THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER Editor.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors
THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, } ss

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending April 4, 1891, was as follows:

Sunday, March 29	26,350
Monday, March 30	23,253
Tuesday, March 31	23,313
Wednesday, April 1	23,284
Thursday, April 2	23,288
Friday, April 3	23,350
Saturday, April 4	23,463
Average	23,770

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 4th day of April, A. D., 1891.

N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, } ss

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of April, 1890, 23,564 copies; for May, 1890, 23,180 copies; for June, 1890, 23,501 copies; for July, 1890, 23,662 copies; for August, 1890, 23,759 copies; for September, 1890, 23,870 copies; for October, 1890, 23,762 copies; for November, 1890, 23,159 copies; for December, 1890, 23,471 copies; for January, 1891, 23,446 copies; for February, 1891, 23,512 copies; for March, 1891, 23,675 copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 3d day of April, A. D., 1891.

N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

WHEN all the railways cease to pay commissions to coupon ticket agents the millenium may be expected in short order.

IN SPITE of the legislative and double senatorial campaign in California, the annual statement of the Southern Pacific company for 1890 shows $2,377,713 over and above all expenses.

SENATOR CALL of Florida, profiting by the successful example of Gordon of Georgia, is making strenuous efforts to right himself with the alliance of Florida, which captured the legislature in the recent campaign.

J. STERLING MORTON is called an ex-congressman from Nebraska in the New York *Times*. Mr. Morton is an ex-candidate for congress, and several other offices, but he never served the state in the national legislature.

CONGRESSMAN BRECKENRIDGE of Arkansas says the negro "needs to be protected by a sentiment which will protect him from designing men." Sentiment is as gauzy as an Indian ghost shirt against an Arkansas shot gun.

THE congress of inventors at Washington have visited Mount Vernon. Some genius in the company ought to invent a device that will effectively prevent pilgrims to the tomb of Washington from committing acts of vandalism.

BRITISH newspapers were a trifle in advance of events when they so severely criticised the United States army for the results at Wounded Knee last winter. They should have reserved their ammunition for the little brush English troops are now enjoying in British India.

THE late California legislature has been lampooned and denounced without cause. It passed a law classing as vagrants the miserable pettifoggers who hang about criminal courts and city prisons to fleece prisoners. This one act covers a multitude of other sins.

Two ladies were elected police justices in Kansas as a joke. They both propose to turn the laugh on the masculine jesters by closing up the whisky joints. This must also be a bit of Kansas humor. It is an open confession that even in small towns prohibition so far has failed to prohibit.

THAT enthusiastic attorney for prohibition, H. H. Wilson, missed his connections in the grab for legislative contest cases, but he has now a promise of catching on to the office of city attorney of Lincoln by the grace of Mayor-elect Weir. By all means Mr. Lamb's partner should be reimbursed.

THE BEE today presents a twelve-page paper, loaded to the guards with news and other fresh and highly interesting matter. It speaks for itself. Read it through. No other newspaper in the west gives its readers so much for the money. THE BEE Saturday Supplement is an innovation, but a fixture.

MISSOURI received $670,000 as her share of the direct tax and appropriated it to the state university as an endowment. Missouri is becoming Americanized, and after her university has had the benefit of the interest on this sum a few years will be safely republican. There is hope even for "poor old Missouri."

THE story got abroad somehow that the Nebraska supreme court "had decided against foreclosures of mortgages where failure to make payments is on account of crop disasters." This is absolutely without foundation and does the farmers of the state an injustice. The stay laws of the state are well known and give sufficient relief from the exaction of hard hearted mortgagees, but, aside from these, there are no other legal impediments to the foreclosure of farm mortgages. The farmers have had a year of adversity, and many of them have been thrown upon the mercy of their creditors, but neither mortgagors nor state have any disposition to repudiate honest debts. The newspapers of Nebraska will chase this unconscionable lie into its lair and choke it to death.

MRS. BLACKFAN AND HER MISSION.

The Chicago board of trade is being importuned for aid for destitute settlers in Red Willow county by a woman named Mrs. Blackfan. THE BEE knows nothing of the lady's antecedents, but the state relief board, in answer to inquiry, states that she has no official authority to pursue her begging career. The board also asserts that she called upon them for an endorsement of her mission, which was refused, for the reason that the state and citizens can provide for the necessitous cases.

