

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily (Morning Edition) including Sunday... For Six Months... For Three Months... For One Year...

ADVERTISING. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor of the Bee. BUSINESS LETTERS: All business letters and notices should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Nov. 25, 1887, was as follows:

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 25th day of November, A. D. 1887.

Notary Public.

Geo. B. Tschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company.

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Self-Imposed Martyrdom. The mayor and council of Lincoln still remain voluntary prisoners in our county jail, awaiting relief from the United States supreme court. We have refrained up to this time from commenting upon the merits of the case, and their treatment by the United States circuit court, simply because it is a case almost without precedent. We know Judge Brewer to be an upright and conscientious judge. While we regard the penalty imposed by him upon the Lincoln council for contempt of court as extremely severe, there is no doubt that the Lincoln municipal authorities were imprudently advised by their attorneys in refusing to respect the order of the court. On the merits of the Parsons impeachment there can be but one rightful conclusion. Parsons was justly deposed for flagrant misdemeanors in office which it was the duty of the mayor and council to take notice of and punish. It is because Mayor Sawyer and the Lincoln council acted in the interest of good government in the removal of the crooked police judge that public sympathy at Lincoln is with them, and against the heavy penalties to which they have been subjected. This sympathy will also be accorded them by the people of the state. And yet it would have been more sensible for the people of Lincoln to petition Judge Brewer to remit the fines instead of letting them remain in jail while an appeal is pending from the judge's order. Should the supreme court refuse to interfere, their self-imposed martyrdom will have been in vain.

High Rates for Money. For two or three months past money has commanded rates which borrowers have felt to be onerous. The experience has not been confined to particular localities, but has been general. The natural conclusion of many has been that this state of affairs was brought about by a concert of action among the banks of the country. A Chicago paper refers to business men in that city who have expressed the opinion that there is something very like a combination among the heavy lenders to advance and keep up the rates of money. Similar expressions have been made elsewhere, and the feeling is doubtless as general as the condition that inspires it.

Plausible arguments in support of the theory are not wanting. It is urged that it is for the interest of bankers as a class that money should be scarce and rates of discount high. Another apparent reason is found in the possible effect to be produced in congress favorable to more liberal legislation in behalf of the banks, that would enable them to extend their circulation. To demonstrate the necessity for this, a contraction of the bank currency might exert some force. As a class bankers are not friendly to the legal tender circulation, and it is thought not improbable that a combination may have been formed to secure to the banks the entire paper circulation of the country, which a policy of contraction might possibly promote. In a word, the impression of many appears to be that the banks have come to a common understanding in a policy designed to convince the country that in order that its financial wants shall be properly cared for these institutions must be relieved of much of the restraint now imposed by legislation and freed from the competition of the legal tender circulation of the government.

There is probably no substantial foundation for the theory that any general agreement exists among the banks of the country to make money scarce. Granting concert of action for this purpose to be practicable, it is not at all probable that it could be maintained for any length of time. The interests of individual banks and of all banks in certain localities would be speedily found destructive of any such arrangement. No judiciously managed bank would for a great while continue a policy of curtailing the demands of large and profitable customers at the risk of damaging their business, reducing their accounts, and perhaps ultimately losing them as customers. But there are plain and practical reasons for the scarcity of money which do away with any necessity for seeking others or advancing insubstantial theories. They are found in the enormous amounts of capital that have been invested in all sorts of enterprises in every portion of the country from many of which there have been as yet no returns. The circulation of the country has been increased during the past year fully seventy million dollars, but this and a great deal more has been absorbed by the vast improvements and enterprises projected all over the country.

The surprising thing is that the rates of money have not ruled higher. There is still a pressure on the money market that will doubtless prevent any reduction of rates before January, but with the incoming of the new year lower rates for money may be reasonably expected.

The offensive Partisan. The intermeddling of Mr. Cleveland in the New York and Massachusetts campaigns was a matter that is still troubling the mugwumps of those states. It seems that of the two letters written by the president to New York he would have been glad if that endorsing Fellowship had not gone to the public, but although the last written and sent, it was the first to be published. There is a controversy as to whether Mr. Cleveland sought to have this letter withheld, but the weight of testimony appears to be that he did not, and that the fact of his having committed a bad blunder only dawned upon him after he had received numerous telegrams from mugwump sources announcing the displeasure of that element with his action. It was then too late to do anything, and the unfortunate letter is on record to plague Mr. Cleveland and his mugwump allies.

