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E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, | s. s. County of Douglas, | s. s. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Pub thing Company, does solemnly swear that the stual circulation of The Daily Bee for the sek ending December 29, 1888, was as follows: Chursday, Dec. 27 Friday, Dec. 28. Saturday, Dec. 29.

Ir would be the eighth wonder of the world if a day of the legislature went by without a petition being presented for woman suffrage.

OUT of a total tax levy of four hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars in the year 1888, there is a delinquent county tax of but thirty-six thousand dollars. This is an encouraging exhibit.

IT took 124 officers and employes to run the state senate in 1887, at an expense of twenty-four thousand, nine hundred and sixty-five dollars and sixty cents, which did not include perquisites. This is surprising, but true.

THE last legislature appropriated two million seven hundred and twenty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-six dollars and eighty-six cents. These staggering figures ought to be kept in view of every member of the legislature.

THE Omaha anarchist bugbear will hardly justify a reckless waste of money on militia dress parades. Who would expect the militia to suppress dynamiters and bomb-throwers? If the police could not cope with them the regulars would have to be called in.

THE lower house of the last legislature furnished positions for ninety-six officers and employes at an outlay of twenty-two thousand four hundred and fifty-three dollars. No vouchers for "value received" for this enormous outlay can be made that will satisfy the taxpayers.

THE people of St. Paul, Minnesota, are determined to build an ice-palace this winter, and the council of that city has appealed to the legislature of the state for authority to appropriate twenty thousand dollars for that purpose. Private enterprise, it seems, is not equal to the task of providing a winter's carnival, and the rich and the poor of the city, whether they be willing or not, may be forced to contribute to the

IN 1885 the grand total of legislative appropriations was one million six hundred and seventy-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars and ninety cents. In 1887 the legislature increased this already burdensome tax to two million seven hundred and twenty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-six dollars and eighty-six cents-over a million dollars increase In two years for identically the same state government.

COMPLAINTS are being made of grain blockade in the interior of the state, due to a lack of proper freight facilities. This would indicate that the railroads of Nebraska have all the business they can handle in moving the great crops of the state for the year. But there is no reason why sufficient rolling stock should not be provided. The railroads can not put forth the plea, as in former years, that their rolling stock is blockaded by snow or forced to the necessity of hauling coal into the state, due to severe winter

As one result of the Chinese exclusion bitl, California is reported to be suffering for a lack of common farm labor. This is beginning to show itself in the withdrawal of the coolies from the farms to supply the factories of the cities. Fears are entertained, that there will not be sufficient labor in California to take care of next season's crops unless recruited from the cheap negro labor of the south or from the newly arrived immigrants from Europe. The Chinese exclusion has resulted in raising wages of farm help and common labor, and this in itself will induce a tide of immigration to set into California.

THE address to the senate of Lieutenant Governor Meikeljohn was brief, but it contained some pointed suggestions. He referred to legislation for securing the purity of elections as of prime importance, and his influence in this direction may be expected to be vigorously exerted. He declared, also, that legislative expenses should be limited to the necessary wants of the legislature, and promised that so far as his power extends this shall be done. This is the sort of disposition that is very much needed in the legislature, and and the influence of the lieutenant governor can be of material assistance in promoting it.

GOVERNOR THAVER'S MESSAGE. those laws, and set up in our midst a The message of Governor Thayer is the most exhaustive official review of the affairs of this state that has ever emanated from any executive since Nebraska's admission into the union. The governor presents a carefully compiled exhibit of the financial condition of the state, and the respective receipts and disbursements of the various departments and state institutions during the past two years. He dwells at considerable length upon the assessment, taxation and revenue systems, and repeats former recommendations for a more equitable and uniform method of appraisement of all classes of property. These reforms are in accord with the popular demand, and should be

among the first important measures formulated into law by the legislature. In presenting the estimate for appropriations, recommended by the heads of executive departments, Governor Thayer takes it for granted that the requisition for appropriations that would make an increase of nearly nine hundred thousand dollars over the extravagant levy of 1887-8, is absolutely demanded in order to meet the necessities of our educational and benevolent institutions, and provide for unavoidable current expenses. To this view THE BEE takes most emphatic exception, and will, in the interests of the tax-payers, endeavor to convince the governor and legislature that the machinery of state and our public institutions do not require an increase of state taxes, and will not suffer by a very material reduction from the last levy, which was extravagant and extremely burdensome to the tax-payers. On the railroad question Governor