There is no doubt of the poverty of some of the settlers of the frontier, but Nebraska is abundantly able to meet all meritorious demands for charity and resents the imputation that such is not the case.

Nebraska is not a pauper state, and has expended large sums to relieve such of her citizens as are suffering. In addition to the $200,000 voted by the state for the purpose, a law was passed authorizing counties to issue bonds with which to purchase seed for destitute farmers, and all the cities have contributed liberally to the relief fund.

Self-constituted solicitors of alms should be given a wide berth by liberally disposed persons in the east. They may be honest and engaged in a laudable desire to relieve suffering, but the mere fact that the state and local authorities are in condition to relieve any real distress justifies the suspicion that these solicitors of alms are not entirely unselfish or above suspicion. In any event Mrs. Blackfan ought to come home. She is, to say the least, taking great chances on her reputation for honesty and sincerity.

THE RESULT IN CHICAGO.

Not alone Chicago, but the whole country, is to be congratulated upon the fact that an upright, honorable, clean-handed man, and a republican, has been elected mayor of that city. It is not important to consider whether this result can fairly be claimed as a republican victory. The figures of the vote show that it might have been otherwise if the democrats had been united on a single candidate. But the fight was not on strictly party lines; it was a contest on the one hand for better government and on the other for a continuance of the methods of administration which for several years have disgraced Chicago, and the friends of the former were successful. This is more important than any political or partisan considerations. Hempstead Washburne is a republican, but it is not his politics alone or chiefly that commands confidence. It is the fact that he is a man of irreproachable character, who has no deals or combinations with the worst elements of society, and who is believed to be capable of enforcing the laws, putting a check upon the growth of vice and crime, and giving the city a clean and honorable administration. He has served Chicago in a capacity that should have given him a very thorough knowledge of what is necessary to be done in order to secure better government and there is reason to believe from what is said of him that the opportunity to apply this knowledge will be fully improved.

There is widespread interest in the result of the Chicago election for the reason that that city is more prominent in the general public attention at this time than any other, and those people everywhere who desire the success of the great exposition and expect to visit it feel a personal concern in the question whether the government of the city is to be in the interest of law and order, or to be so administered as to give encouragement and immunity to lawlessness, as it is at present. Carter Harrison, one of the democratic candidates for mayor, found in portions of the city evidences of depravity and barbarism which he said amazed him. The responsibility for such a state of affairs in a civilized community is in no small degree due to lax and reckless municipal administration. It may not be possible to wholly prevent such conditions in a great city which is constantly attracting to it all elements, but when they grow to such magnitude as to excite the amazement of an old resident who has himself administered the affairs of the city, the fact shows that those entrusted with the conduct of government have come far short of a full and faithful performance of duty.

The hope is that Chicago, which for the next two years and a half will be the representative city of America in the attention of the world, will experience such a reform in her public administration as will reassure all that her people are capable of maintaining good government, and be an example that the better class of her citizens will seek to perpetuate.

THE POSTPONED CONFERENCE.

There continues to be speculation as to the motive for postponing the conference regarding the reciprocity with Canada, which was to have been opened early in the present week. The simple facts in the case are that three representatives of the Dominion government arrived in Washington last Monday, in response to an invitation from Secretary Blaine, with the expectation of discussing the basis of negotiations for a reciprocity arrangement, and they were told that it would be necessary to defer consideration of the matter owing to the fact that the president desired to take part in the conference, but could not do so until his return from his projected trip, which had already been arranged for. Thereupon the Canadian officials returned home. According to the statement of one of them, the British minister had been informed before they left Canada that a postponement of the conference would be necessary, but he did not communicate with them in time to prevent their going to Washington.

Manifestly an embarrassing mistake was made, but to the average intelligence it would not be likely to occur that there is anything in this incident of serious import. Yet it has been made to do service as evidence that the president is not in full sympathy with the reciprocity policy of the secretary of state, and is jealous of the popularity he is gaining from it. Newspapers that are not especially friendly to Mr. Blaine profess to see in the circumstance a purpose on the part of the president to call a halt in the reciprocity campaign, and everybody who would welcome a rupture in the administration are ready to accept that view. These unfriendly critics would also like to make it appear that a serious diplomatic offense was committed. In Canada the government organs appear not to regard the matter as of any particular significance, while the liberal newspapers refer to it as indicating the hopelessness of any effort on the part of the government to negotiate a treaty.

