## THE DAILY BEE

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### The Bee Publishing Commany, Proprietors THE REE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CRECULATION.

State of Nebraska, ts.
County of Bourlas, ts.
George B. Tzehues, secretary of The Bre
Fullishing company, does salemnly swear
that the actual drealation of The Daily Bre
for the week ending March 14, 1890, was as
follows:

follows:
Funday, March 8
Monday, March 9
Toestry, March 10
Feinesday, March II
Thursday, March II
Thursday, March II
Friday, March 13
Saturday, March 14 Average., ..... 24.046
GEORGE B, TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 18th day of March A. D. 1854. N. P. Ferr. Notary Public.

Figure of Nebraska.

County of Douglas.

George B. Taschnek, being duly sworm, depose and says that he is secretary of The like.

Publishing company, that the actual average daily electration of The Danty Back for the month of March, 1800, was 20.85 copies; for April, 180, 20.00 copies; for May, 180, 20.00 copies; for June, 180, 20.00 copies; for June, 180, 20.00 copies; for Copies; for April, 180, 20.00 copies; for November, 180, 22.20 copies; for December, 180, 23.41 copies; for December, 180, 23.41 copies; for January, 1801, 2446 copies; for Petruary, 180, 2446 copies; for Petruary, 180, 20.00 copies; for December, 180, 23.41 copies; for December, 180, 20.00 copies; for December december december december december January, 1891, 28,446 codies; for February, 189 25,32 copies. Greage B. Tzschuck. 27.32 copies. Geoige B 12.25 Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 2th day of February, A.D., 180. N.P., Fetta, Notary Public.

PARNELL is in more danger from the Irish clergy than the English tories,

HASCALL is to be given the poor house in lieu of the \$3,000 claimed by him for rent. This means that another suburban roadhouse will be established.

THE Omaha man always gets there. N. B. Vineyard, formerly of this city, was unanimously nominated by the republicans for police judge of Hastings.

SENATORS MANDERSON and Paddock will never have an opportunity of making the acquaintance of the present legislature if they do not return very soon.

OMAHA people expect every company, corporation or individual who wishes to expend money and employ labor within her boundaries to be treated fairly, honestly and even generously.

THE drunken bummers of South Omaha who made the dastardly assault upon the Salvation army people returning from the funeral of one of their number deserve severe punishment.

OMAHA boasts of being the best paved city in the west but just now, when you dirt to reach the pavements, the bene fits of thenavements are not manifest.

PAGE's affidavit upon which it was hoped to convict the murderer of C. S. Poor, proves to be practically worthless as evidence. The perpetrator of that shocking crime goes yet undiscovered and un punished.

Since Chairman Birkhauser has appointed a time keeper to watch the street cleaning gang, it is fair to expect that the street cleaning contracter will appoint a competent man to watch and time the timekeeper.

ACCORDING to a statement accredited to Governor Boies the Iowa railways have hitherto virtually been their own assessors. Perhaps this is the occasion of a very general demand in that state for a large increase of the valuation of the rail ways.

REPRESENTATIVE GUNNETT'S bill to cut off the interest perquisites of state, county and municipal treasurers is an effort in the right direction, but the bill as it passed the house is crude and probably would be inoperative. It conflicts with some features of the general revenue laws of the state. The senate should re-List if it is to become law.

THE sidewalk inspector and the street commissioner have enjoyed a good winter's rest, and it seems to be about time to resume active and effective work. When we say resume, we don't mean to resume the old practice of spiking down planks in front of corn fields three miles out of town, but work where it is needed the most in the heart of the

CHAIRMAN BIRKHAUSER of the board of public works, having failed to fix the responsibility for the damage to the pavements of Spaulding and Thirtieth streets upon the council committee, now blames the streets themselves. As THE BEE has remarked before, there is too much shifting of responsibility in city affairs for the good of the taxpayers.

SENATOR HEARST has set Catifornia millionaires a good example by devising his entire estate of \$20,000,000 to his lawful wife. It may be added to his faith credit that thus far no female claimants have appeared with common law contract marriages to annoy the executrix. Among the bounnya people of the coast this will be recognized as a penome non.

EX-SENATOR MOODY of South Dakota is mentioned favorably in connection with one of the nine circuit judgeships. Inasmuch as nearly every ex-senator and ex-congressman has had a similar compliment paid him, the mention is not conclusive proof that he will be appointed. President Harrison cannot be expected to take care of all the able gentlemen whom the recent political cyclone paralyzed, but he could make just nine worse selections for the new judgeships and still not deserve public

THE LIMIT OF STATE AID.