Thayer's message will commend itself to the masses excepting so far as it relates to the Pacific railroad debt. The governor plants himself firmly upon the ground that every railroad operated in this state, whether chartered by congress or incorporated under the laws of this state, is subject to the control of the state, and as a common carrier should be regulated in its ope rations and restrained from imposing excessive tolls on its patrons. The governor also declares that freight and passenger rates in Nebraska should be no higher than they are in Iowa and Kansas. In this demand the people of Nebraska will heartily endorse the governor, but we doubt whether the legislature or state board of transportation will have the backbone to equalize our railroad rates with the established rate in Kansas. The governor's recommendation that the railroad commission be elected by the people sounds well enough, but in practice it would not bring about any very material reforms. The experiment has been tried in California, and lately in Iowa. The effect has been to transfer the pressure of the railroad lobby to the state conventions. The railroads would pack the primaries and conventions, and give the people the privilege of ratifying their choice at the polls or bolting their party ticket. If they captured both party coventions there would not even be a remedy in a bolt.

On the subject of maintaining the expensive militia establishment, created by the last legislature, the governor nakes an earnest plea for its maintenduring the next two years ance advances many arguments and in support of his recommendation. It is questionable, however, whether the people of Nebraska can afford to keep up this martial array, in view of the enormous increase of taxes involved. The recommendation of the governor for the settlement of labor troubles by a board of arbitration will receive much favor, although it is questionable whether a permanent board can be relied upon to prevent labor disturbances. A board of arbitration to be effective must have the confidence of both the laborer and the employer, and it is not likely that a board in the choice of which only one party has a voice will be able to arbitrate successfully. The governor's recommendation to prohibit the importation of Pinkerton detectives is in accord with popular sentiment against the importation of mer cenaries to usurp the powers that should be exercised by the law officers or the police. The legislation recommended by the governor to prohibit trusts is also commendable.

EXCLUDE THEM,

The bill to prohibit the bringing of foreign detectives into Nebraska for police duty should become a law. The practice which within a few years had become quite general with corporations and large private companies of importing armed hirelings, ostensibly to protect their property, but in reality to overawe the people, is an outrage upon the sovereign authority of the states and a menace to popular liberty that cannot safely be permitted to continue These so-called detectives, most of whom are irresponsible and reckless men, employed as circumstances call for them by an agency which has its ramiflications in every part of the country, and which also appears to be without responsibility to any authority, have been employed in a number of states during the past year, and notably in Nebraska Hundreds of these armed mercenaries were distributed along the line of the Burlington system in this state, their presence everywhere being demoralizing and mischievous. The people were insulted and brow-beaten, brawls were incited, a number of persons suffered bodily injuries and terrorism prevailed wherever these irresponsible hirelings

were stationed. There was not a reasonable excuse or justification for importing into Nebraska these pretended detectives and clothing them with police authority. This state was fully able to protect its citizens and all the property within its jurisdiction, and to preserve peace and order. Its statutes make ample provision for every possible exigency in these respects, and the authorities, state, county and municipal had never shown any unwillingness to comply with the laws. The corporation, however, whose head officials reside in other states, were not disposed to rely for protection upon the sufficient laws of Nebraska and the good faith of the authorities in executing

under their own conpower trol and direction, to be executed by armed men not citizens of Nebraska and having nothing in common with the people. We believed and urged that it was the duty of the state authorities to resent this outrage. but nothing was done beyond a mild, unofficial expression of opinion on the part of the governor that the presence of these merceneries in Nebraska was objectionable and unnecessary, which of course had not the slightest influence