Thus the incident takes an international importance and becomes both in the United States and Canada a welcome text to those opposed to the administrations. That it was unfortunate, in so far as it exposes the government to a charge of discourtesy, will not be questioned, but that there is anything more serious than this about it is by no means obvious. If Mr. Blaine omitted to consult the president before inviting the Canadian commissioners and arranging a date for the conference he made a mistake. It is desirable in so important a matter as a proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada, involving a great deal more than the proposed arrangements with South American countries, that the president, who alone is authorized by the constitution to make treaties, by and with the consent of the senate, should be actively a party to the negotiations, and it is natural that he should wish to keep himself intimately acquainted with any propositions coming from the Canadian commissioners. No one, it is presumed, appreciates this more fully than Mr. Blaine, and it is therefore hardly to be supposed that he omitted to consult the president in advance of the arrangements for the conference. But at any rate the circumstance does not warrant the inference that the president and secretary of state are not in accord regarding the general policy of reciprocity, and still less does it justify the assumption that Mr. Harrison is troubled about the popularity Mr. Blaine has acquired in connection with the new trade policy of the country. Those who have the best opportunity to know say they are in full accord in this Canadian matter.

The truth doubtless is that the administration is not anxious to hurry negotiations with the Canadian government, for the reason that no arrangement likely to be proposed by that government will be acceptable.

BOTH IMPROVEMENTS AT ONCE.

Every well informed citizen agrees that the Douglas street hog-back should be removed. It is an unsightly obstruction that has for years retarded many projected improvements. It should by all means come down this year.

In connection with the grade of Douglas naturally comes the raising of St. Mary's avenue. The earth carted from Douglas can be cheaply laid down on the avenue. The two streets can be improved at the same time most economically and satisfactorily.

These improvements are imperatively demanded. They will benefit the whole city and pay for themselves in increased values in property.

When St. Mary's avenue is improved and the lots and streets adjacent are brought to a corresponding grade, the angle bounded by Howard street, the Avenue, Eighteenth and Twentieth streets will be the proper spot on which to locate the much-needed central market house. It would be convenient to all parts of the city, and would at once fill the vacant business houses along the avenue with good paying tenants.

By all means let these proposed improvements be made, and made at the earliest possible date. These two improvements are of interest to every citizen of Omaha.

BUILDING OF BRICK.

The extension of the fire limits of Omaha will largely increase the number of brick buildings.

Heretofore brick has been a costly material. Many of the larger manufacturers were also contractors and builders and at times it has been extremely difficult for other persons to secure brick. It is now understood that several of these manufacturers will devote themselves exclusively to brickmaking.

The processes of manufacture have been improved and the cost reduced. There is good reason to anticipate that brick will hereafter be made and sold in Omaha at about the same prices charged in the east, in which event brick buildings will be as cheap here as there. It is also affirmed that Nebraska brick clay can be made up into as satisfactory material for ornamental work and paving as that elsewhere.

The result of all this will be not only to stimulate brick manufacturing in all its branches, but to make of Omaha a brick city, improving its appearance and reducing the insurance rates. THE BEE believes in encouraging home industries and favors a fair test of Nebraska pressed and paving brick, and confidently expects such a test to prove the home material every way equal to that hitherto imported at great expense.

Brick pavements are received with general favor on account of their cheapness and durability. They are well adapted to streets on which there is no heavy traffic. As they wear on the surface they are readily replaced or the under edge may be turned up. The sub brick continues good and reduces the cost of repaving when that becomes necessary.

Wooden sidewalks are prohibited within the fire limits. Wooden pavements are abandoned and plank sidewalks should no longer be tolerated in any part of the city. The lumbermen have had their day: it is now the turn of the brick manufacturers.

Brick sidewalks may be taken up and relaid when changes of grade or other causes make it necessary without serious loss to the property owners.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended in this city for wooden pavements and wooden walks in spite of all remonstrance. What will the city have to show for its money? Within three years there will scarcely be a vestige left of a wooden block pavement and the plank walks will be so many man traps. It seems to us the time has come to profit by costly experience. We must not only discard the wooden block pavement, but discard plank walks within the city limits.

A BOSTON paper has made a canvass of the presidential preferences of the republican members of the Massachusetts legislature, and all but 37 out of 141 declared themselves for Blaine. It would be hazardous to say that any such ratio in favor of the secretary of state exists among republicans generally, but it is undoubtedly true that he was never more popular with his party than at present. What was formerly enthusiasm inspired by ardent and aggressive leadership has given place to solid respect for proved statesmanship. But all who claim to know Mr. Blaine's intentions say that he will under no circumstances again be a candidate for the presidency. It is represented that he expects to complete his public career in his present position, and that he has no ambition beyond what he hopes to accomplish as secretary of state in bringing into closer relations all American countries. If he shall succeed in rounding out his career with that achievement he will need no other honors to immortalize his name among the foremost statesmen of his time.

SOME of the councilmen are reported as opposing the expenditure of the county road fund on the Douglas street and St. Mary's avenue grades, because they do not believe in paying the expenses of improving the property of rich property holders who own houses and lots along those streets. This is arrant humbuggery, and will only catch gudgeons. The same fellows are willing to filch the money of rich and poor alike and throw it into gullies and holes where there are no residents, merely to improve speculative property owned by themselves or friends.

BEFORE the taxpayers of Omaha vote another dollar of bonds for public improvements they must know definitely where the money is to be expended. The present council does not have the confidence of this community. Any uncertain or scaly proposition will be promptly voted down. This the council may just as well understand first as last. This city is not burdening itself with taxes for the benefit of boodlers and speculators in suburban acre property.

IF the investigation of the special committee of the board of education results in a gentle hint to the present superintendent of buildings to resign, his place should be filled by a man competent to assist in selecting plans for new buildings and able to direct their construction from foundation to roof. The salary of $1,800 is too much to pay a general putterer or head janitor.

WHEN inspectors of public work are assigned to duty, under the direction of the board of public works this season, THE BEE suggests that a reform be instituted whereby the same inspector shall not continually be employed upon the work of a single contractor. A little rotation will be in the interest of honest work and may save money to both contractor and city.

POLITICAL parasites are beginning to make their presence known as the season for public work comes on. They are in the field for appointments as inspectors of paving and other street improvements. From them contractors do not turn in alarm, but citizens are excusable for a slight uneasiness.

THE first thing the county commissioners should do before any attempt is made to enlarge or rebuild the court house is to pull down the unsightly jail in the court yard and build a new one within a reasonable distance.

WORK proceeds unnecessarily slow on the city hall. If the contractor is not prodded a little that building will not be under roof before September.

NO MORE plank walks are wanted. Stone, concrete or brick should hereafter be laid wherever walks of any kind are needed.

MORE business, more brains and no boodle will be the issues of the next municipal campaign.

THE charter is a law with the emergency clause. Now go ahead with public improvements.

Struck it Rich.

Tribune.

The marvelous geological resources of Iowa have become so well known through recent discoveries that the public is prepared for anything in the nature of underground findings in that state. The announcement, therefore, that a man near Goshen, Ringgold county, has a flowing well of pure glycerine on his farm creates little if any surprise, and it will cause no shock to learn in a few days that a vein of excellent bay rum has been struck in the immediate neighborhood of the glycerine well.

What It Would Do.

New York Voice.

No wonder Senator Stanford wants Congress to pass a two per cent. land loan bill. His Central Pacific railroad owned last year 9,310,843 acres of land. If half of it is worthless and the other half worth but $3.00 per acre (the average price of its land sold in 1889 was $2.65) the present worth would amount to $14,000,000, on which the Central Pacific would be able to borrow $7,000,000 at two per cent. In addition, Senator Stanford's Southern Pacific railroad owns millions of acres more. The Union Pacific owned last year lands whose value it estimated at $12,000,000. We are very skeptical as to the benefits a land loan bill would confer on the individual farmer, but we have no doubt as to what it would do for the railroads and the real estate speculator.

FOREBODINGS.

New York Sun.

When Woman's Rights have come to stay,
Oh, who will rock the cradle?
When wives are at the polls all day,
Oh, who will rock the cradle?
When Doctor Mamma's making pills,
When Merchant Mamma's selling bills,
Of course 'twill cure all woman's ills;
But who will rock the cradle?

When mamma to the court has tried,
Oh, who will rock the cradle?
She has a case that must be tried,
But who will rock the cradle?
When Captain Mamma walks her decks,
When Banker Mamma's cashing checks,
When all our girls have lost their sex,
Must
Papa
Rock
The cradle!

