are free to get from the investment what it brings, and without any state legislation to say how much per cent you shall recover for investing it here."

Capital will be slow to seek investment in a new country where the state laws regulate the rate per cent it shall be loaned for. Look to the states where no usury laws exist. Money is always to be had, and at the lowest rates obtainable anywhere.

In 1889 the legislature of Kansas increased the penalty for taking usurious interest.

What is the result?

The farmers in the newer portions of that state are now paying the highest interest known for the use of money.

Nebraska has always led the advance in the development of the trans-Missouri country. Let us keep on pushing the wheel of progress. Let us invite eastern money here, free of any penalty for the loaning of it. "Benefit the many," is what you have promised your constituents you would do.

The writer has been engaged in the banking business in this state and Iowa for fourteen years.

My observations are: In new states rates of interest must be high, for the reason that there are no settled values.

Now that we have in our growing state established a great agricultural community, the rates for money naturally should be lowered, and harmful legislation to capital is all that will keep the rate asked for, from coming down.

To illustrate: In our large commercial centers or the state where commercial laws are observed regardless of any state penalty for taking interest, business men do not have to pay such high rates. Generally they can get accommodations at 10 per cent per annum. There the law of supply and demand steps in and regulates the rate to be charged.

The present legislature is a body of men who represent the worthy, distressed farmers of the state, who want legislation to lighten their burden.

Remove all usury laws, then you will truly benefit the class that needs benefitting by repealing all usury laws of our state, and may good wisdom speed you.

WILLIAM A. WOLFE.

A New Cook Book.

Material is now being gathered for the Berkshire News cook book, which it is intended shall be the most complete work of its kind, and will be a great aid to the housewives of Berkshire. Here are a few of the receipts:

Clear Soup.—Take two pots of water, wash them thoroughly on both sides, pour into a dish or something, and stir around the kitchen until tired.

Pound Cake—Mix upon clean and things, put them into a dish, bake for a while, then screw it in the handle and commence to pound.

Stomach Cake—Line a small boy with green apples and cucumbers. This can be prepared at short notice.

Calves' Foot Jelly—Get trusted for a Chicago calf; they have the largest feet—cut off the calf, which can be used for making hash or chicken salad; wash the feet, thicken with glue, add a few molasses, strain through a cane seated chair, pour into a blue bowl with red pictures on it, set it in the shade to get tough. Then send it to a sick friend.

Ice cream—Dry a piece of ice in the sun, stir in some cold cream or vaseline, fan it until it freezes, garnish with Christmas greens. This should be served with soup.

Hash—Chop up everything, add some ready-mixed paint, then throw it away.

Soft-Boiled Eggs—Put a setting of eggs into a kettle of hot water at 6:55, let them boil until the clock strikes; serve on half-shell.

To Remove Stains—To remove fruit stains from a tablecloth saturate the cloth in benzine, kerosene, and coal oil, sprinkle with gunpowder, apply a lighted match.

To Drop Eggs—Let go of them.

Proposed by Telegraph.

The eager desire of a young married man to find a suitable suite of apartments, coupled with the mischevious perversity of a telegraph operator, caused consternation and anxiety in a peaceful household up town not long since, says the New York Times. The mistress of the peaceful household being an old schoolmate and friend of the young married man, had kindly undertaken to aid him in finding a flat, he being a partial stranger in the city. After one afternoon's fruitless search the two friends parted with the understanding that as soon as the young man could find it convenient to make another trip the lady would willingly accompany him. A few evenings afterward the gentleman sent a telegraphic dispatch to his old schoolmate worded as follows: "Will come up and worry you again tomorrow." The sender expected that the dispatch would be delivered about breakfast time. Instead of that, however, the peaceful family were aroused at 4 a. m. and imagine the feelings of the shivering husband when he opened a dispatch addressed to his wife and read: "Will come up and marry you tomorrow afternoon. Tom." Of course subsequent explanations straightened things out.

Romantic Marriage.

Explanations made of the recent marriage between C. W. Burdick of Illinois and Miss Mollie Celli, living near Parkersburg, W. Va., on the Ohio side, show it to have been attended by an element of the romantic. Burdick, without having met her, corresponded with his wife's sister and came on to marry her, but when they met neither fancied the other. Burdick's present wife, however, took a fancy to him and after a forty-eight hours' courtship he married her, she wearing the bridal array her sister had prepared for herself.