This example is very likely to be followed in the future with more aggravating circumstances of insult and abuse of our people unless provision be made to prevent a repetition of the experience we have had. Unless some such law is enacted as the bill introduced in the senate proposes, the next time a corporation shall deem it necessary to set up a police authority of its own in Nebraska it may show even greater arrogance than did the Burlington. The law-respecting people of this state, jealous of their rights and liberties, would not be likely to tolerate another such invasion of mercenaries as that of last year. Should there ever again be a like contion of affairs, and the authorities declined to interpose for the protection of the people from insult and abuse it is more than probable the people would find a way for ridding themselves of the obnoxious intruders. But no such extremity should ever become necessary, and it can be avoided by placing on the statute books a law expressly forbidding the importation of detectives for police duty and providing adequate penalties for its violation. In other states which have had an ex perience similar to that of Nebraska such a law has been enacted or proposed, and it is justified by every consideration affecting the rights and liberties of the people.

A CRISIS IN WESTERN KANSAS. The farmers of Kansas have elected a legislature pledged to extend the equity of redemption on mortgaged farms from one to three years, which is in effect a denial of title to the purchaser of property at a foreclosure sale until the expiration of the period of extension. This is a very serious matter. and as it may be attended with very disastrous consequences to the whole state of Kansas, it is to be hoped that there will be sufficient discussion of the contemplated measure, and that it wil, not be rushed through with a wild hurrah, and voted, so to speak, by conclamation, or clamor. It is not to be denied that the farmers of western Kansas are in dreadful straits and that a crisis has been reached in the affairs of the whole of the state beyond the 96th meridian. They are in sore need of relief, and the sympathy of all honest men will be with them, but not if they seek to save themselves from ruin by what seems to be rank dishonesty. Their present proposal is to deprive, by an act of the legislature, their creditors of the security which they gave for the money they borrowed-a precedent which will be viewed with abhorrence by all reflecting men. Property is sacred, and the whole aim of law and equity is to make it so. The people of Nebraska are too near to the people of Kansas not to be interested in their affairs, and there will be great regret if the good name and credit of our neighbor are destroyed by any ill-advised step.

The farmers of western Kansas have been ruined by a succession of blighted crops of wheat and corn for the past three years. The hot winds have dried up the ears before they could mature in 1886, 1887 and 1888. Five thousand farmers in this section have not waited to be dispossessed, but have packed what worldly goods remained to them in their wagons, and have migrated in every direction, save the west. How many farmers have remained and propose to invoke the aid of the legislature to fight off the holders of the mortgages cannot be told, but their name is legion. Two points deserve to be considered primarily-the cause of the mortgages and the value of the property at stake. It is notorious that the majority of the farms in this section were held by men of small means, who mortgaged their land in the first place to buy steam threshing machines and other laborsaving devices. The reputation of the wonderfully fertile lands of eastern Kansas was so great that this mortgage system, which commenced there, was carried further and further west, beyoud the parallel of longitude which marks the line of immunity from the American sirocco. The lenders were aware that the interest on the sums they had advanced could not be paid unless the harvests were propitious, and that the borrowers were men who relied upon their energy and their strength and had little else to rely upon. They took this risk knowingly. But they did not know that the hot winds had also to be taken into consideration. They are as much victims as the farmers.

But it will be said that they receive the farms, and that owing to the enormous number of foreclosures they get them for much less than their value. What then is their value? To the uninstructed thinker it would seem that the lender would rather have his money than a farm continuously blighted by hot winds. But as so many farmers are determined to hang on to them, and have taken such extraordinary steps to fight their creditors, it must be assumed that they have a value not apparent to outsiders. Under these circumstances it seems that it would be far better to devise some fair and honorable way to secure an extension of time. There can be no good reason why time should not be given. If the farmers can right themselves, the creditors must feel that it is to their interest to give them the chance; but if they cannot, then the land had better, be surrendered to the desert and renounced of all men. This grace of extension should be the mercy of the creditors, and should not be extorted from them by such a revolutionary measure as an act of the legislature. That would absolutely destroy the credit of the whole state, and it cannot be prudent to do that for the sake of a

section which may not be worth saving.