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The most serious trouble menacing Italy at this time is financial. The Italian government has been spending its revenues too lavishly on the maintenance of a standing army and an immense navy. Under the administration of the aggressive and obstinate premier, Signor Crispi, who has just been deposed, war preparations were made on a grand scale. Enormous war vessels were built and equipped with the heaviest guns. In this way the armament of Italy placed it in rank among the most powerful nations, but also made it one of the poorest. At the time of the last budget Signor Crispi was obliged to announce that the expenses of the war preparations had depleted the treasury and that it would be necessary to impose heavier taxes, in order to maintain Italy on its present footing. The response of the Italian people to that announcement was forthcoming and emphatic. Signor Crispi was ousted from his place and Premier Rudini succeeded him. Now that the financial crisis is still impending, it is quite easy to understand that the Italian government would do almost anything rather than attempt to carry on a war at this time. A declaration of hostilities would not only mean such a fall in Italian securities that a panic would be inevitable, but it would also insure the overthrow of the present ministry in as speedy and emphatic a manner as that in which the Crispi ministry was overthrown. The people of Italy are already taxed so heavily that the burden is uncomfortable. The stress created simply by the withdrawal of Minister Fava is already apparent in the action of French banking houses, which have just announced their inability to proceed with the negotiation of the new Italian loan if the Italian government shall show any hostile intentions toward the United States. From this it may be inferred that even if the Italian government and the Italian people were willing to run the risk of a financial crisis, it would be impossible to secure enough money with which to carry on hostilities.

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It is curious to observe how history is repeating itself in the federation of the Australian colonies. The very questions and all of them which arose in this country after the Revolutionary war, were debated for a series of years and finally settled by the adoption of the American constitution, have arisen in Australia, have excited the same kind of discussion on precisely the same lines, and are now determined by a plan of federation, which, principle for principle, if not word for word, is wonderfully like the plan pursued here. The parallel is the more striking in that there has been in Australia, as there was here, an intermediary stage of loose confederation. Of all the compliments which a century of admiration has lavished on the great instrument provided by the founders of our government, none is so striking or agreeable as the event which has just been accomplished in the island-continent of the antipodes. It is a fair summary of the scheme adopted at Sidney to say that it is a copy of our constitution in so far as that was possible and could be rendered consistent with the existence of the British tie. An executive elected by the people was of course not to be contemplated so long as the condition of dependency remained, and that which is experimental in the Australian plan relates to the attempt it makes to associate the executive and legislative functions in a body composed after the form of the American congress.

For the parliament of the new Australian commonwealth is modeled in all its functions upon the American plan. The senate is similarly chosen, each province, great and small, having an equal voice and an equal vote. Its share in the legislation of the country is intended to be as important as is the case here. For it the premier will have no responsibility and in it no authority, and yet without it he will be unable to govern. His position, therefore, will be one of much exposure to assault, without the compensation of supreme power in certain respects and independence in all which is afforded an American president.

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The conditions in India are such that collisions between the natives and the Europeans are to be expected. The British power is one built upon conquest and maintained by power. There is no religious or racial affinity between the subjects and the ruling classes, and, while there is much that is identical in interest, there is little of common sympathy. There is not, however, any serious danger in the present uprising, unless we are to suppose that such imbecility as that which sacrificed Gordon may be repeated. Great steamers running from the very threshold of England's depots and arsenals may reach India in a few days, while in the time of the Sepoy rebellion it required weeks to transport reinforcements to the scene of the quarrel. Again, in India, the building of railroads has been actively pushed and one man in the army of the England of today is worth three who served the East India company under the old conditions. The ease and quickness with which he may be moved from place to place as he is needed doubles his efficiency, and the remaining increment is accounted for by the fact that he is saved so much hardship and wear and tear and the army listso great a depletion by death and sickness.

The British forces in India have all the most modern enginery of war and know how to use it, while their opponents in the present uprising are inferior in equipment and supplies. There is only one serious danger even of temporary disaster, which lies in the possibility of defection among the native troops. Many of the native regiments remained loyal, even during the days of the famous mutiny, and today the danger of rebellion is greater, while the rewards of fidelity are also increased. Take the situation as a whole and it seems likely that, while there will be bloodshed in India, the uprising will not approach the dignity of a serious affair at arms.