As to the president's interference in Massachusetts, involving the endorsement of the spoils element of the party in that state, the displeasure of the mugwumps appears to be extremely earnest and deep-seated. One of them in a burst of protest asks: "How in the world can an independent reformer

get around Clevelandism in Baltimore, New York and Massachusetts?" and the Springfield Republican, always willing to find an apology for the president's shortcomings, here the candor to admit that his intermeddling in New York was an elevation of "the spirit of partisanship above higher considerations better known on the spot" and that it went quite beyond what was becoming to the president. That journal also characterized his action as "a damaging display of excessive and misplaced partisanship," which had "done more to shake popular faith in the president's good sense than the whole series of acts which he had performed since entering public life."

It was a very bitter dose the president administered to the mugwumps, and while some of them have swallowed it and will continue to pin their faith to him, albeit he has unmistakably shown himself a partisan capable of any degree of partisanship where his personal interests are at stake, there are undoubtedly others with independence enough to form some other allegiance. And the number of these may be found larger than is now supposed when the count of the next vote for president is made.

PROMINENT PERSONS. Senator Evans has astonished Washington by appearing there in a new hat. Dr. Noah Porter denies that he is at work on a revision of Webster's dictionary. An effort is made in Boston to obtain national recognition of Lieft Ericsson as chief discoverer of America.

It is said that H. Rider Haggard contemplates writing a sequel to "She." As he totally annihilated the old lady at the end of his former novel, a sequel seems to be an impossibility. In December the secretary of state will reopen his house in Washington, which has been closed for two seasons, and his eldest unmarried daughter, Miss Nannie Bayard, will reside.

William Andrew Jackson Sparks, whose resignation from the general land office has just been accepted by the president, is a tall, erect man, fifty years of age and rather handsome. His hair is tinged with gray and his mustache and chin whiskers are nearly white. The most remarkable feature of his costume is his high headgear, especially a black stuff felt, with a top like an inverted flower-pot, and a perfectly flat brim about three inches wide. This peculiar hat he wears in both summer and winter.

The Suspicion Killed Him Politically. The Texas congressman who resembled Daniel Webster was not returned. Possibly some of his constituents suspected him of being connected with the dictionary.

A Resignation-Proof Cabinet. If President Greely wants to choose a cabinet that will not resign he can find some good material on this side of the Atlantic. In the production of cabinet officers who are proof against resignation America is ahead of Europe.

A Hint to Saloon Men. The Omaha Bee is very much concerned about the violation of the Slocum law which is the rule in Omaha. It needn't worry. By the time it gets the Omaha council out of the snarl into which it has plunged itself, prohibition will come along and saw off the whole business. Omaha is doing more to advance prohibition than all the professional advocates of the measure.

Sombody. Sombody thinks the world all wrong And never has a word in its praise; Sombody sings the whole day long, Likes the world and all its ways; Sombody says it's a queer old place, Where none of the people do as they should; Sombody thinks it full of grace, And wonders how the man that he could; Sombody calls it cruel and cold, Full of sin and sorrow and pain, Where life is but a weary road, And souls are lost in selfish gain; Sombody merrily laughs and cries: "Hurrah for such a dear old earth!" Sombody wishes the man that he could, To make his mark by honest work; Sombody groans and shakes his head, Calls his lot a wretched one; Sombody wishes the man that he could, For somebody else has all the fun. But somehow I notice you generally find, In good or evil, pain or care, To one or two sure you may make up your mind; Sombody always gets his share.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings. John Fitzgerald has entered suit against the court of southeastern Wyoming to recover \$5,500 due on defaulted bonds. Judge Crawford has concluded to peacefully retire from the bench and show proper regard for the Powers that be. In the opinion of the Norfolk News, "It will be a proud day for all Nebraska if the republican national convention."

The railroad grading camps in Custer county furnish first-class material for a hospital in Broken Bow. Three maimed and mangled victims were hauled into town last week. The heartless press of Hastings cry out against the incarcerated councilmen of Lincoln and declare "if the doomed wretches look anything like their published pictures, hanging is too good for them."

The papers of Wayne eagerly watch the varying winds for a sign or sound of the interdicted Omaha and Yankton railroad. The outlook is useless. The Nebraska Central is the road that will bear watching, early next spring. The "margrdom" of the Lincoln councilmen is rendered unnecessarily cruel by poetic afflictions and limberings. Some of the "one rule" should govern their passion to weave wreaths of glory for the condemned. The time between drinks is limited. The Grand Island Independent thus relieves itself: "Nebraska's cipher who will sit and in a senatorial seat for the next five years by the grace of railroad conspirators and oil room regulators, has arrived in Washington again, but so far as results are concerned Nebraska will never be aware of it."

Dakota. The \$25,000 gas plant at Grand Forks will be completed in ten days and the city will have both gas and electric light. The grading work on the Illinois Central and the Duluth railroads is about completed to Sioux Falls. The Central company has been in hopes of being able to get running trains into Sioux Falls next week. The government has directed that a suit be instituted to recover \$44,000 from William Scott and French Bros., of the Deadwood land district, for timber taken from public land by Scott and sold to French Bros.

A solicitous Yankton mother whose son is ill proposed an internal application of epsom salts, but by mistake fed him on baking powder. One dose not being heard from, the patient was given gun to rise after the seventh spoonful. Satisfied with the work, the mother applied the salts to biscuits and started an internal commotion in the best of the family. Cheyenne papers are beginning to

show symptoms of jealous of Deadwood. The Leader pictures it as "a town situated in the heart of the Black Hills so deeply imbedded in the Deadwood gulch that the sun does not appear above the hill tops until well on in the afternoon, and disappears over the opposite hills about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The town consists of one long street and one short parallel thoroughfare. Four different corporations are now struggling for the exclusive right of way through the town, and if any of them is granted the privilege the question of when the town can be conveniently stowed away without impeding railroad traffic among the population victims of a modern Juggernaut, unable to find safety on either side of the track, is one of obtrusive public importance. Deadwood is a strange town in many respects outside of its physical features. The county in which it is located has a dirt of 800,000,000 ft. and in the way of public buildings is recompensed by a log jail and court house, recklessly valued at \$250. Just now, however, all other questions sink into insignificance compared with the great railroad problem. A tunnel or an elevated road might bridge the difficulty."

Utah and Idaho. There is a big forest fire raging in the mountains east of Ogden. The southern section of Idaho is solidly opposed to division or annexation. The Cour d'Alene mines have sent several bags of fine gold nuggets to the Helena banks for exhibition. The banks of Salt Lake report the receipt of the week ending November 23, inclusive, of \$87,048.50 in ore and \$51,116.90 in bullion, a total of \$138,165.40.

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The Development of Wyoming. Wyoming stands in the early morning of a brighter and more prosperous era than it has ever known. It has been night with Wyoming ever since it was made a territory. The opinion has gone abroad that it is a barren, desolate country, but little better than a desert and almost wholly unfit for the habitation of civilized men. But immigration as it comes westward looks ahead to see what course it shall take. It was not until recently that the limit of its western progress would be found at or near the hundredth meridian. But when that meridian was reached by the vanguard, it was still found to be necessary to look forward. Thus it has been discovered that Wyoming and Colorado are not so desolate as they have been pictured.

Probably all of northern and certainly a very large part of southeastern Wyoming may be cultivated without irrigation. It is believed by some persons that the western line of the arable area follows the general course of the Missouri river, maintaining about the same distance from that stream all the way as far as Kansas City. We know that the arable area extends upon the parallel of Denver to about 500 miles west of the river. Owing to the fact that the course of the Missouri river is from northwest to southeast, the arable area in Wyoming toward the western limit is probably nearly equal to that of Colorado.

The climate is favorable to the cultivation of small grains. Although farther north than Colorado, Wyoming is, upon the average not so much elevated above the sea. For this reason there is little doubt that whatever may be grown in northern Colorado may be grown in every part of the plains country of Wyoming. The resources of our northern neighbor in coal, iron and oil are wonderful in their extent. Coal may be found almost everywhere. It is known to exist in great quantity in the Sweetwater country. In the southern and southeastern parts iron exists; and the recent discovery of excellent iron ore about one hundred miles north of Cheyenne, near the line of the Cheyenne Northern railway, justifies the belief that Wyoming iron ore may be profitably smelted in this city.

The building of new railroads in the territory will attract immigration and hasten its results. This we believe, will be seen in its beginning next year. Probably a large addition to the population will take place then, and each following year will see a similar increase. Personal Paragraphs. Mike Maul, of the firm of Drexel & Maul, is dangerously ill. J. W. Sampson, one of the fast-horse dealers of Blue Hill, is in the city. D. P. Newcomer, of Blue Hill, member of the house of representatives in the last legislature of the state, was in the city yesterday on his way to his old home in Maryland where, with his wife, who is accompanying him, he will spend several weeks.