THE INAUGURATION.

inauguration of Governor Thayer were

distinguished by the attendance and participation of Governor Larrabee, of Iowa, this having been the first occasion of the kind in Nebraska honored by the presence of the executive of another state. The exchange of courtesies between the visiting governor and the state officials was of the most cordial and pleasing character, and their tendency must be to strengthen friendly feeling entertained upon the corporation employing them. each other by the people of Iowa and Nebraska, who have many interests in common. All the expressions of friendship attered by Governor Larrabce in behalf of the people he represents will be heartily reciprocated by the people of Nebraska.

In entering upon his second term Governor Thaver has the best wishes of the whole people for his personal welfare, and it is hoped that his administration during the next two years will add to his honorable record in public life and contribute to the progress and prosperity of the state.

A STRONG public sentiment is developing in Chicago against the policy of giving away valuable franchises to those who may ask them. The city has learned from experience that restrictions must be imposed on companies and corporations in order to protect the people from imposition and extortion. The franchise just granted to the Meig's ele vated railroad company by the council has, among a number of provisions, a clause fixing the maximum rate of fare at four cents. The right of fixing a maximum rate for telephone service is to be enforced against the telephone company of the city although the company is making a hard struggle not to be bound by any such condition in its franchise. It is even willing to give the city three per cent of its earnings as an equivalent. But the authorities will hardly presume to act contrary to the united opinion of the press and the people who insist that a low maximum rate for rental be established. Chicago has set an example which other cities will not be slow to follow.

MR. EDWARD SIMERAL retired yesterday from the office of county attorney, which he has filled during the past two years. Mr. Simeral has been the first attorney upon whom devolved the duties which had previously been discharged by the district attorney and county attorney. In acting both as criminal prosecutor and civil law officer of the county, Mr. Simeral assumed a task which taxed his best energies and burdened him with grave responsibility. It is universally conceded that Mr. Simeral has made a record for efficiency and integrity which is highly creditable. His retirement from the position has been of his own seeking, and we do not doubt that in resuming his law practice and devoting his entire time to his clients, he will increase his income very materially.

THE discovery of a rich vein of antracite coal on the Crow Creek reservation near Chamberlain, Dakota, if authentic would be of inestimable value to the farmers and the cities of Nebraska. In a bee-line the new discovery is less than two hundred and fifty miles from Omaha and by the Missouri river it is not more than three hundred and fifty miles from our city. If the vein leads to inexhaustible mines of coal equal to the Pennsylvania product, the question of cheap fuel for Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota and Iowa would be solved, and a great mining industry would spring up as if by magic almost on the northern borders of our

THE fire department was considerably hampered in raising the hook and ladder apparatus on the burning Mills shell, by the net work of telegraph and telephone wires. Had there been a blizzard, accompanied with falling wires, the difficulty of raising the ladders would have been insurmountable and a serious conflagration would in all likelihood have followed. It is high time that the city authorities wake up to the danger of a serious conflagration which threatens our city from overhead wires, and take steps to compel the telegraph and telephone companies to build underground subways for their wires at an early date.

THE Australian system of voting, which goes into effect in the state of Massachusetts within a few months, has excited the attention of nearly every state in the union. The Massachusetts experiment in ballot reform, if it succeeds in purifying elections, will go far in inducing other states to adopt the Massachusetts plan. The Australian system undoubtedly has many good features but it is a question whether it can be adopted bodily to suit our peculiar forms of politics.

A Spirited Utterance. Philadelphia Press, Senator Riddleberger's opinion of the whisky trust would doubtless be a spirited utterance.

> Reform. Chicago Mail

Now Mrs. Cleveland has sat down on cigarette smoking in her presence. This is even more commendable than her refusal to sit down on a bustle.

A Chilly Seception. Men who go to Indianapolis for an office may be sure of bringing something away

touch of the ague, for instance. Not in the Soup. Pioneer Press.

Delmonico's "chef" received over \$700 in tips on Christmas morning. In some respects it is better to be a chef in Delmonico's than

one hanging on to the frayed edges of the

with them if they stay there long enough-s

The Cause of It.

hope of a cabinet appointment.

Kansas City Star.
Within the past few weeks there have been several bank failures in Nebraska. The failures are among private banks, and they are accounted for on the ground that the state laws permit banks to organize in a loose and reckless manner. There is no financial stringency in the state, and these failures do not indicate hard times. Nebraska was blessed with abundant crops last

year and the state is in a prosperous condi-The ceremoffies connected with the

His Bondage is Irksome.

To a Buffalo friend President Clevelan d writes: "I am eagerly counting the days until March 4, when I shall be free." Poor imprisoned canary bird Cleveland. We can almost hear the beating of your wings against Needed Amendments.

Springseld Republican,

The bill amending the inter-state commerce law, which is now pending in a conference committee of the two houses of congress. provides penalties for underbilling and requires public notice of a reduction as well as an advance of rates. This last provision not only looks to the protection of the public, but would help to prevent rate wars, and would therefore prove doubly advantageous. Senator Cullom thinks these amendments will be agreed upon and made a part of the law at this session.

The Mistakes of the Day.

Chicago News, He crosses out the topmost line, And then writes "1889," For he has written, sure as fate, The first time "1888."

BIG MEN IN THE OLD WORLD. Count von Moltke will pass the winter at Wiesbaden. His health is very poor.

Millionaire Flood may yet return to this country and read his own obituaries. He is said to be improving slowly. General Boulanger dresses with extreme When in civillan's attire he is one of the most fashionable men of Paris.

Osman Digna, the mendacious lieutenant of the mahdi in Egypt, is by birth a French-man. His name was Vinet before he abjured it and his religion to marry one of the late mahdi's numerous daughters. King Khoulalonkorn sends his royal broth-

er of China as a wedding present a big gold foot stool studded with large rubies. The gift is called worth \$200.00. He inclosed a gift is called worth \$200.00. He inclosed a note saying: "I hope you'll be a happy as Naorolji Dodabhai, who was called a

"black man" by Lord Salisbury, premier of England, is m receipt of many letters and telegrams of sympathy. He has received 3,800 messages, including telegrams, from America. Lord Shrewsbury, the English peer who

has made a fortune in London by supplying the public with hansom cabs, is about to push his venture in Paris. He will place 300 cabs, drawn by English horses, in the French cap The chances seem to be that he will make a handsome profit from his enterprise.

NEBRASKA NEWS AND NOTES. Clark, the man who killed Dr. Hanlan at

Dawson, has had his preliminary examination and has been released on \$6,000 bail. The North Platte Telegraph's illustrated holiday edition is a stroke of enterprise which needs to be seen to be appreciated. Domestic infelicity forced James Brown, a Platte county farmer, to take laudanum with suicidal intent, but a stomach pump rescued him from the jaws of death.

An epidemic prevaile among the schools of Tecumseh that threatens to close them up. It is described as "matrimonial fever," and the teachers are the victims. The cause of the failure of Morse's bank

according to the Clark's Messenger, was the president's mental condition, and not the financial condition of the bank, as the assets are some \$30,000 in excess of the liabili

The Beatrice Democrat characterizes as a libel the charge made by a Chicago paper that Mr. Griggs, the Beatrice poet, is the proprietor of Griggs' Glycerine Salve. Mr. Griggs produces a balm that is not surpased in Gilead, but there is no glycerine in it. Scotia has no tailor, and the fashionable young men of the town will not wear hand me-downs. The result is that their imported custom-made suits give the wearers the appearance of animated clothes-horses. They are happy, however, because they are "in

Jacob Jones formerly lived at Nebraska City, but twenty years ago he started west to seek his fortune. While crossing the plains the Indians stole everything he had, but he managed to reach Montpelier, Idaho, where he seitled and made a half million dollars, He is now visiting friends in his old Nebraska home.