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It is said that Emperor William's prestige in Germany has been entirely destroyed by the failure of his ill-advised attempt to rush amicable relations with France. The Emperor's character and proceedings are now being discussed in all companies with a freedom which has been unknown in Germany during the last thirty years, and everybody is speculating upon what will be his next betise, and where on earth his policy, as he would call it, is ultimately to land the empire. From the highest nobles down to the humblest workingman, all are grumbling, and the universal spirit of the Fronde is abroad, which is becoming very serious. The emperor, after having earnestly requested his mother to visit France, has now very ungraciously turned round upon her, and declares that she spoiled his diplomatic coup by staying too long in Paris. There has been an acrimonious correspondence between Empress Frederick and her son, which has been so unpleasant to her that it is now unlikely that she will return to Berlin before autumn. The emperor is alleged to have requested that his mother will in future submit the programme of her movements for his approval, when traveling.

Return Love.

Outing.

They had a quarrel and she sent
His letters back next day,
His ring and all his presents went
To him without delay.

"Pray send my kisses back to me,"
He wrote, "Could you forget them?"
She answered spedily that he
Must come himself and get them.

NOT AUTHORIZED TO SOLICIT.

What Manager Ludden of the Relief Commission Says of Mrs. Blackfan.

MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY REGENTS.

Some Radical Changes in the New Lincoln Charter — Supporters of Weir Ratify—Capital City Odds and Ends.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 10.—(Special to THE BEE.)—Mr. L. P. Ludden, manager of the relief commission was seen today and asked concerning Mrs. Blackfan's visit to the board of trade of Chicago soliciting subscriptions for the drouth sufferers of Nebraska.

Mr. Ludden said: "Mrs. Blackfan came to our rooms early in December asking us to secure transportation for her to Chicago, and also for an endorsement of her as a solicitor for the drouth sufferers. We very promptly, and properly, we think, refused both. She then visited Governor Thayer, and he with considerable more emphasis insisted on her returning home. She remained in the city two or three days and kept repeating her visits. Finding that we would not heed her appeals, she started for Chicago, and has been in that vicinity ever since soliciting for Nebraska sufferers.

"Now, as to the statements she makes as reported by your correspondent—there has been a great deal of suffering in Red Willow county, but no one has or is now actually starving to death.

"She makes the statement that there is no seed for the coming season's planting. We have already sent that county its quota of barley and oats, together with 3,000 bushels of wheat. Seed corn and seed potatoes are being loaded today at Holdrege and North Platte for this county; a supply of garden seed is being shipped from Omaha this week.

"As to her statement that there are over seven hundred families in that county in destitute circumstances with no apparent prospects of relief, permit me to say at one time we were supplying between five hundred and six hundred families in that county, but the officers have made a very careful investigation, cutting off those that are able to care for themselves, and there are now just half of 700, 350 families that we are helping. They receive eight and one-half bushels of wheat each. I cannot give you the number of bushels of oats and barley because we have had no report on them. They will receive three and one-half bushels of seed corn and one or two bushels of potatoes.

We have sent to that county out of the $100,000 appropriated for provisions over $3,500 worth. This does not include grain supplies.

"From reports on file with us and from information that we consider reliable, no county in the drouth stricken portion of this state has received as large an amount of donations from outside sources in cash, clothing and provisions.

"In regard to seven cars of provisions sidetracked at Bartley, we have with us here in the office the gentlemen who had charge of the distribution at Bartley, who is also president of their local relief society, and he says that they never had that amount of provisions at any one time. There was one car of coal left at Bartley, upon which by mistake of the shipping clerk, freight charges were added, but just as soon as the matter could be reached by the railroad authorities they released it and remitted the freight.

"Mrs. Blackfan has been soliciting ever since she was here in December and has forwarded a very small amount of provisions and one car of corn into Red Willow county. She is now sending some small donations of cash. If she had taken Governor Thayer's advice and returned home she would have found that her neighbors are not starving to death, but are being cared for. The little local society of Bartley have, in addition to what the state has furnished, expended over $600 cash to supply the destitute in those two precincts, and then the churches of Bartley have also been receiving liberal contributions and distributing them there. We will venture this statement, that the people in the two precincts in the vicinity of Bartley are much better dressed now than they have ever been, and that there is no suffering for food or clothing. If there was some way of putting a quietus upon Mrs. Blackfan's speech-making in Chicago and other places, because this outburst is only a repetition of what she has been doing since December, we would like it."

THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

The semi-annual meeting of the board of regents of the state university was held this week. The matter of establishing a college of law was deferred until the June meeting, when it will be thoroughly canvassed. A committee was appointed to secure plans for the new library building and report at the next meeting. Prof. Charles L. Ingersoll was appointed professor of agriculture at $2,500 a year. Prof. Hicks will be allowed to sever his connection with the university August 1.

A committee was appointed to have certain improvements made in the university grounds, building iron fences, laying stone walks, finishing Grant memorial hall, chemical laboratory building and all needed repairs.

On motion it was decided to secure the services of Dr. F. S. Billings for one year from July 1 next to conduct a series of investigations regarding the diseases of domestic animals. Payment of salaries will be made monthly or quarterly as practicable. The Fine Stock Breeders' association was requested to appoint a committee to assist in the work of investigation.

The detail of Lieutenant Griffith expiring in September next, a resolution was passed asking the secretary of war to extend his detail for one year, or for such further time as is practicable. O. V. P. Stout was appointed instructor in mathematics and civil engineering. A committee was appointed to secure a chancellor for the university. Permission was given the faculty to open a summer school at no expense to the university.

Prof. E. W. Hunt was appointed professor of English and F. W. Taylor adjunct professor of horticulture at a salary of $1,350 a year. Leave of absence for two years without pay was refused Dr. A. G. Warner. Adjourned sine die.

RATIFICATION MEETING.

The supporters of Weir, the victorious candidate for mayor, held a rousing ratification last evening. A parade was the first order of the evening and was followed with a bonfire and speech-making.

Mr. Weir was called forth and made a neat little speech. He thanked the laboring men for the demonstration and their support during the campaign and election. He proposed to do his duty and no money could induce him to do otherwise. He promised a clean, honest administration and asked the aid of all good citizens in carrying out his intentions.

He was followed by C. A. Robbins, X. J. H. Craddock, A. H. Bigelow, C. B. Parker and Councilman-elect Dick Millar of the Fifth ward. The issues involved in the recent campaign were discussed and the triumph of justice ably dwelt upon.

THE CITY CHARTER.

The new charter for Lincoln having been signed by Governor Boyd it is now a governing law. There are some radical changes, some of which have been touched upon and some haven't. The polls will hereafter open at 8 o'clock instead of 9. The water commissioner and three members of the board of public works are added to the list of elective officers. No inspector of any kind shall be appointed who is not practically versed in the duties of his position. A building inspector is added to the list of appointive officers. Seven councilmen at large are to be elected every two years, no two of whom shall be from the same ward. In determining who are elected, comparisons must be made of the vote for the men of the same ward. The city marshal and such number of the police as the excise and police board may authorize shall be appointed and may be removed by the excise board.

Taxes become delinquent on December 1 following the levy, but if one-half is paid on or before the same becomes delinquent, and the other half before the following June, no interest shall be charged thereon.

The mayor and the council are given power to require any railroad company whose tracks cross the streets of the city to construct and keep in repair any viaduct or viaducts, over or under such tracks, which shall also include the approaches to the same not exceeding 800 feet. The damages shall be assessed against the property benefited. The board of public works is to have supervision of the work of building the viaducts. Unpaid water tax is made a lien against the property where the same is furnished. That part relating to streets and alleys is amended in various ways, chief of which is that if a majority of the property owners abutting a street which is to be paved or graded petition, the same may be done by day's work.

The mayor and city council shall cause to be published semi-annually a statement of the receipts of the city and the expenditures. The city clerk is also required to publish an advertisement in December stating the probable amount and kind of supplies, personal property and material required by the city during the year, and invite bids therefor. Such bids are to be opened by the board of public works, and awarded by the council. It is made unlawful for any city officer to purchase supplies from any one other than the successful contractor, under penalty of $50 fine.

The excise board shall have power and it shall be the duty of the board to appoint a chief of police and such other officers and policemen to the extent that the funds may be provided to pay salaries as may be necessary for the protection and efficiency of the police, and to maintain order and protect property. The number of policemen shall be determined by the mayor and excise board and shall not exceed more than one to every 2,500 of population.

No ward shall contain less than 7,000 inhabitants, and there shall not be less than six, as compact and equal in population as possible.