THE BEE has favored the most generous relief for the western drouth sufferers and it has all along insisted that the money voted by the legislature should be expended so that the lar gest quantity of provisions and seed shall be procured for the smallest amount of money. But there is such a thing as carrying charity work beyond reasonable bounds. The first proposition was to place \$75,-000 at the disposal of the relief committee. This was enlarged to \$100,000, and the only fault we had to find with it was that the legislature drizzled along six weeks before the money was appropriated. This was followed by the bill authorizing the issue of \$100,000 in tends, the proceeds of which were to be used for the purchase and distribution of seeds. This munificent donation was

also heartly approved. But the proposition to vote a third \$100,000 will strike taxpayers of Nebraska as unprecedented and inexcusable. Kansas has had three drouth seasons in succession and \$50,000 is all she has ever taken out of the state treasury for relief purposes. The two Dakotas have had short crops and scorched wheat fields for several years but their legislatures have done nothing beyond authorizing local relief by counties.

Why should Nebraska advertise herself as the most poverty-stricken state when she has only had one season of drouth in 15 years? To vote another \$100,000 would simply promote mendicancy and encourage recklessness and favoritism in the purchase and distribution of the supplies. There must be a limit somewhere to state aid and that limit was reached when \$200,000 was voted.

NECESSITY FOR THE NEW NAVY. In a recent interview President Harrison was asked about the new navy and the criticisms directed against the sums of money expended upon it. Among othersex-Senator Ingalls has been very pronounced in declaring his belief that there is no necessity for creating such a navy as the legislation of the last two congresses contemplates, and that the money authorized to be expended, with the demand it would make for a still larger expenditure, is an unjustifiable extravagance. The evident idea of the ex-senator is that if an exigency should arise demanding a navy the country could quickly construct one sufficient for its defense, as was done during the war of the rebellion.

The president does not agree with Mr. Ingalls and the others who criticize the new navy. He says there is no justice in making any comparison between the period of the rebellion and this, for the obvious reason that times have changed and the conditions to-day are vastly different. Great progress has been made in the art of gunnery and ship building, and war vessels that were effective a quarter of a century ago would be of little use now. ."The truth of it is," said the president, "that the establishment of a navy puts a nation upon a respectable footing, and is the best guarantee against the possibility of any war. In other words, it is insurance and should be so regarded." Intelligent public sentiment is undoubtedly largely on the side of the president, not that a majority of the people desire a vast exhave to wade through four inches of penditure of money in order that the inited States shall have the greatest navy in the world, but that we may have a naval force sufficient for adequate defense and which will exert an influence in commanding the respect of other nations. It is not necessary that we have a navy to equal in proportions that of England, but on the other hand there is no good reason why we should not have a navy at least equal to that of Italy, whose rank is now fifth among the naval

An adequate navy, as President Harriso n said, is a guarantee against the possibility of any war. A nation able to defend itself is in a pretty safe position. No country, however, which is in active intercourse with other nations, and has interests to guard and maintain that may come into conflict with those of other countries, is war anted in feeling absolutely secure against the possibility of war. Were the men who govern Italy as hot-headed as some of their countrymen in the United States we might receive a hostile visit from the naval fleetof that country by way of enforcing a demand for reparation in behalf of the relatives of the Italians killed in New Orleans. At anytime within the past two years a rupture be tween this country and England; growing out of the Behring sea controversy, has been possible, and while the latest aspectof this issue gives promise of au amicable settlement, it would not be wise to conclude that there is no danger of more serious difficulty. One thing may be very positively affirmed, if we had possessed an adequate navy we should probably have no controversy, for the poschers who caused it would

have kept away. The nation is seeking an extension of its foreign trade. It is entering into commercial agreements and treaties with other countries whose business relations are now largely with European nations. The tendency is to curtail the commercial power and influence of Europe in this hemisphere, while we are steadily growing more aggressive in asserting the doctrine that European nations must keep hands off of everything American. It cannot be foreseen what difficulties this course may bring us into. We cannot be sure how long European nations will be sextisfied with peace thle compatition in the event that they find they are steadily losing ground. There is no assurance that we will be permitted to quietly go on in the work of dominating the two American continents. It may be granted that there is no present necessity for a navy, but so man can say how soon one may arise, and modern warships cannot be constructed in a month.