OMAHA BOILED DOWN.

The internal revenue collections for Deember, amounted to \$227,349.39. The aggregate capital of the banks and financial institutions is \$9,059,010. The brickmakers of the city employed 1,213 nen at an aggregate monthly salary of \$57,700, put \$61,500 into new buildings machinery, and turned out 96,350,000 brick during 1888.

The expenses of the Omaha postoffice for 888 show an increase of \$2,940.11 over 1887. The receipts for the same period increased \$32,263,05.

The total number of fires during the year was only 198, and the aggregate loss was less than \$35,000. The shops and factories of the city employed dusing the year over one thousand

KUYKENDALL-THOMASSON.

A Former Omaha Lady Weds a Wealthy Wyoming Stockman.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 3 .- | Special to The BEE. |-The wedding ceremony of John M. Kuykendall and Miss T. Anna Thomasson, formerly of Omaha, was celebrated here New Year's evening in the presence of a host of friends. St. Mark's Episcopal church was the scene of the ceremony. The interior of the church was elaborately decorated with flowers. High above the altar was a star of ferns. From each of its points radiated festoons of flowers, which were fastened to each of the upper angles of the chancel. The chancel gates were covered with La France roses and hyacinths. An arch of flowers was formed over the walk to the altar. The ushers were Lieutenant Druien, of the Seventeenth infantry, S. G. Graves, G. F. Rossm and Sterling Birmingham. At :30, to the beautiful strains of the wedding march from Lohengrin, the bridal party en-tered the sanctuary. The bridemaids were Miss Ida Bergman, Miss Maggie Garrow and Miss Maud Horrie. The groomsmen were Lieutenant Clay, George L. Beard and Mr. Charles Stewart, of Council Biuffs. Miss Minnie Thomasson was mail of honor. The bride was attired in faille francaise,

cut en train, with a front of point applique lace, and enveloped in the filmy folds of a magnificent silk tulle veil. Miss Minnie Thomasson wore a costume of faille francaise, with an embroidered front of crepe lisse, princess train and diamond ornaments. All the bridemands were white tulle. The bride carried a bouquet of lillies of the valley, and the bridemaids marechal

The few but solemn words of the Episcopal service were said by Rev. Dr. Rafter. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, bishop of Wyoming, gave away the bride and the ceremony was com-

Among those who witnessed the ceremony at the church were the following: Gover-nor and Mrs. Moonlight, Judge Carey and wife, F. C. Thomasson and wife, Major Riner, General Mizer and wife, Judge Berg man and wife, A. T. Babbitt and wife, ex-Governor Warren and wife, A. A. Swan and wife, General David and wife.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of Judge and Mrs. Kuyken-

dall. At 8:30 the newly married couple left on the Burlington for the east. They will spend a month in New York city and various points of interest in the east.

The bride was for a number of years a res ident of Omaha, being the youngest daugh-ter of the late Zachariah Thomasson of that city. The groom is a prosperous young stockman of Cheyenne. The weading was one of the finest that has ever occurred in

Chevenne. Thought White Caps Were After Her. St. Louis, Jan. 3.-There was a sensational scene in the union deport last night, created by a lady enroute from Beaver, Pato Alton, Ill., to visit relatives. Her manta was that she was pursued by White Caps. The demented woman, whose name is Mrs. Charles Lours, was taken charge of by the DENOUNCED BY THE GOVERNOR. The Herald's Publication of a Synopsis of the Message.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMARA BER, 1