DISTRICT COURT DOINGS.

C. F. Atwood, through his attorneys, brings suit in the district court against William Barr, claiming $2,500 damages for defamation of character. Barr is the owner of an East O street block, and is a man of many eccentricities. Atwood claims that Barr publicly charged him with stealing $60 from his (Barr's) room and repeated the statement, all of which has damaged his character and reputation in the sum named.

The case of Minnie Parr vs the Burlington, for $10,000 damages for injuries sustained by a fall from a moving train, was finished this morning and given to the jury, with instructions from the court. At 2 o'clock they were still struggling for a verdict.

Judge Tibbetts and a jury are now engaged in listening to the difficulties existing between John Ledwith, executor of the estate of James Ledwith, deceased, against M. B. Hubbell, V. H. Gibson and W. S. Morton. Mrs. Hubbell is the lessee of the second and third floors of the Ledwith block, corner P and Eleventh, and the plaintiff alleges has failed to pay her rent. He began suit in ejectment in Judge Brown's court, and obtained judgment for the restitution of the premises, but the defense appealed.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Judge Hall is now struggling with the case of the Badger lumber company vs Willmer Mayes and others.

The pull and haul for position is something intolerable, and Mayor Weir is very weary. The wiseacres, however, have fixed it up that William Gillespie, at present deputy county clerk, will be the next chief of police. Mr. Gillespie was asked regarding the matter today, but he was coy and refused to say anything, despite the blandishments of the reporter.

John Fitzgerald, one of the administrators of the Sheedy estate, has appealed to the district court from the order of Judge Stewart allowing Mrs. Sheedy the sum of $1,000 for one year.

A motion for a new trial has been filed in the case of W. J. McGillin vs The Kit Carter cattle company, which consumed eight days of this term of court. As nothing but statutory objections are made to the verdict it will probably not be granted.

George C. Coy, the fellow who was brought back from Colorado charged with forging the names of Castor & Wilson to two notes for $250 each and getting them cashed, was arraigned before Judge Tibbetts and pleaded guilty to the indictment, the county attorney kindly entering a nolle prosequi as to the second count. He had nothing to say why sentence should not be passed upon him and was given two years in the penitentiary.

B. N. Luscher, charged with the larceny of $55 from Clark & Son, was also arraigned, but contending that he was not guilty was remanded for trial.

Jeff Wagner, charged with burglarizing the residence of G. W. Tate, was also arraigned. He entered a plea of not guilty and was remanded.

In the case of Van Ormer, who failed to appear and prosecute his appeal from the police court for assault and battery, the forfeiture of bail was set aside and the case dismissed on payment of fine and costs.

Mrs. Sheedy and Monday McFarland will probably be arraigned tomorrow afternoon.

Miss Katie Kientuch has gone to Omaha to visit her friends, the Misses Bauman.

PASSING JESTS.

EVERY TIME.

You may talk of the poet's glory,
Or the orator long and loud;
But the man with the big fish story
Is the man who attracts the crowd.

Washington Star: "Ma chere," whispered the suave Frenchman to the pretty country lass.

"I'm not your share, either," she snapped. "I'm Timothy Hayseed's, and don't you forget it."

THE FALL OF MAN.

"I may not be," the sleek banana said.
"The fruit forbid that brought in sorrow's ban,
Yet I confess I've done my share
Toward assisting in the fall of man."

Epoch: Harry—Did she positively refuse you?

Jack (dejectedly)—Not exactly. When I asked her if she thought of marrying she said she had never yet had a man ask her about it.

American—How dare you presume to charge me such an outrageous bill.

Host—But did not ze gentlemain insist zat ze waiters should convarse with him exclusively in ze French.

Italian Barber—Have them clipped today?

American Eagle—No, thanks; I like my wings just as they are.

Thermometers in sadness sat,
The tone of each was vexed,
As all remarked, "We wonder what
We're going to do next."

Washington Star: This is the season of the year when potted plants want the earth.

Du Bois (Pa.) Courier: It is a very stupid cov that doesn't know his lines when the trout season arrives.

Lowell Courier: Neither party gets a great victory in little Rhody, but the bloom is on the R. I. for both of them.

Washington Post: First Farmer—I suppose you heard about the cyclone over here? Second Farmer—Yes, we got wind of it.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE