

THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER Editor.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: County of Douglas, Nebraska, I, George H. Tschick, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending February 28, 1891, was as follows: Sunday, February 22, 10,000; Monday, February 23, 10,000; Tuesday, February 24, 10,000; Wednesday, February 25, 10,000; Thursday, February 26, 10,000; Friday, February 27, 10,000; Saturday, February 28, 10,000.

AVERAGES: 10,000. GEORGE H. TSCHICK, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, I, George H. Tschick, being duly sworn, depose and say that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the month of March, 1891, was as follows: Sunday, March 1, 10,000; Monday, March 2, 10,000; Tuesday, March 3, 10,000; Wednesday, March 4, 10,000; Thursday, March 5, 10,000; Friday, March 6, 10,000; Saturday, March 7, 10,000.

THESE I SWEAR TO before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 5th day of February, A. D. 1891, N. P. DILL, Notary Public.

THE railroad roads of Nebraska have made up a strong Switzer case.

CONGRESS has adjourned, but the Legislature is still with us.

A NEW normal school is as useless to the state as a fifth wheel to a wagon.

RECIPROCITY is the darling gem of the dead congress and the present administration.

IT is evident that there is no maximum rate on the gall of the railroad advocates in the Legislature.

THERE is no valid reason why the city treasury should be raided to pay for the private lusts of public officers.

MR. BELKIN has had greatness thrust upon him. Whenever an office in these parts gets ripe it falls into his lap.

THE cry of "land for the landless" up north does not harmonize with the noble song of the railroad corporations.

FOR a mythical instrument the Piereo piano has evolved tones remarkable for strength and vigor, throughout the west.

MR. EVANS and Mr. Ingalls are a pair of very respectable lawyers who find themselves out of a job this morning.

THE Steumb law has successfully stood the test of time, and the legislature acted wisely in letting well enough alone.

IN spite of all the talk and splurge it is to be feared most members of the legislature are likely to ride home on a free pass.

BENJAMIN HARRISON passed the median of his presidential term yesterday noon. But his friends think he is yet a long ways from sunset.

VALE, Fifty-first congress. You will be remembered with various and conflicting emotions, but are in no danger of being entirely forgotten.

THE election in Canada today will determine whether the dominion prefers reciprocity and prosperity to mossaebacism and business depression.

AMONG the many commendable acts of congress, that which cuts down four-fifths of the profits of the pension fee sharks deserves a conspicuous place.

PUSHERS of bogus claims against the state are hounding their energies for the closing rush. It behooves the watchdogs of the treasury to be on the alert.

IT is said that \$32,000,000 has been appropriated from local, state and national sources for the world's fair. That will buy a large amount of red paint for Christopher Columbus.

CHINA says she has no objection to Mr. Blair. She has no ground for any. None of Mr. Blair's numerous critics ever said that he entertained any prejudice against people of color, black or yellow.

THE copyright bill has passed. Now study the price lists of the publishers for the next 30 days and see what is the expected operation of the measure for the protection of the poor authors and printers.

THE colonizing of colored people in Oklahoma is not a blooming success. The unfortunate allured there with promises of "forty acres and a mule" are in condition to appreciate the bunco game worked on the white trash in April, 1880.

THE Interstate bridge company displays commendable energy in pushing arrangements for active work. Advice from Washington report the approval of the plans for the structure by the war department. A few trifling formalities are yet to be complied with. It is evident the company is determined to take advantage of its opportunities and by energetic work secure the patronage of railroads unjustly debared from entrance to Omaha. The vigor displayed in the preliminary work and the means and enterprise backing the project are strong guarantees that the structure will be completed before June, 1893.

THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

The Fifty-first congress has passed into history. The work it has done, which will continuously and permanently affect the interests of the people and the welfare of the country, distinguished it as one of the most important and memorable congresses since the organization of the government. With the exception of those after the rebellion controlled by the republican party, and which provided for the work of reconstruction, no congress in the last 30 years has given the country a larger amount of important and far-reaching legislation. For 14 years before the meeting of the Fifty-first congress the republican party did not have the absolute control of national legislation, and only once in that period was it in control of the house of representatives, from 1881 to 1883. Thus it was that a great deal of legislation in line with republican policy, and demanded by the country, was postponed and in part at least has been provided by the congress whose work has just ended.

The first session of the Fifty-first congress was one of the longest in our history and accomplished a great deal of legislation. It gave the country new tariff and silver laws, provided for the admission of Idaho and Wyoming, passed a national meat inspection law, provided for an increase in the naval establishment, and did much more important work. The second session was hardly less prolific in valuable results. The law providing for circuit courts of appeals, in order to give relief to the supreme court, is of the greatest importance in the interests of justice. The postal subsidy law is expected to encourage the establishment of steamship lines to foreign ports that will greatly aid in enlarging the commerce of the nation, particularly with the countries south of us. The provision made for the settlement of Indian deposition claims will enable western settlers who have lost property at the hands of the Indians to secure the prompt consideration of their claims and a just indemnification. The repeal of the timber culture act has long been demanded and is in the public interest. The act refunding to the states the amounts paid by them to the general government under the direct tax act of 1861 was demanded in justice to the loyal communities which responded to the call upon them when the government was in severest need of such assistance. As it was not practicable to collect the tax from the states that had not paid it, it was only fair to refund to the states that did pay. The enactment of an international copyright law was in response to a persistent demand in which American authors and publishers were united. It is an experiment, and if it should be found to work unsatisfactorily, or to the disadvantage of the book-buying public, its repeal may be easily accomplished. The amendments to the immigration laws will, it is hoped, be productive of such good results as will effectually silence the clamor for a radical policy of restriction. In the matter of pensions the congress was liberal, and in general appropriations it can be said that greater wisdom might wisely have been observed, but all the expenditures provided for will go into the pockets of the people and thus contribute to the general prosperity, and if the result shall not be a deficit, it is certainly better to have the money of the government disbursed among the people than lying idle in the treasury. The largest disbursements are on account of pensions, which thus far in the fiscal year have amounted to \$117,000,000, but every dollar of this goes to our own people and promptly finds its way into the channels of business.

The important measures that were proposed in the Fifty-first congress and failed were the elections bill, which consumed a great deal of time in discussion, the senate free coinage bill, the uniform bankruptcy bill, the Nicaragua canal bond bill, the Conger land and pure food bills, and the bill for reorganizing the army. Most of these measures passed either the senate or the house.

On the whole, while political opponents of the party in power will not fail to find matters for criticism in the work of the Fifty-first congress, it constitutes a record of intelligent and conservative statesmanship which will compare favorably with that of any preceding congress for many years.

PARITIAN DISCOURTESY.

The democrats of the house of representatives of the Fifty-first congress held their malice toward Speaker Reed to the end, and gave decisive manifestation of it by voting against the usual resolution of thanks to the speaker, which but twice before in the history of congress has encountered opposition from the minority. The country was prepared for this exhibition of partisan dissension, and the democratic party will not be the gainer for it. The course of Mr. Reed in the speakership will not be judged by the sentiment toward him of his political opponents, but by the practical results, and if these do not vindicate him in amount of complimentary resolutions would do so. His formula minority disciplined in the determination to obstruct the business of the house by every expedient known to parliamentary tactics and to defeat the will of the majority. The loose rules which had for years prevailed permitted this, and there had long been a demand for change. These the speaker, with the concurrence of the republican leaders, effected, and the result was that the majority was able to do business and to carry out its policy. Otherwise the Fifty-first congress would have been as barren in results as were several of the preceding congresses, and much of the most important legislation enacted would have failed. Thomas B. Reed will not suffer from the democratic rebuke in the estimation of fair-minded men who are aware of the work accomplished by the house over which he presided.

Of the 31 speakers of the house of representatives, three, including Mr. Reed, failed to get a vote of thanks from the minority. Theodore Seligwick, elected by the federalists speaker of the house of the Sixth congress, 1794-1801, was the first of these, and history has reversed the verdict of the minority in his case. The other was James K. Polk, chosen by the democrats speaker of the Twenty-

fourth and Twenty-fifth congresses, who was afterward elected president. Mr. Reed can well afford to leave his case to the impartial judgment of history, and inasmuch as he will not suffer in the just estimation of the American people by reason of the partisan discourtesy that has been shown him.

REED AND MCKINLEY.

The republican speaker of the house of representatives and the republican chairman of the committee on ways and means passed yesterday from the powerful and far-reaching legislation. For 14 years before the meeting of the Fifty-first congress the republican party did not have the absolute control of national legislation, and only once in that period was it in control of the house of representatives, from 1881 to 1883. Thus it was that a great deal of legislation in line with republican policy, and demanded by the country, was postponed and in part at least has been provided by the congress whose work has just ended.

No speaker and committee chairman in recent years have filled the public eye like Thomas B. Reed and William McKinley, jr. Whatever else can be said of them, it cannot be claimed that they have not held virile views of public questions and applied every ounce of power they possessed to perform their duty as they understood it. They are at least entitled to be credited with the courage of their convictions.

Speaker Reed will be chronicled in history as a man who overturned the parliamentary precedents of a century to defend what he believed to be the right of the minority and maintain the right of a responsible majority to make the laws of the land. The name of McKinley will be forever associated with the most pronounced exemplification of the doctrine of protection ever formulated into law. As both of these men have been abused and applauded in their own time, so they will both divide the praise and the blame of the future historian, but they will certainly not mislead his attention.

Both Reed and McKinley are still young men, comparatively. Neither ought to have finished his career in public life by many years. Reed will be the leader of the minority in the next congress, and Ohio has further honors in store for McKinley.

In spite of the harsh comments of their political opponents, republicans have reason to think well of these two very able men, whose personal honor even the most earnest critic never dared to assail.

ONE SPECTER LAID.

For weeks and months timid capital has kept out of the fields of investment and speculation because of the danger of the demagoguery of the currency inflation in the free silver agitation. The stock market is not always a correct barometer of general prosperity, but it is never far wrong as an indication of the temper of capital and the condition of the money market.

The last financial reviews in the eastern press contain in the statement that conservative investors have for some time past left the markets severely alone. Their indifference has been shown not only with reference to mere speculative stocks, but also with the soundest industrial securities, and to some extent, with legitimate mortgage and municipal bonds. They have appeared to be simply afraid to invest on account of unwise legislation. Various reassuring developments have thus far failed to restore their confidence.

Congress has now adjourned without increasing the coinage of silver beyond the amount provided at its first session. There can be no danger of disturbing legislation for at least a year. If President Harrison stands where he is believed to stand; there can be no such legislation for at least two years. It would therefore seem as if the specter of cheap money had been finally laid. There is no further excuse for capital to withhold its assistance from legitimate enterprises. The course of the market will be watched with great interest and it ought to be possible for the press to record a very decided re-awakening all along the line in the next few weeks.

There has been no time for years when the stock market remained so long dormant and devoid of all features of interest as since the tide began to ebb late in the fall. The increasing flood of confidence and activity will be watched with an interest that partakes of anxiety.

IRRIGATION IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

There is some danger that South Dakota may get ahead of Nebraska in the development of irrigation. The legislature at Pierre has passed a bill that deals with the subject in a comprehensive way, and Governor Mellette has signified his intention of signing it.

The South Dakota law is necessarily very different from the bill now pending in the Nebraska legislature. It deals entirely with the subject of artesian wells, which are the principal dependence of irrigation in that state. It recognizes the necessity of an expert state engineer and makes him responsible for the engineering features of every work of irrigation that shall be undertaken. It also makes use of the county surveyors in carrying out the plans that have been first approved by the engineer.

The central idea of the South Dakota law is the development of the artesian irrigation by township organizations. This is not at all parallel to the present plan included in the present Parnell bill in this state. It does not attempt to form new districts, but to utilize existing township divisions, which are empowered to issue bonds, construct works and sell the water. The control is vested in the supervisors. The bonds bear 8 per cent interest and run for 10 years. Extraordinary care is taken to provide for the payment of interest and principal, which constitute a lien on the entire property of the township. It is claimed that several townships are ready to begin operations at once under the provisions of this act, and that a good market for their bonds is assured.

Nebraska has the same opportunities for artesian irrigation that South Dakota possesses, besides a large flow of water in superficial streams that our northeastern neighbor does not enjoy. The proposed Nebraska law is therefore much broader in scope. But South Dakota has the advantage which accompanies prompt action in meeting the demand of the time.

The next great impetus to development in the agricultural states of the west is coming by means of irrigation. The agitation in Nebraska has done much to arouse a similar interest in

Kansas and the Dakotas. It remains for the legislature to give this state equal advantages with her neighbors by promptly passing the bill now in charge of Representative Parnell.

PENSION SHARKS.

Assistant Secretary Busey of the pension bureau has addressed a letter to Commissioner Ramm, calling attention to the disreputable practices of pension attorneys. Not only are the privileges of the bureau abused by the hoards of claim agents the pension system has built up, but barefaced frauds are employed to deceive veterans of the war and rouse hopes, the certain failure of which provokes disappointment and denunciation.

These deceptive and dishonest practices are not confined to the pension attorneys located in Washington. They have reached the proportions of a national scandal demanding the application of effective remedies. The common method is to delude old soldiers with circular letters urging applications for new pensions or re-rating. Some so-called claim agents offer to secure new or advanced pension within a specified time; others hold out inducements to secure claims, declaring the amounts allowed by the pension bureau too small, and close with the suggestion: "Place your claim in our hands and justice will be done within 60 days."

The natural effect of these alluring promises is to prejudice the soldiers against the pension department and to mislead the honest but uninformed. It is not necessary to inform old soldiers that the pension bureau is managed by their friends. The record of the office shows that neither means nor energy are spared to execute the laws and grant the rights of every honest claimant. The intervention of an attorney is unnecessary. Every veteran entitled to a pension under any of the laws of congress may file his claim, with the necessary proofs, direct with the bureau, and rest assured that it will be considered and its merits weighed as carefully as though supported by one or a dozen attorneys.

The pension bureau owes it to itself and the old soldiers to stamp out by every means in its power the disreputable element which not only insults the management, but imposes on the credulity of the veterans. Congress has done the country a splendid service in reducing pension attorney fees from \$10 to \$2, a saving of \$7,000,000 on claims now pending. If the bureau explains to the pension shark business will soon be numbered among the defunct confidence games of the country.

ANOTHER investigation into the management of the plumbing department has been ordered, not because the condition of that shop of sinners is not well known, but to measure the concrete whitewash put on by a former committee. The incompetency of the alleged superintendent is a matter of general notoriety, and his total lack of business ability was clearly exposed by the first investigation. What was the result? Simply to place a club in the hands of certain councilmen with which they forced the employment of friendly inspectors. The second inquiry is designed to secure the reinstatement of the discharged sinners. The whole business is a farce. If the council is honestly desirous of giving the public competent plumbing inspection, a clean sweep must be made of the department and men employed who possess a thorough knowledge of the plumbing business.

The hospital jobbers have secured a verdict for \$12,000 in excess of the balance due them from the county. The verdict is one of the impenetrable mysteries which juries evolve. It is based on neither law nor justice, and is doubtless a compromise in which the taxpayers, as usual, get the worst of it. The scandalous incompetency, trickery and fraud which marked the erection of the county hospital building are matters of record. No single obligation entered into by the contractors was honestly performed. From start to finish every energy was directed toward fleecing the public, and in the work the contractors were assisted by the total lack of vigilance and backbone in the county board. As it is the county has on its hands a monumental specimen of jobbery which patching and painting cannot hide. In the light of those facts, the verdict is an outrage on justice that should be promptly set aside by the court.

THE taxpayers and the business men of St. Paul are under lasting obligations to the Bee. The courage and energy shown by that paper in exposing the reckless squandering of public money, the extravagance rampant in every department of the city government, and the enormous debts piled upon the taxpayers deserve public commendation. It will not redound to the credit of the people if the attempt to boycott the paper for telling the truth and rousing the public conscience is tolerated for a moment.

IT is not difficult to understand what has been intimated in newspaper dispatches, that a man who has served for 12 or 15 years in the United States senate turns from the old familiar hall with some emotion. It is not the mania of the office-seeker which moves him. It is the deep, human pang which all men feel at the surrendering of the ties of old associations, the final parting with old comrades, the passing out forever from scenes which have become, by long familiarity, part and parcel of one's life.

INSURE A DAY.

You may live and never your neighbor out of everything he owns; You may try the fat of life away, and leave him but the bones; You may kick the underpinning out from those who try to climb; Up to things that promise better; you may draw interest from others till your purse is fat and strong; 'Till your credit is established, and your bank account is full; That's all true; But mark you! Some time or other you will have to pay. Justice will come, and you'll have to pay.

Wanted to Be Civil.

Young Housekeeper to butcher. You may send me up that bag of hair, and if you are your first morning? Butcher—First rate, man. I been taking Saratoga wincey for a month.

is paying an exorbitant price for incompetency.

To bore for natural gas in this vicinity while the council is overcharged and spouting the fluid, is a waste of energy and means.

Revised and amended reform in Omaha means the elevation of men to office whom the city is obliged to send abroad to gather cursory knowledge of public works.

The South Omaha live stock exchange is its own worst enemy. Its efforts to lord it over patrons of the stockyards is a forcible argument in favor of legislative restriction.

ANY private citizen can sue for an injunction to restrain the city from paying expenses of city officials who indulge in junkets. It ought to be done. This abuse is becoming unbearable.

SPEAKING of officials junkets, who paid the expenses of the cosmopolitan expedition to the Pacific coast last year. Was the city treasury or the Union Pacific treasury tapped to pay the bills? The question is interesting.

Always Young.

It is worth a man's life to refer to the woman suffragists as the G. O. W. party.

The Old Flag and an Appropriation.

"The evil that men do lives after them," when they put it in the form of permanent appropriations.

Draw the Line at Jay.

The governor of Georgia refused to meet Jay Gould, out so far as heard from, the governor of North Carolina was as hospitable as ever.

St. Jo Market Report.

From the newspaper editor of the Great Muddy's water, and from the indignant ladies that assails the spirit and flesh of mortal, it is evident that spring approaches.

Chronos to New Settlers.

We hereby present the infant with a year's subscription. Its father has been promising to subscribe for the paper for three years past, but has unfortunately relieved himself of the obligation.

Like Franklin—Used a String.

The tableau of Ajax using the lightning pikes into dim forgetfulness before the glorious picture of Inspector Byrnes declaiming the Italian dedication, and Church Howe tearing up his railroad pass.

Suspect His Sincerity!

If Mr. Church Howe had in the first place refused the railroad pass which he tore up in the presence of the Nebraska house on Saturday, the public would have had more confidence in his sincerity as a reformer.

Profitable to Gould's Crowd.

Government aid led to the construction of the transcontinental rail lines, joining the Mississippi and the Pacific by bonds of steel years before private enterprise in itself could have carried through such gigantic undertakings; and the policy has been profitable to one.

Religion and Literature.

Maurice Thompson in New York Independent. Christianity in adjusting itself to the salvation of a new world is happily assimilating the power of the modern. No longer is religion forbidden no longer is poetry banished from the home—no more is science despised as impious and sacrilegious. The religious journal has left off the old-time lugubriousness and has passed from the hysteria of fear into the calm, healthy, solid state of faith which accepts whatever is true as cumulative Christian evidence. In confirming this it has opened its columns to all worthy currents, and has sought to reflect the liberality of Christian civilization.

Nothing but Socialism.

As between Senator Stanford, who wishes to have the government help the farmer by loaning them freely on their farms at 2 per cent, and who gives the Evangelist a four interview on the subject, and the editor of the Evangelist, who criticizes the plan, it is clear to us that the editor is the better business man of the two. The only possible result of Senator Stanford's plan would be, were socialism, making the government the proprietor of the land, and then leasing it to the occupants. Those who believe in advance socialism may look with some favor upon Senator Stanford's proposal.

King Canoes.

Not even in constituencies of moderate size, unless in larger ones, can the average voter know, nor can he command the time and data to ascertain why are the fit for the office, which, in the exercise of his trusts, he is obliged to fill. Information on this point is an indispensable prerequisite for the proper performance of his duties. It is obviously the imperative duty of the commonwealth, on account of which these duties are performed, to furnish it. We have practically a government of party, by party and for party, instead of a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

IN THE CITY.

Let the poets sing in praise; About the cultured hostess girl; And their cotillion partners winging ways; That put them in a wair.

Chicago maidens point with pride To their well developed feet; St. Louis girls are well supplied; With cheeks they can't be beat.

But there is one you all know well, I'm sure you'll think I'm right; When I say the Kansas City girl is completely "out of sight."

'Tis very well to class them thus, And all is very pretty; But you fail to mention the Omaha girl; Who is always "in the city."

ANSURE A DAY.

You may live and never your neighbor out of everything he owns; You may try the fat of life away, and leave him but the bones; You may kick the underpinning out from those who try to climb; Up to things that promise better; you may draw interest from others till your purse is fat and strong; 'Till your credit is established, and your bank account is full; That's all true; But mark you! Some time or other you will have to pay. Justice will come, and you'll have to pay.

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Young Housekeeper to butcher. You may send me up that bag of hair, and if you are your first morning? Butcher—First rate, man. I been taking Saratoga wincey for a month.

PASSING JESTS.

Of only each an orator; One never to be out. For when he's short of money He can get right up and "spout."

Harvard Lampoon: Stranger—And why do you call that building memorial hall? Graduate—Well, if you had ever eaten there you would never forget it.

Lowell Cotton: "Did you know that Sigmund Freud has announced and is not expected to live?" "No, how did he take cold?" "He got his feet wet going around trying to find where he could buy a pair of rubbers cheap."

Phlegmatic Blather: In the restaurant—"I am sorry, Mr. Scudder, to have to ask you to come to this restaurant, my dear, but you are so continually shaking your head that it might give rise to misapprehensions as to the quality of the dishes. I know, of course, that you are reading the political news, but the other guests don't know it."

Princeton Tiger: Jack Witherspoon—Really, Miss Rosabelle, I don't know what I have had an hour pass so quickly. Miss Rosabelle—Well, I suppose not, since you have only been here twenty minutes.

Chicago Tribune: Anxious Caller: Is this the residence of Chief Justice, please. What can I do for you? "I have lost some valuable jewelry. I suspect a former servant of having taken it. I want to employ a detective to find her whereabouts." "All right, man. Your name?" "I am Mine, de Wise, thoer—fortunate caller."

Editor of Religious Record (passing a moment in his work)—How does that quotation go, "A prophet is not without honor, except in his own country and among his own people?" "Except among thieves."

Puck: Priscilla—Goodness gracious! What's the matter with your nose, Cornelia? "Have you been putting a dodo on it?" "Cornelia—No, but Jack Frost has been painting a freeze."

