

THE DAILY BEE.

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 28th day of February, A. D. 1891.

Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, I, being duly sworn, depose and say that the secretary of The Bee Publishing Company...

Bismarck remains the capital of North Dakota and prohibition blooms as usual in theory.

In the latest distribution of federal loaves and fishes, there is a painful absence of the names of First district patriots.

The factional fight in New Hampshire will be a blessing to republicans if it results in the retirement of offensive bosses.

SELLMAN has been licked again, this time by a brakeman. The explanation is simple. There was no money up on the result.

In Colorado a jail keeper has been arrested for permitting a prisoner to escape. In Omaha the jail keeper has only been mildly cursed.

The sneer of the council combined lobbying for an advance of salaries indicate the quality of the timber which the voters will hew next December.

The country will breathe easier now that it is definitely known that Tom Majors' hickory escaped. The burglar wisely drew the line at the ghost shirt.

Daho and Wyoming have adopted modified systems of the Australian ballot law, making a total of 19 republican states in the ballot reform column.

The fact that land owners in the Pappio valley are spending considerable gas will be taken as a favorable indication of the wealth beneath the surface.

GOVERNOR HILL refused to honor a requisition from Connecticut for an escaped criminal, thus adding one more vote to his political strength in New York.

The wild protests of politicians against American influence in Canadian affairs shows to what desperate straits the McDonalds and Tappers are driven for a campaign issue.

The state senate has rejected the bill providing for the appointment of a commission to relieve the supreme court. The fates persist in ordaining that the supreme court shall not be relieved.

The appointment of a colored man to be postmaster at Vicksburg, Miss., is considered a gross insult, which calls for an immediate revision of the state constitution. The provision forbidding reelection must be wiped out.

MISSOURI lawmakers propose to enact meat inspection laws, with a view to shutting out the dressed product of other states. It requires considerable time and killing for a federal decision to penetrate Missouri crannies.

BOULANGER has gone to Brussels, bent on another demonstration. It is said that he will undertake to get up an excitement over the fact that the Empress Frederick of Germany is in Paris, and will appeal to the old hate in the hope of coming again into favor. But Boulanger is a harmless quack. He is a leader whose following is now limited to a few misguided women.

If the county pharmacy is to be revived a very close tab should be kept on the purchase and dispensing of three-finger sprits. Not one drop of the "curative" should be dispensed except upon a regular and honest prescription. The commissioners should also demonstrate beyond question that a county prescription case would be a real stroke of economy before they vote to re-establish one. The first attempt was not a howling success.

The nomination of Senator Blair of New Hampshire, whose term will expire March 4, to be minister to China, is a proper recognition by the president of a sterling republican whose ability and public experience will be serviceable to the country in the celestial empire. The relations between the United States and China are rather a delicate one, and while they are thoroughly understood by Mr. Blair, perhaps no other man in the country is better qualified to judge of the country's best interests in connection with its relations to that empire. It is to be hoped that his nomination will tend to allay any irritation incident to our hostile legislation with respect to the Chinese.

ASTORIA HOME INDUSTRY.

The Williams bill providing for the regulation of stockyards is a mixture of the good and the bad. It seeks to regulate every branch of the business and set up right rules which on hardly fail to work injury to stock-growers and stock-yards.

The bill declares all stockyards organized under the general corporation laws of the state to be public markets, in which all persons, companies or corporations shall enjoy equal rights in the purchase and sale of stock. This is one commendable feature of the measure. But the vicious features overbalance the good.

It should be borne in mind that the stockyards interest is still in the infancy. Until 1887 the stock-growers of Nebraska and the west were obliged to ship to Chicago or Kansas City, entailing losses not only in shrinkage of weights but also in time and traveling expenses. The inauguration of the Omaha yards revolutionized the stock business of the state. In less than seven years it has become the third market in the country, and not only directly benefited the stock-growers but was the means of building up kindred industries that contribute to its prosperity. It has increased the taxable wealth of the state \$3,000,000, built up a city of 12,000 people, furnished direct employment to 5,000 men and last year swelled by \$30,000,000 the manufactured products of Nebraska.

An industry of such magnificent proportions and capable of still greater results to the farmers and workmen of the state, should not be made the football of legislative rookeries. The enterprise displayed in conception and execution of the plans now splendidly developed deserve reasonable encouragement. There is no objection to moderate restriction and regulation. A radical reduction of 40 per cent in charges is, however, unwarranted and unjust—a vicious stab at an institution which has conferred incalculable benefit on the producers, provided a genuine home market, and retained in the state millions of dollars which formerly swelled the coffers of Chicago.

The Williams bill embodies the reprehensible spirit of striking down growing home industries, by legislating against institutions the existence of which is essential to the prosperity of the state. Every unjust restriction enacted by the legislature will impair their ability to keep pace with the constantly increasing demands for extensions and improvements, if not destroy their usefulness, and turn traffic from beneficial home channels to distant markets.

What will it profit the farmers and workmen of Nebraska if by radical legislation an important home market and packing industries are checked in their growth and rival states regain that which state enterprise secured in less than a decade?

REVISIONISM IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

The lower branch of the South Dakota legislature has already passed by a large majority the measure providing for re-submitting to the popular vote the prohibition clause of the state constitution. The senate is expected to take action on the question today, and the indications are that re-submission will be sustained in that body. In that case the people of South Dakota will be given another opportunity to vote on this question, as the re-submission proposition does not go to the governor.

The contest in behalf of re-submission has been carried on with evident good judgment and ability. The prohibition element in the legislature started off by attempting to play a bluff game, as those people commonly do, but they have thus far been signally worsted. It has been represented that the election of an independent United States senator and re-submission were parts of a deal, but the facts appear to show that this was not the case. It is apparent that re-submission passed the house on its merits, a majority of the republicans voting for it, while a majority of the independents were arrayed against it. The truth of the situation seems to be that most of the republicans in the South Dakota legislature have reached the conclusion that the party cannot afford to carry prohibition, and that it must confine itself strictly to the support of republican principles and policy. They see what prohibition has done for the party in Iowa, and they understand that they cannot reasonably expect anything different in South Dakota if the party there shall continue to burden itself with the prohibition load. They therefore desire that the question shall again go to the people under circumstances that will give a better opportunity than has before for an intelligent and unprejudiced expression of the popular will. The large republican vote in the house for re-submission warrants the expectation that it will be sustained in the senate.

As to the result with the people, those who best know the trend of public sentiment are confident that prohibition can be defeated. It is not enforced, and evidence is not wanting that the material interests of the state would profit by its abandonment and the substitution of a high license and local option law, while the cause of temperance would be made better subserved.

SEVERE RESTRICTION.

The cardinal principle of our system of government, which recognizes the right of each state to prescribe the qualifications of its electors, is to a limited extent contravened by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution. The second section of this amendment reads: "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state being 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such state." Under this provision several states which require an educational qualification for voting should have their basis of representation reduced, and a property qualification would operate similarly.

The judiciary committee of the house of representatives has just reported on a resolution directing the committee to inquire whether any state has violated the fourteenth amendment, from which it would seem that the matter is one that calls for a thorough investigation. A member of the committee who made an individual minority report observed that the list of states whose suffrage laws violate the amendment is so large as to suggest whether the whole country is not rapidly growing weary of the fourteenth amendment, although becoming imbued with the idea that the people of the states should be left to self-government without obnoxious outside interference. The conditions that were responsible for the adoption of the amendment fully justified it, and it is a question whether it is not a wise provision now and may not always be. But whatever opinions may be as to this, while it stands it should be enforced, and those states which restrict the suffrage except as it permits should have their representation reduced accordingly. Toleration of infractions of a constitutional provision, in a matter of such vital importance, involves a danger not easily overestimated. Public respect for the constitution depends upon the faithful enforcement of all its requirements.

RAILROADS AND THE CROP FAILURE.

The Boston Advertiser, which is the favorite newspaper of New England investors and speculators in railroad stocks, discusses "the corn crop bug-bear" with a frankness that is both charming and instructive. It complains that speculation in railroad stocks is dull and timid in spite of the most encouraging conditions. "General business has been good," says the Advertiser, "money has been abundant at sufficiently low rates to tempt the speculatively inclined, railroad earnings have been all that could be desired, the gains in the month of January being greater than the most optimistic trader anticipated. Yet, in spite of all these favorable circumstances, the outside public has taken no interest in the stock market." And its explanation of this deplorable state of things is "the corn crop bug-bear."

No Chance for the Young.

The only thing that don't incubate young in this valley are stations, and as yet they have been a failure in their youth.

Reads the Little Clear.

"Mister" should be the only American title. It is good enough for any good man, and no man with good sense cares for any other.

Business to Be Pleasure.

A number of the elite are discussing whether they shall go and hear Emma Duch or give their money to the churches. We recommend they go around and pay their debts.

Can't You Mean.

One of the imbecilities of politics would be the nomination of Leland Stanford by the republicans on his famous "alliance platform. Yes, it is possible. Drowning men will catch at straws.

Some Born That Way.

The speaker of the house of representatives determined to follow the biblical commandment which reads: "Honor thy father and thy mother," insists upon making an ass of himself, whether the occasion offers or not.

That's Sensible.

Under a new law in Minnesota five-sixths of a jury can return a legal verdict. This makes provision for at least one dunce-headed old man on the ordinary jury, and for two in a full panel, and the result cannot fail to be satisfactory.

Pursue the Even Way.

The man who could run a newspaper to suit everybody went to heaven long ago.—Cummings (Ga.) Clarion.

A Trump Card.

A sensational preacher in Florida is trying to prove that the end of the world will come within the next three weeks. The globe is inclined to believe that his predictions are true, and hopes that all persons who are indebted to it will call and settle at once, in order that Colonel Gabriel may not be detained if he makes up his mind to bot.

Make It Quartette.

Inasmuch that he had said and written since the death of General Sherman mention has been made of the great traitor of the war, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. We would not detract an iota from the fame which rightly belongs to any of these great soldiers, but we do not consider any grouping of the heroes of the war complete which omits George H. Thomas. Let us call it a quartette for the purpose of including "Old Pat."

PASSING JESTS.

Patent, weary of waiting in fashionable physician's underwear, remarked: "I've told you that if he can't see me within five minutes I shall get well."

Washington Post: If the Peffer and Kyle style of senatorial selections is kept up the cold tea of the senatorial cloakroom will soon be a thing of the past.

Punch: "You've broken that lecture item off nicely," said the editor to the foreman. "You're out of the names of those present, but two, and made me say: 'Scattered through the hall were J. Bronson Smithers and Mrs. Smithers.'"

New York Ledger: "You're an angel!" said he gratefully. "No, I'm not," she responded, with conviction; "I'm a woman, and I want a spring gown in four weeks!"

Philadelphia Record: "I guess Minnie is going to be married soon," said Ella. "Why?" asked Clara. "Because I see she has started a scrap-book of cooking recipes."

St. Paul Globe: "How is your friend doing out in Helena, Mont?" "Oh, he's carrying everything before him." "Good; what business is he in?" "He's a waiter in a restaurant!"

Chicago Mail: Lent is longest for the man who has no bills to pay at Easter.

Pittsburgh Dispatch: The opera singer who reaches the high notes must have a soar throat.

Dallas News: The nod carrier has been to the top of the ladder, but he does not want to stay there.

Pittsburgh Post: The locomotive fireman, no matter how high he rises, always has tender responsibilities.

Lord Salisbury has invited the leading conservatives to meet him in London during the first week in March. It is assumed by all the Tory organs that the purpose of this conference is to discuss the expediency of an immediate appeal to the country. There is no doubt that the prevailing opinion of the conservatives favored an early dissolution of parliament at the time of their decided victory in the Basildon division of Northamptonshire. Their confidence has been checked by the subsequent trials of strength at Keeles and Harlepool, where they were signally beaten. Later they suffered another disastrous reverse at Northampton, where, although the late Mr. Bradlaugh only obtained a majority of less than seven hundred, the Gladstonian candidate for his vacant seat received a majority of 2,013. With the Tories down it prudent to go to the country in the face of such Gladstonian odds. On the other hand, if the Gladstonian side is victorious, it is the real question to be fought for the future. It seems certain that, contrary to all expectations, the split in the Irish party has not damaged the Gladstonians in England at all. It is dragged them in Scotland, but if time is granted them, they will not be able to lose a lost ground there also. It is a most perplexing question which the Tory leaders have to solve. Fortunately the honor riders can await the solution with equanimity, for if by elections mean anything they can safely count on triumph at the ballot box, whether the appeal to the whole body of electors comes this year or next.

The national assembly of Brazil having adopted the constitution prepared and proposed by the leaders of the republican movement, that country is now a republic de jure, as it was de facto since the revolution of 1889. No wonder that the vote of the assembly should have been received, as stated by the dispatch, with prolonged and enthusiastic cheers, for that vote represents a great success achieved in the face of many obstacles, and it shows that republican ideas have now a firm hold on the former imperial Brazil. The enemies of a republican form of government spread all over the world the rumor that Brazil would be henceforth governed by dictatorial power, like most of the South American republics; that there would be no consistent assembly, and that a so-called republican constitution would be forced upon the people by the dictatorship of General Fonseca and his first cabinet. In fact, nothing of the kind has occurred, and Brazil has acted during that important period of its political life somewhat as the United States, which the Brazilian are fond of taking for an example and guide, did under similar circumstances a century ago. The government of Rio Janeiro prepared a draft of a constitution, which was debated in meetings freely held all through the territory. The deputies nominated at the meetings, and afterward elected by universal suffrage, formed the first republican assembly of Brazil. A commission was formed, composed of one deputy from each state in the republic, in order to establish firmly the principle of the fundamental individuality of every state as being the basis of the union. That commission presented a favorable report to the national assembly, which it discussed at full liberty and without the least attempt at pressure on the part of the government. The best evidence of that fact is that numerous amendments were proposed and adopted or rejected, and that the discussion has lasted for a long time. It took no less than twelve sittings of the assembly to reach a final vote on the first article of the constitution. Along the opposition was so free and untrammeled that it polled ninety votes against the ninety-five by which this first section was adopted. This was in the middle of January. The debates have continued a month longer, and the republican constitution has now been finally amid great enthusiasm.

Bismarck has not become "a private citizen" gracefully. The habit of absolute power, contracted long ago and confirmed through many years, has rendered it difficult or impossible for him to accept his new, changed and powerless position. He can no longer rule Germany, neither can he restrict himself from adversely criticizing or otherwise endeavoring to interfere with or thwart the plans and policy of his successor in office. New men and new policies are the order of the day in Germany, and Bismarck, still vigorous in mind, body and will, deprived of every official power, assumes an attitude of the ex-official Marplot. Naturally the emperor is disturbed, annoyed by and anxious to destroy an influence which sets itself up in antagonism to him, and, as he believes, to the dignity and authority of the throne and to the welfare of the empire. For doing and saying much less than he himself has done, Bismarck has made a state prisoner of the brilliant Count Von Arnim, and forever effaced him politically and socially. If now the emperor should nete out to him the judgment and the punishment Bismarck meted out to Von Arnim it would be cruelly harsh, but it would be effective, and not wholly unavailing of poetic justice.

Asia, as well as Africa, is beginning to feel the influence of western civilization, though in Asia it is a revival rather than a new development. An industrial exhibition was recently opened in Tokio, the capital of Russian Turkestan, which showed that Central Asia is now giving much attention to the cultivation of cotton from American seed. A good display of both raw and manufactured cotton was given, and it is said that 50,000 tons are annually exported to Russia. There was a large exhibit of agricultural products, such as the stone made at county fairs, and agricultural machinery, as yet unused in Central Asia, was displayed to tempt enterprising farmers to a new departure. Turkestan appears from the mineralogical exhibit to be well supplied with coal—a fact that may be of importance to Russia—and also has deposits of iron, salt, lead and sulphur. The inhabitants are beginning to understand the stock for breeding purposes, and soon fully disposed to adopt western customs and devices, though they have as yet made little progress beyond the primitive stage. The industrial exhibition held at Tashkent is, however, expected to give them some new ideas and to promote the development of their resources.