ANXIOUSLY LOOKED FOR. The citizens of Omaha are anxiously awaiting the decision of Judge Doane in the viaduct and union depot injunction suits. Whatever the decision may be, it is to be hoped that the courts have not been invoked in vain.

We know we voice the sentiments of this community when we say our citizens would very cheerfully turn the bonds and title deeds over to the

depot company providing they were assured beyond peradventure that the Union Pacific and its offspring, the depot comparry, would faithfully carry out the conditions of the contract with the city, which obligate them to give access to all the roads to cross the Missouri river bridge into

the depot on reasonable terms, No forfeiture or damages will satisfy our citizens or compensate Omaha for the embargo upon commerce from which we have suffered for the last 20 years, and which it is manifestly the design of Sidney Dilton to continue until his road

is compelled to raise it. .

WORKING UP SOUTHERN TRADE. The merchants and manufacturers of the east are taking active measures for working up trade with South America. At present the movement aims only at Brazil, no reciprocity arrangement having been consummated with any other country, although the Venezuela government has one under consideration which has received the signature of its minister to the United States and that of the president and secretary of state, and no doubt is entertained of its ratification. We noted some time ago that a number of the merchantsand manufacturers of Boston proposed to load several steamships with goods for the Brazilian market and had secured warehouses in Rio for their display, in pursuance of the plan that has been long followed by Europeans. A report from Baltimore states that the merchantsand manufacturers of that city are preparing to take advantage of the reciprocity with Brazil. A few days ago their association determined to send a representative to that country to work up trade, especially in flour, which is admitted free under the treaty, and a hearty interest was manifested in the movement. A few days ago a committee representing the boot and shoe interests of Boston waited on the president and Secretary Blaine with a series of resolutions endorsing the reciprocity policy and urging its extension to their own industry. They received assurances that their interests would not be overlooked when the proposed treaties are formulated.

Such evidences of hearty concern for the development and success of reciprocity, on the part of practical business men, is a sufficient answer to the carping and criticism of those who are unable to see any promise of advantage or benefit in the policy simply because it is being promoted by a republican administration. The solid men of business and the commercial associations whose endorsement has been given to the plan of reciprocity, and who are attesting their faith by acts, are not misled in what they are doing. They are judging the matter wholly from a practical standpoint, regardless of politics or parties, and having had time to carefully weigh the possibilities, they are preparing to take advantage of the more favorable condidions offered in the southern markets. They are going about it, too, in an intelligent way. It is not proposed to flood those markets with goods, but shrewdand experienced men will first be sent there to ascertain what is wanted and the conditions under which trade must be established. There is reason to believe that so far as the merchants of Brazil are concerned they are prepared togive the preference to Amer. can goods which can compete in quality and price with similar goods from Eu rope, and if our merchants and manufac turerscan give them satisfactory terms in other respects they will have little difficulty in securing the business.

Because the administration has no been able to effect agreements or treaties with all the South American countries at once there is a disposition in some quarters to disparage the efforts making to extend reciprocity, but there is no reason todoubt that progress is being made as rapidly as practicable in view of the great difficulties to be overcome. The task is not only one of great magnitude, but there are many delicate and perplexing problems involved that require to be treated with great care and circumspection. It is presumed to be the sim of the administration to do whatever is accomplished thoroughly, with a view to avoiding future misunderstandings and to securing permanent results. If the administration shall be able todraw most of the American republics into reciprocity before the expiration of its term, it will have accomplished a very great work. Meanwhile it is receiving most gratifying encouragement from the practical business interests of the country, and is amply assured of the

general popular approval. INTEREST ON PUBLIC FUNDS. The house has passed the Gunnett bill providing for the deposit of public funds in the hands of state, county and municipal treasurers, which are not needed for immediate use and for the payment of all sums of money received as interest or premiums for the use of such money, into the general fund of the state, county or municipality to which it belongs. This is an important measure and deals adeath blow to a prolific berquisite hitherto enjoyed by these officers and will if finally enacted into an equitable law and enforced save to the state, counties and cities considerable sums of money hitherto a part of the renumeration of the several treasurers. The deposits of the state treasury are said to be worth \$25,000 a year to the state treasurer and the interest incomes of county and municipal trustees of publie funds have been proportionately profitable.