MANY SUCH.

Boston Commercial. Ah, maiden eye and cheek, With visage like the sunned, I fear you're not one-half so fair, As I have seen you painted.

New York Journal: Bachelor—Did you ever have a house-warming? Hopewell—Well, I have had one, but it didn't often make the house rather too warm for me.

FARE AND PRESENT.

I know that by my boot-straps now I cannot lift her; But once a little red-tipped pair, Which first in my hand I wear, Much elevated me.

Philadelphia Press: Black Signal—Well, I'm not so reliable, an H. Car Steve—No; and I never miss a chance, do I.

Black Signal—Guess you'll have to go, anyhow. Car Steve—Hope I get a chance to roast a board of directors first.

Judge: Mrs. Brown—Who are those forty immortals we hear so much about? Brown—Those French dualists.

New York Sun: "That was a mean thing Bronson's wife did." "What?" "She told me that she had often made the house rather too warm for me."

MY ANQUINMENT.

My name is Jack and hers is Rosy— The sweetest blossom that can blow; I asked her to marry me, and she said, "Stern!" She says: "The kind that Jack may know."

Texas Stripes: "O, John" said Mrs. S. sarcastically, "my husband is not so goodly, and the doctors says there's danger of lockjaw." "He needn't be afraid of that," replied Smith, sarcastically. "She'll never give a chance to lock."

THEY PACKED HIS SKULL.

A Remarkable Operation Saves a U. P. Conductor's Life. DENVER, Colo., March 4.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Conductor Douglas, whose skull was so badly fractured in the Union Pacific wreck at Brighton two weeks ago, is now out of danger and will make a perfect recovery. He has been under the care of Dr. A. J. Pfeiffer, chief surgeon of the Union Pacific system at the company hospital in this city. The morning of the wreck Dr. Pfeiffer brought the injured employees to the Union Pacific hospital and operated on them. The examination of Conductor Douglas revealed the fact that the skull had been torn from the right side of the head, that the skull had been fractured and the fragments had been driven in upon the brain. The fragments of bone were removed and the profuse bleeding from the arteries which followed, was stopped by packing gauze and sponges between the inside of the skull and the brain matter, which was applied. The sponges were removed on the following day and the gauze on the tenth day. The patient has made an uninterrupted recovery, the only bad symptoms having been a moderate degree of fever and a slight headache during the first few days.

PIERCE PIANO SWINDLERS.

The Prisoners Claim That Omaha Parties Hired Them. DENVER, Colo., March 4.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The two slick fellows, J. J. and H. H. Weeks, who worked the Pierce piano swindle in this city and who were arrested in Cheyenne, were brought to this city last night and are now safe behind the bars of the Arapahoe county jail. They are rather sorry looking chaps and are playing the innocent dodge, asserting that they were engaged to work by a letter from one Charles De Monfort of Omaha, president of the Cheyenne Pierce piano company, to whom they had applied for work on the advice of one Dupray. They had no money or valuables on their persons. The older of the two claims to have lived in Denver five years and that he once ran a restaurant, but fails to state where it was located. Specials from Pueblo show they have also worked that town to a considerable amount.

Says Opium Caused Her Death.

New York, March 4.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Dr. A. N. Laidlaw was Emma Abbott's medical adviser when she was in this city. "I believe opium caused the woman's death," he said, referring to Miss Abbott's illness. "She was attacked with congestion of the brain, so the physicians said, and in their official announcement of the cause of her death they said: 'We do not understand how death could have resulted when opium was so freely used.' Now, every practitioner knows, or ought to know, that opium is the worst drug that can be administered to a patient suffering with brain trouble. If I were called on to give an opinion as to the cause of her death, I should say that death ensued owing to the quantity of opium administered."

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

ROYAL Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE CANADIAN QUESTION.

The Question of Annexation Will Cut No Figure in It.