Louis Torsaint Tongas and his wife, a french couple residing in Worcester, Mass., recently celebrated their golden wedding. They have twelve children, ninety-seven grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

A MURDERER HEARD FROM.

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Some curiosity is expressed as to what disposition Runyon intends to make of his wife, who he married only six weeks ago in Peru, the a. a., where he has been a well-known fact after the marriage ceremony Runyon returned to Omaha, leaving his wife, whom he has been with three months behind. The impression is that the match was an unhappy and undesirable one is sustained, as Runyon imported the information that he intends to go to the city of San Diego, where he has a few friends, and he thought more of another man in Percyville than she did of him."

Worse Than the Wild West. A Gay and Festive Cowboy Held Up and Roped. Fred Field, or rather was a ranch and festive cowboy, and when on the ranch his postoffice address is Hillsburg, Dak. Wishing to wind up a season's hard work with a whirl of pleasure, he struck for Omaha, and on Wednesday night put up at the Tremont house. Last night he took in the town, and by 10 o'clock was telling all who would, how differently things were run in the wild west, where two or three men at least were killed every time the boys went out. Two hours later he was in search of a policeman to aid him in finding four men "dressed like gentlemen" who had held him up and robbed him of a watch and chain and \$55 in cash. He met Officer Cullen, who at once made a four o'clock start for the city, but the victim was unable to identify any of the frequenters as his assailants.

It seems that Field met four well-dressed men on Furman street, and asked to be shown the sights. Only too willing to accommodate him, his guides led him to the city hall, where he was held up and robbed of his watch and chain, and \$55 in cash. He met Officer Cullen, who at once made a four o'clock start for the city, but the victim was unable to identify any of the frequenters as his assailants.

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He and Effie Gentry Are in San Diego, Cal. Tidings were yesterday received from R. N. Runyon, the man who so mysteriously disappeared from the city Nov. 19 with his niece, Effie Gentry, the facts of which have already been stated in the BEE. Yesterday three letters were received, two from Runyon and one from Effie. They were written from the Arlington hotel, San Diego, Cal., Nov. 25, and were addressed respectively to F. A. Fuller, the saloon man, corner of Twelfth street and Capitol avenue, a personal friend and confidant of Runyon's and Mrs. Gentry, the distracted mother of the girl. Runyon in his letters informed his friends in San Diego in glowing terms of the town and attempts to persuade him to go there and look the place over with a view of settling. Mr. Fuller feels that he has been wrongfully convicted for the part he took in Runyon's departure, while acting in the role of a friend, and disavows playing any part in the transaction that could be construed as being wrong or illegal. Runyon's letter to Mrs. Gentry, who is his sister, and that of her daughter, Effie, have proven a source of consolation to her and she expressed her satisfaction and happiness over their receipt of the letters by telegraphing to the police authorities of San Diego in no way interfering with the couple. In his letter Runyon says he took the girl away because he had forebodings that if she was allowed to remain in the presence of her father, she would eventually go to the bad, and that he could not permit it. He promises to protect and shield her, and he begs her to do so should be. Effie herself sustains all these representations, says she is satisfied with the course she has taken, and asks her mother not to grieve for her.

Some curiosity is expressed as to what disposition Runyon intends to make of his wife, who he married only six weeks ago in Peru, the a. a., where he has been a well-known fact after the marriage ceremony Runyon returned to Omaha, leaving his wife, whom he has been with three months behind. The impression is that the match was an unhappy and undesirable one is sustained, as Runyon imported the information that he intends to go to the city of San Diego, where he has a few friends, and he thought more of another man in Percyville than she did of him."

Worse Than the Wild West. A Gay and Festive Cowboy Held Up and Roped. Fred Field, or rather was a ranch and festive cowboy, and when on the ranch his postoffice address is Hillsburg, Dak. Wishing to wind up a season's hard work with a whirl of pleasure, he struck for Omaha, and on Wednesday night put up at the Tremont house. Last night he took in the town, and by 10 o'clock was telling all who would, how differently things were run in the wild west, where two or three men at least were killed every time the boys went out. Two hours later he was in search of a policeman to aid him in finding four men "dressed like gentlemen" who had held him up and robbed him of a watch and chain and \$55 in cash. He met