The law aims to correct an evil of recognized proportions and is very stringent in its terms and severe in its penalty. It is weak in some particulars, however, and should be amended. The bill provides that the bank, company. corporation or individual assuming the custody of the funds for the treasurer "shall execute a bond for an amount double the highest sum deposited," which bond shall indemnify the treasurer and his sureties against loss or defalcation, but which shall not be construed to relieve the treasurer or his bondsmen from their liability. The language of the proposed act if literally construed will require a new bond for each deposit of funds, small or great. The difficulty of caring

for the state funds under the bill is per-

haps not insuperable, but a county or city treasurer must almost necessarily look to his local bankers as sureties on his bond and like wise to them as custodians of the funds in excess of im mediate wants. Under the proposed bill the same individual may be surely on the official bon! of the treasurer and surety or principal upon the bond securing the funds deposited by the treasurer. This is a situation full of danger as any financier will observe. If the treasurer and his sureties and his custodians, who are likewise his suretles, be disposed to abscord with the funds they have the opportunity. Furthermore, if the treasurer be honest and desires to protect his bondsmen, he will hesitate to place funds for which they are security in the hands of strangers, thus increasing the danger

of defal cation. It is hardly fair to compel the trens urer to deposit the funds for which he and his bondsmen are responsible with some bank, corporation or individual without at the same time providing against his own pecuniary loss. A proper amendment would be one which shall make the constituted authorities pass upon the sufficiency of the bond offered to the county or city by any proposed custodian. Having accepted the bond and authorized the deposit, the treasurer and his bondsmen should be relieved of liability except for such funds as come into or remain in his hands. This is equitable and safe and relieves the bill of what appears to be a hardship. If this he not done the bill should prohibit the treasurer's sureties on his official bond from becoming custodians or sureties to the treasurer individually.

### THE ALLIANCE, NORTH AND SOUTH.

The political plans of the leaders of the farmers' alliance, whether by design or by accident, aim to build up an independent party in the west and to strengthen the democracy in the south. The whole force of their organization is apparently directed to these ends.

Colonel Polk, the head of the national body, is now on his way to Iowa, where he will organize the alliance forces for political action in that state. If there is any state in the union where such an organization is not demanded, in the sense that there was a reason for it in Nebraska and Kansas, it is Iowa. The farmers there have already accomplished the principal reforms for which the movement strives in other states. The Iowa railroad rates are the goal of the producers in Nebraska and Kansas, and no other reforms are demanded which are not easily within the reach of the people through one of the present parties. The only result of a third party movement there can be to assist the de

moeracy to power. The democratic tendencies of the alliance in other western states have received ample illustration in the last three months. By the election of senators in Illinois, South Dakota and Kansas, the willingness of the two parties to combine has been strikingly displayed. In two of these cases the democrats have actually voted for the alliance candidate, and in the other the alliance votes hav gone to the democratic nominee.

There is no attempt to separate the ment is simply a wheel within a wheel; politicians of the alliance running the democratic machine. This has been the policy in the last six months and it will doubtless be continued until the close of the presidential election. The democrats will not endanger the integrity of the solid south by attempting to fight the farmers' influence at this critical time.

The result of these combinations is very plain. The farmers' movement is being shrewdly manipulated to give strength to the democracy in the south does the mournful perambulation. and to divide the democracy's enemy in the west. If the plan can be carried out it will make the nath of the democratic party to the complete assumption of national power easy and straight.

An obstacle may arise, however, in the shape of the angry protest of the republican farmer. When he reviews the disheartening results of the third party movement and discerns the inevitable tendency of the present plans, he may prefer his old party allegiance to his old political enemy in this thin disguise. Last year the situation was not clearly understood. There was reason to hope for some good from a decisive protest against corporate domination in the republican party. And this good may be in a measure realized hereafter.

But if the alliance is merely to be turned into a third party for the purpose of placing a democrat in the presidential chair, republican farmers will after due reflection decline to play catspaw for the southern brigadiers who are fomenting independent party action among the alliances in the western states, but taking great care to keep the alliance in barmony with the democracy in the solid south.

THE fact that Paris and London engaged each other in telephone conversation on March 17, 1891, is worth jotting down in the memory as marking a notable event in the history of rapid communications in Europe. It will also be well to remember that's woman's tongue uttered the first words which passed over the new cable line. The first message on the first telegraph line built in this country, between Baltimore and Washington, was sent by a woman.

THE lower house of the legislature has passed the bill repealing the act of 1887 creating the office of state oil inspector all their rails in winter and lay them in summer, when the heat expands them a quarter of an inch. deputies. THE BEE has always favored a rigid and honest inspection of the lilore inating fluids of the state, but inasmuch as the inspections made in the past four years were neither rigid nor honest it will not be particularly grieved to see the law disappear from the statutes.

NOT many months ago it was the popular thing for democratic newspapers to friends than of the injustice of enemies. ridicule the personal peculiarities of William Walter Phelps, minister to Berlin. It will now be interesting to read the compliments he will receive in the same journals for the success he has achieved in inducing the Germangov erament to remove the embargo against his friend, "Yes," was the reply, "but we American cattle. If he convinces our find that we must wink at it."

Teutonic friends that their animosity to American hogs is without reason or excuse, Minister Phelps will deserve a vote of confidence.

SENATOR THOMAS C. POWER Of MOD tana exhibits rare nerve in an interview with a New York reporter in which he expresses the belief that the time has not come for free coinage of silver. Mr. Power is right in his opinion, but when the Ameconda miners read his interview there will be a gnashing of teeth which will grate uncomfortably upon the senator's ears.

A SLIGHT flurry in the San Francisco stock market within the last few days recalls the flushtimes of the early '70s when men, women and children went crazy over mining stocks. It also brings to mind the fearful collapse and almost universal financial suffering which succoded that era of conscienceless gambling.

UNLESS the governor of the state interposes a veto Nebraska's first and positively last democratic executive's name will be carried down to posterity in the name of a county. Both houses have passed the bill creating the county of Boyd.

Ruled by Railroads. Says the New Nation, an organ of nationalists: "It is said that the people of Connecticut take very little interest in the contest for the governorship going on in that state. Why should they ! They know that the only real executive in the state of Connecticut is President Clark of the New York New Haven & Hartfoad milroad, and that he will continue to be the only real executive until the railroad is nationalized. Bulkeley and Morris are simply 'not in it.'"

#### The West's Obligations to Groff. Store City Journal.

Judge Groff, who has just resigned as commissioner of the general land office, is an official whose service the government can ill afford to spare. He has undoubtedly been the most efficient administrator of the land department that ever held the office. He has performed an herculean labor in reducing its affairs to order and in bringing its business up to date. He has overworked himself, and on that account is compelled to resign. The newer portion of the north west, which has so much todo with that office, is under lasting obligations to Judge Groff.

#### President Eliot Stirs Up a Hornets, Nest.

Record. It is not a safe thing to stir up a hornets' nest in warm weather, when the hornets are active and beligerent. And it is equally im prudent to assail a fanaticism in the nest of fanatics when they are possessed with the momentary zeal of their unreason. When President Eliot of Harvard university made his anti-free silver speech on Monday in St. Louis, he did not consult prudence. There has been a consequent terrible buzzing about his ears. One of the afternoon daily papers has replied to his argument by calling him a snob; and it is intimated that the morning papers may call him something still more dreadful.

The majority of the people in St. Louis ar apparently not vet in a frame of mind to listen to a college man who presumes to refer to the farmers' movement and the crase for cheap money as "a wave of uninformed pub-He opinion." But there is a leaven of sound opinion even in St. Louis; and the time will soon come when a rally will be made for sound carrency over the bones of Tom Benalliance strength from the democrats in ton, and when the apostles of honest money the southern states. There the move- in that city will not be without honor, nor without a popular following.

## PASSING JESTS.

New York Herald: Ethel-Jack seem very pieus when he calls to see me. Maud-Yes; but don't trust him, dear. He is probably working a scheme to get a look into the

Judge: Customer-Do you think thos are worth mending! Cobbler-Well yes, if I sole and heel 'em, and put new up pers on 'em the strings are still good.

Life: "Who goeth a-borrowing goeth a sorrowing," was doubtless true in the goo old times; but no wadays it is the lender wh

Donner Nines. He was riding in a buggy, But now he rideth not, For while going up the cable track
A wheel dropped in the slot.

Indianapolis Journal: The wedding ring-The girl, her mother, and her big brother.

Texas Siftings: "Talk 1sn't so cheap, after all " remarked the orator when he came t settle the stenographer's bili. Pucket Mrs. A .- I heard something about

you the other day. Mrs. B .- Is it bad enough to repeat. Harvard Lampoon: Miss Beaconhill-Does your room male sit up for you when you are outlate! Jack Matthews—No; he lays for

Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly: Dolly Var den-I'm allowed to sit up till 9 o'clock now cause I'm six years old. Freddie Sparkle-Hah, but I was allowe

to sit up all night last night, 'cause I had the

cramps. Texas Siftings: Old Tippleton-Hem! pose a man ought to dress in sober color during this Lenten season? Mrs. Tippleton (with deep feeling)—"Yes indeed; and he should be particularly carefu

about the color of his nose! Cincinnati Enquirer: 1f Mr. Depeweve runs for the presidency it should be on the platform of a car stove.

Mason-I see that Chinese puzzles are drug on the market.

Minor-No wonder. The baseball situation is complex enough to puzzle any body.

Seattle Press: Mrs. Cleveland is taking lessons on the violin. She should teach

Grever how to play "Silver Threads Among Fliegende Blatter: "I have just heard that my family physicism is dead. Just think! he was scarely thirty yearsold. "Then I must say that I don't see how you

can have any confidence in a physician who

Harper's Bazar: Cautisus Investor-But is the management of the P. D. &Q. R. R. Broker-I should say so! Why, they buy

New York Recorder: An English publisher announces a new work entitled, "He Always Pleased His Wife." It is fiction. New York Recorder: "What does it cost to

attend a Sunday evening sacred concert?" asks an out-of-town correspondent. That depends upon the quantity of beer you buy. Atchison Globe: If you keep your earsopen in your association with men you will hem them complain oftener of the ingratitude of

Indianapolis Journal: When a man gets old enough to know himself theroughly he to entertain cynical opinions of the

whole human race. Washington Post: "Don't you think that the cold weathersoda foundain is a perul-

# SHE MURDERED HER SISTER.

FROM THE CAPITAL CITY.

Attorney Zink Bound Over to the

District Court.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 19 .- [Special to Tan

Bgs. | The preliminary hearing of H. W.

Zink, the attorney charged with having en-

besied \$489 belonging to Mrs. Anna Bossier

of Nauvoo, Ill., was concluded before Judge

Stewart this morning. The evidence on the

part of the state was that Zink had gotten

the money from the parties owing Mrs. Boss-

ler and had placed it in the Ger-

man National bank. He first draw

out \$50, his attorney fees, and afterwards

the balance in small checks. From the date

of the letters sent to Mrs. Bossler notifying

her that the money was a waiting her order in

the bank, it appears that they were written

after he had drawn out the money. The court

found there was probably cause to consider

him guilty of the crime, and bound him over

was unable to give it and went back to the

ster, who appears to be a remanior as well at a thief, was ordered sent to the reform

trial in the case of Drummer vs Rocden, the

DISTRICT COURT DOUNGS

The jury in the case of Johnson vs Mun-ford, noted yesterday, returned averdet this

morning finding in favor of plaintiff for \$200

Judge Field and a jury were basy this morning hearing the case of C. S. Mont

SUPHEME COURT

Farmers' and Morchants' back of Ain

worth vs Upham. Cause reinstated. Plaintiff to serve and file briefs in tendays.

Lyon vs Moore. Drummond's affidavit stricken from files.

dence properly certifield overruled.

vs Rittenbusch, Dismissed.

for present term.

Kitheart vs Lorimore.

the costs thrown on them.

Schuster vs Sherman. Motion to file en-

Betts vs Simms. Motion to modify order

Janss vs Wilson. Dismissed, Plaintiff to

The following gentlemen were admitted to

pay costs of defendant's briefs. McDonnie

practice: Henry M. Kiader, esq., of Custer county; A. B. Taylor, esq., of Clase county.

State ex rei Reval Arcanom vs liento

ordered on docket, Cause advanced, Bake

vs Duckworth, dismissed. State ex rel will

torney general vs Republican Valley & Western railroad company, continued. Olla

wagon works vs Benedict, dismissed. State ex rei Merrill vs Soyder, entered on docket

The following causes were argued and sub-mitted. Smith vs Boyer; Republican Valley

railroad company vs county of Chare; Imperial

necticut River savings bank vs Harrett;

Court adjourned to Tuesday, March 24, 1820, at 90 clock a m, when the causes from the Twelith district will be called.

H. A. Searles and Albert Avernoff of

Branklin county are quarreling over the small matter of \$50. In the lower courts Searles came off victorious. Averhoff took

preme court today on alleged error. The case is one in which an injunction was

asked for by the Howards, but refused and

ODDS AND ENDS.

The case of Victor Nelson, who is charged

with perjury by John Pangeram, has been continued until 2 p. m. temerrow.

business men, was married last evening Miss Maggie Brooks at the residence of the

bride's mother, Twenty-fourth street, near

Q, in the presence of nearly fifty invited guests. The coremony was performed by Rev. Charles Bradt of the Second Presby-

terian church, and the presents were numer-ous and costly. The young people will set-tle down to married life at Twenty-fifth and

Q streets.

Bud Lindsey is anxiously looking for a

smooth young man who came along canvass

ing a few weeks since for some sporting publication. He wanted to illustrate some of Lincoln's leading sports, and secured \$55

from Landsey for a write-up and the printing

of Bud's portrait. Since then Bud has anxiously been looking for that article, but

he has heard never a word since, and has about concluded that he was "done up."

The independent central committee will hold a meeting this evening to fill vacancies

Mrs. H. C. Klise, said to have been form-

erly a school teacher in Lincoln, but now

living in Sioux City, is credited by the dispatches with having fallen heir to a large

sum of money in England as one of the heirs

Seward, where he attended the preliminary examination of Nash, Andrews and Smith,

the fellows who robbed the Seward canning

factory. They were bound over in \$1,000

Dennis Sheedy arrived in the city vester-

day afternoon from Denver on business in

The hardware store of Levi R. Smith in North Lincoln was taken possession of yesterday afternoon by Constable Knuffman under peculiar circumstances. Smith was in

hard luck and mortgaged the stock to several

goods and moved away without notifying

an vone. The constable went over to serve a

writ of attachment, but found no one. Yes-terday he received the keys of the store from

mith in a letter. Smith is said to be in

According to the McKinley bill crude

sugar shipped into the United States for purification after April 1 will be admitted at

of 3 cents, as heretofore charged. The collector of customs here has already received

four carloads of sugar, which he will hold in hand until April 1, or rather until midnight

March 3l, when he will turn them over to

the wholesate houses here. There are about thirty carloads more on the way, so that for

a few day; after April | the price of sugar

persons buying it in bulk can save consider able money.

fashionable undertaker, but even his charge

Life: Newly Made Widow-He is a

re far below what I can afford, and I want

to give my husband the most expensive

funeral I can, you know.
The Friend-Why don't you get a plumb-y

IT RARELY HAPPENS.

Boston Courier.

Oh, Jack!" she cried, "Oh, dear old Jack !"

And kissed me as she spake; Then looked again, and frightened, cried, "Oh, what a bad mistake!"

to bury him, then?

It was a pitiful mistake,

An error sad and grim; waited for the railroad train, The light was low and dim.

It came at last, and from the car

Shostraight unto me came

said, "Forgive me, maiden fair,

That I am not your Jack.

There stepped a dainty dame, And looking up and down the place,

e rate of 2% cents per pound duty, instead

ifferent merchants, packed up his household

onnection with the murder case.

f some Lord Leicester.
W. L. Cundiff returned last evening from

on the ticket.

Ellsworth Fleming, one of Lincoln's young

son. Wright vs Imperial, on motion:

son vs Craptice, defendant allowed to exceptions to referce's report by March Woods vs West dismissed. State ex rel

damage case tried the other day.

Young Wilbur E. White, the lough young

The court overraled the motion for a new

to the district court in the sum of \$1,000.

county bastile

school.

overruled.

The Mysery Surrounding the Killing of Lilla Hoyle at Last Explained.

AN AUNT TELLS THE AWFUL STORY

Alice Committed the Crime Because She Was Jealous and Her Lover and Uncle Disposed of Her Victim's Body.

Woncester, Mass., March 19 .- [Special Teregram to THE BEE. ]-The famous Lilla Hoylemurder mystery bids fair to be explained through the destruction of a strange combination which heretofore has been too strong for detectives' skill and strategy to overcome. Alice Hoyle is by her own confession the manderer of her sister. Once before, more than three years ago, she admitted the awful crime to the police and then denied it, and in spite of great pressure and the most rigid investigation, the police could not fasten the crime upon her. Dixon R. Cowie an uncle of the murdered girl, and Thomas McQuaid, her accepted lover, were both arrested for complicity in the crime, but they were never tried as no evidence could be secared against them. The case was gomery vs S. J. Odell. then apparently abandosed by the police. Alice Hoyle, a beautiful girl of eighteen, went to live with another uncle, Andrew Hoyle. In less than two years she eloped with him. This furnished the key