Only Half a Gift.

New York Recorder.

"Didn't I give you a dime to get a dinner at the Baxter restaurant half an hour ago?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then what do you want another dime for now?"

"Pepsin."

Dangers of Shopping.

Mrs. Jacob Miller, who was arrested recently at Pontiac for unintentionally carrying away a piece of ribbon with her parcels, committed suicide by severing the artery in her arm. The publicity of the affair preyed on her mind and caused despondency.

An Old Favorite.

Borrowit—That's rather a swell boarding house you are stopping at, Gazzleton.

Gazzleton—Why, yes. I tried a cheaper one, but I couldn't afford it. I fell away so I had to buy a new suit in six weeks.

ONLY ONCE.

Boston Courier.

It was a pitiful mistake,
An error sad and grim,
I waited for the railway train,
The light was low and dim.

It came at last, and from the car
There stepped in dirty dame,
And looking up and down the place,
She straight unto me came.

"Oh, Jack!" she cried, "Oh, dear old Jack!"
And kissed me as she spake:
Then looked again and frightened cried
"Oh what a sad mistake!"

I said, "Forgive me, maiden fair,
That I am not your Jack,
And as regards the kiss you gave,
I'll straightway give it back."

And since that night I have often stood
On the platform lighted dim,
But only once in a whole man's life
Do such things come to him.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

VERMILLION, S. D., Feb. 20.—Who was the first governor of Nebraska? One account says that Mark Izard was; another says that Francis Burt was the man, while a third gives us to understand that W. O. Butler deserves the distinction. Please give a sketch of the man, whoever he was. J. M. C.

Answer.—The following is precisely a clear explanation of "J. M. C.'s" gubernatorial riddle: William O. Butler was appointed governor of the territory of Nebraska, June 20, 1854, and declined. About five weeks later, on August 2, Hon. Francis Burt was tendered the position and accepted it. Governor Burt died soon after reaching the territory, on October 18, 1854. T. B. Cuming the territorial secretary, became acting governor, a position which he held until Mark W. Izard was appointed on December 20, 1854. Thus Nebraska territory had four governors during the first six months after its organization. As governor Burt has been put in history as the first territorial governor, the sketch you ask for will be applied to him.

He was born in Pendleton, S. C., in 1809, and first gained a national reputation as third auditor of the treasury under President Pierce. He resigned that position to accept the governorship of the territory of Nebraska, a position to which he was appointed August 2, 1854. He had hardly been in the territory two weeks when he took sick and died at Bellevue, Nebraska territory, October 18, 1854, in the forty-fifth year of his age.

BELLSDALE, Wyo., Feb. 14.—Are the number of cremations for each year on the increase or on the decrease, throughout the world over? 2. How many soldiers did Wyoming furnish for the war of 1861-65? 3. What was the total loss on both sides at the Battle of Gettysburg?—N. T.

Ans.—The number of cremations in France, Germany, Italy and England are rapidly increasing each year. For the United States we cannot say so much. At the Great Woking (England) crematory, the average number of cremations from 1884 to 1887 did not exceed eight. In 1888 there were twenty-six; during the first half of 1889 the number was exactly forty-six, and at 10 o'clock on the morning of January 1, 1890, the 100th corpse was being incinerated, an increase of seventy-four over 1888. The Paris Journal of Hygiene says that the crematory in that city runs day and night, over one thousand bodies having been burned during the year ending June 30, 1890. In Rome the number of incinerations in 1886 was 149; in 1889, 356. In the United States the cremation craze reached its height between 1877 and 1883, since which it has gradually declined. 2. As Wyoming was not organized as a territory until 1868 it would hardly be proper to say that she furnished any soldiers to help quell the rebellion, even though some did come from the present limits of the state. 3. The union loss in killed, wounded and missing at Gettysburg was 28,186; confederate total loss, 37,000.

ATLANTIC, Ia., Feb. 20.—Please tell us in the next number of THE BEE how much corn must be fed to make one pound of pork. S. T.