The struggle for universal suffrage in Belgium goes on, with what prospect of eventual success it is not easy to see at this distance. The population of Belgium exceeds six millions. The fact is scarcely creditable that so monstrous is the Belgian electoral system, so widely exorbitant is the property requirement, that the whole number of persons entrusted with the suffrage is but 115,000. Even this is not the most representative feature of the Belgian franchise, for the number of institutions. The conditions of the parliamentary franchise in Great Britain before 1832 were almost as ridiculous, but there was this great difference, that they were susceptible of change by a bare majority of parliament. It is far otherwise in Belgium. The franchise is a permanent one of the nation is embodied in a written constitution, and cannot be remedied by ordinary legislation. A reform bill can only be passed by a senate and a chamber of deputies elected for the express purpose of revising the organic law, and even then a two-thirds majority in each house is requisite. No wonder that after declaring the last fifty years Belgian patriots have renounced the hope of securing an extension of the franchise by constitutional means, and in desperation have urged their thoughts to revolution.

OTHER HANDS THAN OURS.

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SHE MAY BE ALLOWED BAIL.

Mrs. Sheedy's Attorneys File a Motion, Well Based, for Her Release.

Coroner Holyok Impatient for the Analysis—Court Notes—Snow Blockade—State Fair Date—Odds and Ends.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 27.—[Special to The Bee].—Mrs. Mary Sheedy, by her attorney J. B. Strode, filed last evening a motion that she be discharged from custody or be admitted to bail. This is supported by an affidavit of Mrs. Sheedy by the police judge before whom the preliminary examination was held charging her with murder, on which charge she was arrested on January 13 last. That notwithstanding several weeks have passed, no grand jury has been summoned or held its sessions as provided by law, and that the county attorney has not filed any information as required, nor has given any reasons therefor. She says she is not guilty of the crime charged, and having been confined as a prisoner for forty-one days without anything being done, she asks that the county attorney be ordered to file his information, and that she be either discharged or admitted to bail so that she can prepare for her defense.

Dr. Holyok has tired of waiting for the result of the analysis of the contents of the stomach of John Sheedy and has written to Prof. V. C. Vanzler, the chemist at the university of Michigan, to make a report on the work of analysis. Today the coroner received a reply stating that the work is not yet completed. A request was made that Dr. Holyok of the state university should send to Prof. Vanzler his analysis of the embalming fluid taken from the body of Mrs. Sheedy. It is not, however, known how soon the chemist will complete the analysis which will in a great measure determine the fate of Mrs. Sheedy.

WANTS ALMOYNS. Mrs. Jennie Owen filed a motion this morning in the case brought by her husband Samuel for divorce, asking that she be allowed to receive alimony during the pendency of the case. She sets forth that her husband left her occupying a suite of rooms on the west corner of 15th and O streets, and that she will have to pay the amount of the rent. She also says that she is in delicate health, and for the last six months has been unable to do any work. She asks that she be allowed to receive alimony of \$10 per week, and that she be appointed guardian of the person of her minor child, who is now in the household.

A SNOW BLOCKADE. The B. & M. official reports from the north-west indicate that a terrific blizzard and snowstorm is prevailing along the lines, and trains are blocked on the Black Hills line from Rapid City to the north. Along the main line west trains are still moving, but not attempting schedule time. All available snow plows have been ordered out, and the roads anticipate a big fight with the elements.

PAINE VICTORIES. In the case of White & Co. vs. B. I. Paine, an action to recover \$100 on a bond, the defendant had signed for A. S. Kenyon as agent for plaintiff for the sale of charts, the first of the morning gave the defendant a judgment for \$100. The defendant had been made to Kenyon to induce him to take the agency, and when he went into the business was unable to sell the charts.

STATE FAIR. The board of managers of the state agricultural society held a meeting last night and fixed upon the dates of holding the state fair as September 1 to 10. The fair is to be given \$50,000 in spot premiums. For sugar beet displays \$200 are to be given and Mr. Oxnard will give \$500 to the fair.

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