o the mystery. Lilla and Alice Hoyle were orphans. Litta was a waiter in the restaurant of Mrs. Tyler. Alice worked in a mill. At the time of the tracedy the latter was nearly seventherrigary the interwas hearn several teen years older, while Lilla was nearing twenty-one. They hved in an attic house in which Mrs. Tyler has her inner room. On the night of September 1, 1887, Lilla Hoyle disappeared. Affect reported the day following that her sister was lost. The river was dragged and the woods searched, but nothing was heard of the young woman.
Three weeks from the date of her

disappearance the body of the girl was found under an old corn crib at a deserted farm about three miles from Center village, two men who were attracted to the place the odor. Both girls had been favorites with young men and both loved Thomas Mc-Quaid. The latter showed a preference for Lilla and Alice was jealous. In August the time, and then Lilla told Alice she thought McQuaid would become her husband, as she thought him responsible for her unfortunate condition. They returned from the beach on ing Thursday Lilla disat peared,

Alice for two weeks denied all knowledge of the crime. One afternoon she burst out crying threw her arms around her aunt's ek, and exclaimed: "Aunt Hannah, I killed Lilla. Oh, I know

"Aunt Hannah, I killed Lilla Oh, I know they will hang me for it. Oh, what shall I do."

Then she made a fall confession of her crime to her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hoyle. For more than two years Mrs. Hoyle has kept that secret. A year ago the Mrs. Hoyle has kept that secret. A year ago at all the defendants was taken to the supennfless and alone. Having abandoned all hope of assistance from her husband, Mrs. Hoyleat last told the story of the murder.

This was the story the girl told:
"I loved Tom McQuaid and she knew I wanted him to marry me. He was no more esponsible for Litta's condition than others. He said that if it was not for that he would marry me. He said that if Lilla was only got out of the way everything would be all right, but nothing could be done as things

were then going."

Mrs. Hoyle then told the story she said.
Alice told her. After much persuasion Me-Quaid consented to help her to get rid of Lilla and it was arranged that he and Dixon Cowie should dispose of the boay afterward. The confession implicates the girl's uncle Dixon Cowie, and McQuaid in the crime. Mrs. Heyle says she and her insband have resorted to every device and misrepresenta-tion of facts in order to keep their niece from prison and possibly from the scaffeld. She adds that the entire family have lied in order to keep the police and reporters off the track low that her husband has deserted her for the girl she will no longer shield her from the consequence of her crime.

The More-Bar. Wilhur Larremore in Overland, Swim in the sunshine and dance, Ye atoms too small for ken; Circle, recede, and advance, Marry by twos and twos. Gather in social anots, Jostle for place and lose, Or mount above other gots; Swim in the sunshine and dance. No rest during day's little chance, Ye atoms that God names men!

Teras Steer's Rampage. Gilman, Colo., was thrown into a state of great excitement last week by the arrival there of a wild Texas steer from the mountain back of town, where it has been stary ing for weeks during the recent heavy snow storms. In stock countries during severe winters when cattle fall from exhaustion and starvation, upon being assisted they invariably turn on their rescuers and show fight, This one was neexception, and he had prob ably been nursing his wrath for several days, for hecame in on a charge, knocking right and left several unfortunate pedestrians. Pat White was the only one badly bruised, receiving a serious wound through the cheek from the steer's horn. After holding high carnival for an hour or more, the maddened animai fell from exhaustion and was quickly roped and secured. Battle ountain, back of town, has several more of these cattle roaming its summit, and the next one that comes will not be given any chance to do damage.

Love's Silence Longman's Magazine Of all the words that bear their part In all the deeds of day to day One word is chiefly in my heart, One little word I must not say

The hills of truth are straight and steep, They have a smart in every stone, And cumbing them I needs must weep To think that love must die unknown

Night follows day-day chases night, And brings a lesson strange to teach, That love is Historian in the light And silence is the fullest speech.

Contdn't Blame Him. Tennyson received \$10 a word for his latest spring poem. This provokes the followng from a disappointed author, reports the Atlanta Constitution : Some of these Georgia papers

Have thought my prices high; But when I write a thing like that, I'll lay me down and die, there will be one poet less in a grateful country!

What is the Reason? Lactic' H me Journal I told Hezeklah to tell Widow Gray Mother Brown, bext door, To tell Dicky Dwight, who goes that way, To tell Deacon Barres, at the stor To tell the old stage-driver, Timothy Bean, To come for me, sure, and in season But I've waited all day, and no stage hav.

Now what do you think is the reason?

And as regards the kiss you gave, I'll straight way give it back." And since that night I have often stood On the platform lighted dim; But only once in a man's whole life . Do such things come to him.

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



ABSOLUTELY PURE