Ans.—There have been many and long continued experiments made to ascertain how much gain can be reasonably expected from a bushel of corn when fed to good stock. Mr. David Gore, an Illinois authority of high repute on such matters, says that his observations confirm the opinion held by many other well known stock raisers, viz: That twelve bushels of good corn properly fed should make 100 pounds of pork; this may, however, vary from three to five bushels, some hogs not requiring more than ten bushels for that amount of pork, while others again, may take as much as thirteen. He adds that his estimate does not include the corn fed in rearing the pig, but that only fed during the fattening process.

DAVID CITY, Neb., Feb. 20.—Is it a fact that a man once wheeled a wheelbarrow from New York city to San Francisco? If so, did that year was it, what was the prize offered and what time did he make it in? S. M.

Ans.—It is a fact that a man once pushed a common "paddy" wheelbarrow across the continent. He didn't start from New York city, however, but his home on Dave street, Albany, in the same state. The man's name is Lyman Potter. He made $1,000 out of the venture, a wager staked by himself against an equal sum put up by friends. He started on his wearisome trip April 10, 1878, and arrived at San Francisco on October 5 of the same year, being exactly 178 days in making the trip. The wheelbarrow was made especially for the purpose for which it was used, and weighed but seventy-five pounds. The distance traveled was 4,085 miles.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 21.—Please answer the following question in the query column of THE BEE: Taking the population of the United States as a whole which are in the majority, the farmers or all other classes?—E. R. F.

Ans.—The census of 1880 (that of 1890 has not as yet had its trade representatives tabulated) show that out of a total population of 50,155,783, 7,670,493 were engaged in agricultural pursuits of various kinds, all roughly classed as "farmers." Out of this total population of 50,400,799, 7,075,983 were males, and the remainder, 594,510, females. At that time (1880) Nebraska had a total of 90,067 farmers, of which number 626 were females.

Miscellaneous Queries.

C. W., Lincoln, Neb.—1. Taking shell-bark hickory as the highest standard, and calling that 100, the other trees you mention will compare with it for hardness and general utility about as follows: White, 81; hard maple, 56, and red oak, 69.

2. The population of United States 1850 was 31,443,321; in 1860, 39,818,449, an increase of 26.6 per cent. In 1870 it had swelled to 50,155,783, an increase of 25.9 per cent. The last census shows it to be 62,622,250, an increase of 24.8 per cent in ten years. From this table you can see that you are wrong, and that your friends in the right; the percentage of increase was greater between 1860 and 1870 than it was between 1880 and 1890.

"Subscriber," OMAHA.—You must expect to pay interest on the $2,000 mortgage from July 5, 1886, the day you signed the agreement and assumed the incumbrance. If all the indebtedness incumbent upon the property at that time was turned over to you for payment upon the day and date you mention, (and you acknowledge in your letter that it was) then there is no way for you to get out of paying the interest that accrued between July 5, 1886, the day the agreement was made and July 26, 1886, the day the notes were signed.

M. K., GRAND ISLAND, Neb.—The guillotine, the instrument used in the execution of Eyraud, is not the invention, but the recommendation of Dr. J. I. Guillotine, the French physician from whom it takes its name. It has been known in its present shape, if not by its present name, for two or three centuries.

Several letters held over for answers next week.

J. M. G., OMAHA.—If the Louisana Lottery company has an agent in Omaha for the sale of tickets he keeps pretty quiet concerning his whereabouts; at any rate his name and street number is unknown to us. If we were possessed of the information you desire, we would be rather careful about giving it since the late decisions in the lottery cases.

D. S., PINE RIDGE, S. D.—There is no law, either state or municipal, which allows the police of New York City to retire on half pay after they have served a certain number of years. At one time, when the police of the city were appointed by the state, and were known as "Metropolitan Police," there may have been such a law.

V. C. V., Adel, Ia.—Whisky was introduced into England about the end of the twelfth century, when it was known in the Latin name of aqua vitae. It was taken to Ireland about the same time, and soon became well known as uisgebeatha, commonly written vesquebaugh, of which the word whisky is a corruption.

H. L. P., OXFORD, Neb.—There are several papers published in the United States which are wholly devoted to the interests of the baker and the confectioner. The Confectioner and Baker, published in Chicago, is one of this kind.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE