

## THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.  
L. ROSEWATER, Editor.

## THE DAILY BEE.

## Sworn Statement of George B. Tschuck.

State of Nebraska, ss.  
County of Douglas, ss.  
Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Jan. 7th, 1887, was as follows:

Saturday, Jan. 1, 1887, 6,500  
Sunday, Jan. 2, 1887, 15,000  
Monday, Jan. 3, 1887, 15,000  
Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1887, 15,000  
Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1887, 15,000  
Thursday, Jan. 6, 1887, 15,000  
Friday, Jan. 7, 1887, 15,000

Average, 15,000  
Geo. B. Tschuck.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of January A. D. 1887, N. P. Felt, Notary Public.  
Geo. B. Tschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1887, was 103,500 copies; for February, 1887, 103,500 copies; for March, 1887, 113,500 copies; for April, 1887, 13,100 copies; for May, 1887, 12,400 copies; for June, 1887, 12,400 copies; for July, 1887, 12,400 copies; for August, 1887, 12,400 copies; for September, 1887, 12,400 copies; for October, 1887, 12,900 copies; for November, 1887, 13,500 copies; for December, 1887, 13,500 copies.

Geo. B. Tschuck.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of January A. D. 1887, N. P. Felt, Notary Public.

The democrats of Illinois still have faith in Mr. Morrison, as shown in the action of the legislative caucus nominating him for United States senator. Under the circumstances it was a very great compliment, and is doubtless exceedingly gratifying to the recipient. The loyalty of Mr. Morrison's constituents is due to their strong confidence in his political honesty, and his worst enemy, if candid, will concede that much to him. He is certainly not a brilliant man, nor even a shrewd politician, but he is a hard worker, he is conscientious in his aims, and he has the courage of his convictions. He is not likely to be permitted to remain out of active politics.

The propositions embodied in a bill passed by the lower house of congress relating to the restriction of jurisdiction of federal courts will meet with general approval. It proposes to put an end to the abuse of the federal courts by corporations who remove all civil cases from the state courts to those of the United States on the slightest possible pretext. This is especially a favorite dodge of the railroads who for some hidden reason find more favor with federal district judges and federal juries than with those of the state courts. In Nebraska a suit for damages against a corporation which is switched into the federal court invariably results favorably to the corporation. No doubt a more or less similar condition of affairs exists elsewhere.

It appears from the statements of the annual message of the governor of New Jersey that the railroads of that state have been receiving immunity from taxation to a most generous extent, and the governor calls upon the legislature to remedy the wrong thus done to other taxpayers. He fortifies his argument by the desired legislation with truth-telling figures, showing that the total tax value of property in the state, outside of railroad property, is about \$800,000,000; that upon this a local and county tax except for schools—of about \$9,500,000 is imposed and collected; that the average rate of taxation all over the state is therefore \$1.50 on the hundred, and that railroad property pays \$800,000 less at the one per cent. rate than it would if it were taxed as other property. The figures further show just what the value of railroad as compared with other property is in each taxing district in the state, and just what part of his local taxes the taxpayer in each community would be relieved of if an act imposing equal taxation of railroad and other property were passed. The experience of New Jersey in this matter is not exceptional. The taxpayers of most of the states are subjected to a similar injustice. But no other state is more completely dominated by the railroads than New Jersey, and it remains to be seen whether their influence can be overcome, even with the indisputable facts so strongly against them.

Most people do not know what an expensive matter the objection of a senator to a nomination sent to the senate for confirmation may be. It is the privilege of a senator making such objection to ask for an investigation, and this is shown by the secretary of the senate to be generally a costly proceeding. Between the 1st of February and the 30th of June last year the average cost of five investigations was over \$1,000 each. Each person summoned as a witness before an investigating committee receives \$3 a day for attendance and traveling expenses at the rate of 5 cents a mile from his starting point to Washington and return. There is always a snug little bill of expenses incurred by somebody in summoning witnesses, which includes everything spent on the trip down to tips for porters and waiters. For example the rejection of Goode, of Virginia, nominated to be solicitor general, which was demanded by Mahone, cost the people nearly \$1,200, while the investigation of the charges against the son of Henry Ward Beecher, nominated to be collector of customs in the district of Puget Sound, cost nearly \$2,000, owing to the fact that most of the witnesses were brought from Washington territory. The nomination was finally withdrawn by the president, and Captain Beecher has just been recognized, or rather his father's services in behalf of Mr. Cleveland, by appointment as a special agent of the treasury. Without questioning the wisdom that gave the senate the power of confirmation, it is evident from the later use that has been made of the power that it may become both troublesome and costly.

## The Last Loophole.

It remained for Senator Everts, who enjoys a certain distinction as a constitutional lawyer, and therefore feels called upon at every opportunity to vindicate his claim to that title, to discover and proclaim that the inter-state commerce bill reported by the conference committee is unconstitutional. With perceptive insight he sought to make a point of the fact that the words "inter-state" had been omitted from the title, which was doubtless merely an oversight and of course does not possess the slightest significance. It is needless to say that in the view of the New York senator the constitutional features of the bill are the fourth and fifth clauses, relating to the long and short haul and to pooling, which are the only clauses seriously objected to by the railroads. All other portions of the bill are within the sphere of law-making and consistent with the jurisdiction of the federal government over the subject of commerce. That is, it is competent for the government to declare that all transportation charges shall be reasonable and just, and not so, to provide against unjust discrimination by a common carrier in the granting of any special rate, rebate, drawback or other device; to declare it unlawful for any common carrier to make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person, firm, company or corporation, or to any locality, or any particular description of traffic; to require every common carrier to afford all reasonable, proper and equal facilities for the interchange of traffic, and for receiving, forwarding and delivering passengers and property between their respective lines; to require that rates and fares and charges for the transportation of passengers and property shall be made public; to provide that no advance in rates, fares and charges shall be made except after ten days' public notice—these requirements and provisions the government may make, in the opinion of Mr. Everts, without exceeding its jurisdiction over the subject of commerce or going outside the sphere of law-making, but it goes beyond its constitutional authority when it attempts to protect the people against the short-haul exaction or prohibits railroad corporations from combining under the system of pooling.

It is very convenient to have a constitutional lawyer at hand when the practical objections to a public measure are inadequate or have lost their effect, and the railroad corporations are fortunate in having several such always ready in the senate. Undoubtedly Mr. Everts and some of these have worked together very industriously to discover this last loophole in the interest of the corporations, probably assisted thereto by Mr. Chauncey Depew, the president of the New York Central, who also must have had some secret for the purpose of constitutional law. But the impression that will be made by this objection of Mr. Everts to the conference bill, while it may serve to aid those opposed to it on very different grounds to justify their opposition, is not likely to be very deep or general. Most intelligent people will conclude that these alleged unconstitutional clauses have been discovered for the purpose of making a political issue, and that the subject involved, pretty late to discover that they do not belong to the sphere of law-making. What, it will naturally be asked, has been the matter with the lawyers in both branches of congress during the past ten years, as well as the astute railroad attorneys, that they did not long ago point out the unconstitutionality, and therefore the futility, of such legislation? What a vast expenditure of controversy and cash such a disclosure might have saved if made early in the history of this subject. Nor will anybody be either persuaded or alarmed by the fustian of Mr. Everts that the proposed legislation would tend "to make the union less perfect, to disestablish justice, and insure domestic discord." It is the very opposite of this state of things which the people expect from a regulation of the vast corporate power lodged in the railroads that will compel them to have regard for the public interests and to deal justly and equitably with the people. The dangers Mr. Everts affects to fear from the conference bill are far more certain to come if the unscrupulous policy of corporations and the greed of monopolies are permitted to go on unchecked and uncontrolled.

## Other Lands Than Ours.

The absorbing topic of interest abroad during the week past has been the struggle between Bismarck and the German reichstag over the bill to increase the army and to extend its life over another seven years of service. Opposition to the measure arose from the growing dissatisfaction among liberals at the enormous burden of taxation with which the maintenance of an army of more than 2,500,000 men weighs down the German people. Advocacy of the bill, in which Bismarck himself took a leading part, occupied the ground of military necessity and the requirements of the times to maintain peace against the possibility of French aggression. Prince Bismarck was brutal in his frankness. He unhesitatingly discussed every mooted topic of continental interest, justified Russia's attitude towards Bulgaria, passed over Austria's fears of approaching trouble, snubbed England by a bare mention and then devoted himself to France. The bugbear of French revenge for the loss of Alsace and Lorraine was held once more up to view and the oft repeated remark that peace in the future could only be maintained by a strong standing army and watchful precautions in the present was again thundered in the ears of the listening delegates, coupled with a threat of the instant dissolution of the reichstag in case the parliament declined to assent to the imperial decree.

The influence of Herr Windthorst and the members of the extreme left and centre was sufficient on Friday to defeat the government proposal for an increase of the general army establishment by 41,000, and extension of the conscription. An amendment limiting the duration of the bill to three years was carried by a vote of 186 to 154, the socialists and most of the Alsatian members having abstained from voting. Evidently anticipating this result, Bismarck immediately after the vote read an imperial message dissolving the reichstag. Subsequently an imperial decree was issued fixing February 21 for holding the general election for members of the new reichstag. Thus the

government will carry its appeal directly to the people, relying upon their patriotism to sustain its demand in what is evidently regarded as a supreme emergency. It is to little purpose now to predict what the result of this course will be, but it is safe to say that Germany has probably never experienced a period of more intense political interest than will occur between now and the day of election next month.

The reconstruction of the English cabinet, made necessary by the retirement of Lord Churchill, has been completed, but the result can hardly be regarded as in the direction of improvement. Mr. Goschen, the liberal unionist, becomes chancellor of the exchequer, a position which for twenty years has carried with it the leadership of the commons: W. H. Smith, a very slight person, is transferred from the war office to the first lord of the treasury, Edward Stanhope taking his place as war secretary. Lord Salisbury himself assumes his old duties as foreign secretary, an act which has created great irritation among the denser Tories, but which will strengthen the ability of the cabinet. The political weakness of the new arrangement is something that Salisbury is not responsible for, provided he could not prevent Churchill's resignation. New Toryism has little or no standing in the ministry, and the liberal unionists have received notice to dissolve their connection if they like. The Hartington whigs will not do so, but the Chamberlain radicals are left to make what terms they can with the opposition.

Political affairs in England have been shrouded by the sudden death of Lord Idlesleigh, late foreign secretary, better known to the world as Sir Stafford Northcote. He was an honorable and able man, and the tribute of Mr. John Morley, that he was the "most respected member of the opposition party," was deserved. He held various offices under the British crown, had been chancellor of the exchequer, and Tory premier. He was Disraeli's favorite leader in the house of commons when Disraeli himself went to the house of lords in obedience to Victoria's and his wife's wishes. As chief financial minister (chancellor of the exchequer) he carried out the policy of Mr. Gladstone, whose private secretary he was for two years (1881-1884). As a Tory he inclined to whiggery. Lord Idlesleigh was in his 69th year. He had been foreign secretary in the Salisbury cabinet and was compelled to resign on account of his disabilities and infirmities. This probably hastened if it did not cause his death. He was essentially a gentleman and a man of broad views and generous ideas.

The report that Austria has concluded an arrangement with Romania is probably correct, and affords one more illustration of the way in which the necessities of European countries force them to smother their national prejudices and make hateful compacts. The Romanians have nothing in common with Austro-Hungary but fear of Russia. In every natural tie they find the latter power nearer than the former, but they are very much afraid of being swallowed up by the monster Moscovite empire, while they have nothing to fear on the west. The support of a progressive and vigorous little kingdom with a very fair army and a population of some 5,500,000. It must be peculiarly exasperating to Russia to see such an obstructive, not to say hostile, attitude assumed by one of the Danubian states, which owe their freedom primarily to Russian intervention against the Turk. It is not very considerate, surely, but the Romanians in desiring to be independent are certainly no more selfish than Russia was in all her wars of conquest against Turkey.

The most interesting rumor concerning the papacy which has been started in Europe of late is that arrangements have been made between the pope and the prince of Monaco for the former's removal to Monte Carlo in case Italy goes to war. All the papal offices and business will be in such an event transferred to stay until a European guaranty shall permit the pope's return to Rome. A Rome correspondent says that the agreement is in writing, and includes a clause abolishing gambling at Monte Carlo, the revenues of the prince being insured against detriment by an annual indemnity from the pope. Of course, too, the great and constant visitation and sojourn of priests and devout Roman Catholics would easily overbalance in money value the gamblers and pleasure-seekers now abounding there. But what a marvelous change it will be for Monaco, if it ever occurs. And by the way, it is not to be a good solution of the difficulty of the pope's position in the capital of hostile Italy to exchange the Vatican for Monaco at once and permanently? The little principality would be territory large enough for all the colleges and offices of propaganda and pope, and it would cease to be a plague spot of its particular sort.

There are features in the tenant rent war in Ireland which would furnish the artist or novelist abundant material for professional work. Removing all considerations of a political nature, the conflict of interests there makes the scenes intensely dramatic and graphic. Witness the raid of the bailiffs upon the remote hamlet of Monoe in county Clare. The arrival of 100 policemen was the signal for the gathering of the people, with an alarm being sounded by the blowing of horns and the ringing of chapel bells. Resistance to law is wrong, but hunger knows no right nor wrong; and the evictions in that wild settlement were made in the face of angry protests and actual violence. Policemen were stoned and forced to defend themselves, and they were finally driven out of the village without completing the work of eviction. It is a sorry case, and common decency should prompt every Englishman to forget politics and look to the interest of the empire by putting Ireland in a position where the people can earn a living and follow the paths of peace.

The political weakness of Denmark continues to be much troubled. While popular rights, as arrayed against a limited ministry, form the main point of the bitter Danish dispute, a second issue is that of heavy military expenditures to be met by taxes. This makes the question a little complex for the king, the cabinet, and the conservatives, who are all for more ships, forts and guns, and for larger army expenses, feel that theirs is the patriotic view, and denounce the op-

position with unforgotten indignation. Some of the opposition, too, may think it unparliamentary to refuse modern defenses for Copenhagen and the sound. But others declare it folly to wring taxes from the people, not for needed expenditures for their benefit, but in order to waste them on forts and fleets that cannot possibly resist the prodigious war resources of the great surrounding nations. They argue that Denmark can only be saved if attacked by wise diplomacy in seeking alliances. Above all, the opposition note that the army is the strength of the unpopular cabinet, that some of the ports that ask defense support it, and that appropriations go to maintain the hated gendarmes, which breaks up popular meetings, and is itself, as they believe, illegally constituted. Hence, while voting some military appropriations, the Folkething is apt not to vote all that are asked, and last week, although it made large grants, it refused some items, and thereupon followed proroguing.

The authorities in several continental capitals are now imitating Baron Haussmann of the second empire, and trying to do for their cities what he did for Paris. The wide streets and broad avenues of the French metropolises are being imitated at Rome, at Berlin and in the other great towns of Europe. But this rage for improvement is destroying many a rare old monument of the past. In Rome, the antiquarians and lovers of the poetic and picturesque are up in arms. They declare that all that is interesting in the eternal city will soon fall before the laborer's pick. The ediles of Berlin have been pursuing the same course for several years.

The Chicago News ought to be in better business than that of allowing its Washington correspondent to use the columns of that paper to work out his personal revenge. Ever since Senator Van Wyck began his canvass Curtis, the correspondent referred to, has been sending bogus news to his Chicago paper calculated to injure General Van Wyck and to influence public sentiment in opposition to his candidacy. Much of the stuff telegraphed is absurd nonsense evolved from the correspondent's imagination and without the slightest foundation in fact. Yesterday he informed his readers that the editor of this paper was on his way to Washington on a secret mission in advocacy of Van Wyck's reelection, and that Dr. Miller, disguised and incognito, was besieging the white house to break down democratic support for the senator, together with a lot of other information equally reliable. The animus of Curtis' prostitution of the News to his own ends lies in the fact that Van Wyck once referred to him as a "boy" in speaking of the South American commission to which junketing expedition Curtis was attached as an ornamental appendage. Mr. Melville Stone is a journalist of great abilities and a gentleman of culture and refinement. He is noted as a just and reliable editor. He doubtless will only need to have his attention called to young Curtis' performances to read him a lesson on what is and what is not legitimate newsgathering.

The Hon. Charles B. Farwell, who will succeed General Logan in the United States senate, is a man of character and ability, though as to the last qualification it is altogether peculiar. He will not be expected to make a record as an orator, but in the committee work that may be devolved upon him, and in all matters of a business or practical character, Mr. Farwell will be a valuable member of the senate. He is wealthy, and will undoubtedly maintain an elegant establishment, which will of course make him welcome to the society of the national capital.

Under the new charter, all suburban villages organized at the introduction of the bill will be exempted from the effects of the extension of the city limits. This will exclude South Omaha and leave it free to maintain its own government without the expense of Omaha taxes and the benefits of Omaha improvements.

The editors who are mourning so deeply over John Roach's poverty may be relieved to learn that Mr. Roach died a rich man, leaving a large estate and a family well provided for. The present administration has killed off many democrats, but it did not kill off John Roach.

## PROMINENT PERSONS.

Alfonso Daudet has been made an officer of the Legion of Honor.

Glimore, the band leader, began his career thirty-five years ago, playing the cornet in a street band in Boston.

John C. Calhoun, grandson of the great South Carolina nullifier, is the second largest cotton planter in the United States. He was a captain in the confederate army at eighteen, and is now only 31 years of age.

Levi P. Morton's sign, put up when he was conducting a tailor shop and dry goods commission business in Hanover, N. H., is still visible to the students of Dartmouth college as they take their walks through that village.

Henry W. Grady, the Atlanta orator, was last season president of the Southern baseball league, and it is related that the night umpires trembled when his great name was reverently whispered.

The Potters of the New York strain of Potter blood seem to be a family of bishops. Bishop Horatio Potter, who died at the age of 84 years in New York on Sunday, was one of the bishops of the Episcopal church of Pennsylvania. Henry C. Potter, who succeeded his venerable uncle, just dead, as bishop of New York, is a son of the late Bishop Alonzo Potter.

A Big Cushion.  
Louisville Post.

President Cleveland has not entirely recovered, but he is well enough to use the entire democratic party for a chair cushion.

Beware of the Big Head.  
Louisville Commercial.

Editor Grady, a brilliant young fellow, but he must not let his flattering friends spoil him. If he wakes up some of these mornings and finds his hat and his head don't fit, the fault will be with the head and not with the hat.

Van Wyck or Who?  
Nebraska City News.

An Omaha paper of pronounced protection proclivities urges the democrats to vote for McShane, and says if they do so it means the defeat of Senator Van Wyck. Well, what then? Does that insure the election of a democrat, or does it simply mean that the paper that has fought Van Wyck so hard has succeeded in defeating him by electing an-

other successor who will be? News wants, desires, years and prays for a democratic senate. That is what we want above all things, politically. But if a democrat cannot be secured then we favor Van Wyck. He represents the western democrats in more than one particular, and has given as good satisfaction as any senator Nebraska has ever had.

## Advantages of Railroads.

Previous to this winter the heat consumed in the Black Hills during the cold months had to be shipped in before frost came. The fact that several ear loads have been received by local dealers since cold weather commenced is evidence of the benefit of railroad connection.

## One Sweet Word.

Charles L. Hilteth.  
How many lips have uttered one sweet word.  
Ever the sweetest word in any tongue?  
How many listening hearts have wildly stirred.  
While burning blushes to the soft cheeks sprung.  
And dear eyes, deepening with a light divine.  
Were lifted up, as thine are now to mine!  
How oft the night, with silence and perfume.  
Has hushed the world, that heart might speak to heart.  
And made in each dim haunt of leafy gloom  
A trysting place where love might meet  
And kisses fall unseen on lips and brow  
As on thine, sweet, my kisses linger now!

## STATE AND TERRITORY.

## Nebraska Dettings.

York county can have a branch of the Elkhorn Valley road for a bonus of \$25,000.

A fresh countryman was fined \$3.70 for demanding a cocktail on credit in a Norfolk saloon.

Mrs. M. F. Seeley, of Fremont, has been appointed to be one of nine heirs to an estate worth \$100,000.

The Bay State Cattle company is fattening 3,000 head in the company stables at Ames, Dodge county.

The creditors of the defunct First National bank at Blair have been treated to a 50 cent dividend.

Elmwood's twenty-foot vein of coal was in the neighborhood of last accounts. It is hoped none of it will get away.

Ulysses offers right of way and depot grounds to the Elkhorn Valley road to take in that town on its way to York.

Hotly-tempered speculators are digging for coal at the head of Eagle river. They will probe for a vein to the depth of 1,000 feet if necessary.

The commissioners estimate that Otoe county will require \$127,000 to keep the machinery of government well oiled this year. This is an increase of \$12,000 over last year.

A plienphone, an instrument that combines the melody of an amateur brass band and a leader's orchestra, has been received in Nebraska City. The owner has been invited to move to East-port.

Fremont follows closely on the heels of Hastings for a public building. A committee of the house has reported in favor of a \$50,000 building. Congressman Dorsey is doing quiet but effect work for home interests.

The case against ex-Marshall Carome, of Norfolk, charged with compounding a felony, in accepting "bush money" from one Benjamin Rogers, accused of stealing a tent from the remount grounds last summer, was dismissed.

The election of A. P. McKenna, postmaster of Groton, Saffery county, to the legislature, piled the honors on his neck, and he resigned the postoffice. The government clung to the family, however, and appointed Mrs. McKenna.

## Dakota.

The ratio of insane people in the territory is one to every 1,878.

The vaunted piety of Sioux Falls is to be exposed by a religious census of the city.

Redfield offered a bonus of \$2,500 for the location there of a Congregational college.

The snow and wind now assumes a serious aspect for the Northern Pacific as in the future it will be much more difficult to clean the track, owing to the large drifts already accumulated on either side.

Dakota is in a flourishing condition financially notwithstanding large appropriations and expenditures during the past two years—expenditures used for providing permanent institutions for such a rapidly-growing community—there was in the treasury November 30, 1886, a clear balance of \$23,952.50. So satisfactory was the condition of the territorial finances that the \$176,000 of 6 per cent bonds authorized by the legislature two years ago were sold at a premium of 3.2 per cent.

## Utah and Idaho.

Salt Lake citizens are wallowing in a season of mud.

The Tintin mine in the Gold Belt, Idaho, has been sold for \$100,000.

The treasurer of Salt Lake City has a balance of \$3,678 after the payment of all last year's bills.

The banks of Salt Lake City report the receipt for the week ending January 5, inclusive, of \$125,001.34 in bullion and \$90,780.11 in ore, a total of \$215,781.45.

The Wool Grower's association of southern Utah expect to market 1,500,000 pounds of wool next season. The association represents a herd of 250,000 sheep. Quarts has been found near Murray in the Cour d'Alenes that runs \$33,000 to the ton, and in one case twenty-seven ounces of rock produced twenty ounces of gold.

Last week's mineral shipments from Salt Lake City were 24 cars of bullion, 609,550 pounds; 9 cars of lead ore, 235,449 pounds; 21 cars of silver ore, 638,560 pounds; total, 54 cars, 1,503,550 pounds.

The Pacific Coast.

The Mokelumne river is thick with salmon.

Mulberry trees are budding in Marysville.

A stockpiling factory has recently been established in Petaluma.

The Y. M. C. A. will put \$50,000 in a building at Los Angeles.

A great many cranberry marshes are being cultivated in Whatcom county, Oregon.

A goose killed in Bodie the other day had a piece of gold weighing five grains in its crop.

The pay-rolls of the Comstock mines for the month of December last aggregated \$315,929.

The poet laureate of Los Angeles has sold his orange crop for \$300 an acre. There is rhythm in the jungle of that pile.

An Owens Valley, Nevada, farmer has commenced raising six-legged calves. He has three already for the winter season.

Perry Matlock killed a very large eagle on Five-mile creek, Wasco county, Oregon, the other morning. Young Matlock brought it down on the second shot, and thought the bird was dead, but on approaching the eagle it flew at him in a most savage manner, scratching his face with its talons and tearing flesh from his arm. It was finally killed by being kicked in the head with the barrel of the gun. It measured seven feet from tip to tip of wing.

The Sacramento Bee, one of the newest papers on the coast, has just issued an edition of the Citrus Fair, held at the county fair grounds, and is growing fields and fruit laden orch-

ards, flowering shrubs and creeping vines, is particularly refreshing to residents of those hyperborean regions, where snow-covered mountains and fields of ice and frigid breezes make outdoor life a burden of miseries. The Citrus fair was held last month, mainly to show that the northern section of the state is as much the home of the vine and the olive, the orange and the lime as the southern section. The Citrus edition is not only a handsome specimen of typography and engraver's art, but a splendid advertisement for the genial climes it represents. As usual the Bee captures the pennant.

## Indiana Politics.

To the Editor of the Bee: Jan. 12, 1887.—In an editorial which I find in your excellent journal of this date there appears a manifest error, which I think you will be glad to correct upon advice of the facts. You say: "The indications are that had councils are prevailing with the members of the democratic senate in Indiana, and that while they make, as they manifest a disposition to do, a great deal of trouble, they will ultimately be forced to recede from their position and accede to the requirements of the law. The attitude of the majority in the senate in refusing to concede the election of Robertson as lieutenant governor is obviously untenable, and their whole course thus far has been unwarrantable and so nearly revolutionary that it will be met by the judiciary, candid and law-respecting democrats everywhere. There was nothing in the circumstances that could justify them in resorting to the obstructive tactics they have most foolishly adopted. All advice at hand indicate that the republicans have pursued a straightforward course, conforming strictly to the requirements of the law, and they will undoubtedly adhere to this policy under all circumstances."

Allow me to say that you are altogether in error as to facts. A candid journal, as the Bee is known to be, calls for an explanation of the error in your editorial. The constitution of Indiana provides that a governor and lieutenant governor shall be chosen in 1852 and every four years thereafter. Under the constitution the elections would and did occur in 1850, 1854, 1858, 1862, 1866, 1870, 1874, 1878, 1882, 1886, 1890, 1894 and at no other time. Consequently an election in 1886 to fill an alleged vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor was clearly illegal and void. It is true that General Manson resigned the office of lieutenant governor last summer for the purpose of accepting a presidential appointment, but his resignation did not create a vacancy which could be filled by an extraordinary election. Hence the alleged election of Robert S. Robertson in November was wholly void. Under the legislative session, following the state election of 1886, held in Indiana, Oliver P. Morton, then governor, was chosen to the United States senate. Conrad Baker, then lieutenant governor, became the governor of the state under the constitution, upon the resignation of Governor Morton. At the election in October, 1887, the elections of Indiana then being held annually, there was no lieutenant governor chosen to succeed Governor Baker. On the contrary the president pro tempore of the senate presided in that body without a question of right as to his privilege. The case is similar to that of Hon. Green Smith is president pro tempore of the senate and lieutenant governor of the state under the constitution, and since the election of Mr. Robertson last fall was unwarrantable.

## Mr. Burke's Statement.

Mr. Dave D. Burke, who has the contract for making horse collars in the establishment of McKee & Co., claims that the statements made by certain collar makers to the reporter for the Bee are not only exaggerated, but false in every particular. He says that the parties who made charges against him and his business are irresponsible workmen whom he has befriended on several occasions, not only by giving them work but by loaning them tools. Mr. Burke expresses his willingness to wager \$100 that the wages he pays his men compare favorably with those paid in the best wholesale shops in the country, and are higher than many. As all his work is done by the dozen, he says a man who absents himself from his bench two or three days in the week through drunkenness or any other cause cannot expect to make as much as a steady workman.

In regard to the statement that his brother was a "plunger," Mr. Burke says he is not familiar with the sad term and that "his cousin as a mechanic is not to be found in the state, and as an honest man he tries to support his family and live respectably as a citizen and a gentleman." All the statements made regarding Mr. Burke are emphatically untrue, and he claims to be contemptible falsehoods, made by men "who have neither the love or the fear of God in their hearts," and he desires any one who wishes to know the manner in which he conducts his business, and the falsity of the charges he claims were made by discharged and disgruntled employees, to call at No. 1407 Harvard street, where he can be found on any working day from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m., or during any other time at his residence, No. 322 North Fourteenth street.

## Mr. Corliss' Illness.

Ex-Commissioner Corliss, who retired but a few days ago from the county board, is seriously ill at his home in Waterloo. He had scarcely returned to his home after his retirement when he was taken down by an aggravated attack of lumbago, or contraction of the muscles of the back, which, with the exception of a day or two, has since confined him to his bed. He is suffering intense pains, and medical authorities state that because of the aggravated nature of the attack it is probable that several weeks may elapse before Mr. Corliss may be able to be around.

Yesterday morning Mary Ann Riley brought suit in the district court against Mrs. J. O. Connell, proprietress of the saloon, 108 south Tenth street. The bondsmen, John O. Connell, Henry Siggle and Jerry Murphy are also made defendants. The plaintiff avers that as a consequence of the liquor sold her husband during the years 1885 and 1886, that the latter has become an idiot and dissipated individual; that he has broken her jaw with a round shovel and finally deserted her. For all of these misfortunes she seeks to recover damages amounting to \$5,000.

## District Court.

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