1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, Jan. 3, "You can say far me," remarked Governor Thaver to THE BEE representative this evening, "that I regard the action of the Herald man as dishonorable in publishing a synopsis of my message this morning, in the face of the request I made that it by held until after submission to the legislature. I wish to say also that it was secured by representatives of that paper by dishonorable methods. A man, or set of men, who would take advantage of my condition in this way are despicable men, and beneath the dignity of true journalists. I personally requested all reporters to whom t was delivered to hold it until Friday mornng, and every one of them promised me that it should be done. Some of these lying whelps proved a traitor. I do not think that it would be a difficult task to locate the party. It places me at a disadvantage before the public, and I shall not forget the source that thus embarrassed me. The Herald man obtained the message surreptitiously. I consider it as the most outrage-ous treatment I ever received in my life, and I am determined to unearth the miserable scamp who betrayed my confidence. The suit of Mary vs Melick commenced

the county court yesterday, closed just be fore noon to-day, and the court took the case under advisement until next Monday. The ground work in this case has been given by THE BEE, and a word or two only sary to recall the circumstances to the ers. Some weeks ago Sheriff Melick captured a team of horses in May's pasture, near this city, alleged to have been stolen from a citizen of York county. May, however, claimed to have bought th team from a responsible party, and recovered the horses by writ of replevin, and the rights of property became the issue of the trial just closed. It seems that the team was sold to claimed ownership of the team in question The evidence was a peculiar mess, and there is evidently a "nigger" still in the woodpile The testimony was such that the court took the matter under advisement. The shadow of a crime lurks somewhere. On the surface it looks as though the team was stelen, or sold without rights of ownership, but the opinion is expressed that the tearm will be held by Mr. May.

CITY NEWS AND NOTES.

Editors Fellows and Fairbrother, of Nem-

aha county, are in the city.

The biks gave Hon, W. F. Cody and ng. It proved to be a very enjoyable occas-"Buffalo Bill" was the center of attraction

at the state house to-day. The august body of handsome lawmakers were no where.
"Dick" Johnson vs. Frank Walters.
Scene—Capital hotel. Time—S o'clock last
night. Prayer of petition—An old board
bill. The arguments of the litigants were strong and masterful, but the defendant was knocked out. He will probably pay up and save further costs. Hou. N. V. Harlan, of York, was here to-day to attend inauguration exercises.

A GAY DECEIVER.

An Ex-Union Pacific Clerk in a Dual Role.

Friday last William Mumford, a dapper young man, sundenly left his position as clerk in the office of Freight Auditor Van Kuran, of the Union Pacific. But little notice was given of this by his associates at the tune. Wednesday night a woman, giving the name of Clara Brown, appeared at the office of Justice O'Connell and applied for her trunk, which the judge held on an attachment issued in favor of Svacina Bros., grocers, to satisfy a grocery bill of about \$12. In a short time a ladylike appearing woman of about thirty-two years, followed, and when she caught sight of Clara Brown, there was a general clamoring for the floor to speak. In short all, of what proves to be no little sensation, was unfolded. The first woman, Clara Brown, was the mistress of William Mumford, and the second one was his wife. The statement made by Mrs. Mumford is as follows: She and Mumford were married in London, England, fourteen years ago. Her husband is the grand son of an English knight, and has

siding in London for a period of years, the couple took passage for America, and finally located at Montreal, Canada. They had plenty of money at their disposal, and Mum-ford, she states had little to do but bask about the city, a gentleman of leisure While at that place he fell in company with Clara Brown, who was the proprietress of a house of questionable repute. They conducted their intimacy on a quiet scale, and the wife was not aware of his infidelity until in December, 1885, when she was sud-denly left to enjoy the pleasures of her home alone. Mumford packed up his chattels and left for Boston, taking the trunk and valuables of Clara Brown with him. The latter soon followed. From Boston the twain started for Chicago, and Mrs. Mumford, assisted by Detective Carpenter of that place, succeeded in locating them there, where they were liv-ing as man and wife. They returned to Montreal and Mrs. Mumford welcomed her husband to his home, and the latter again re-sided with his lawful wife. This was of short duration, however, and last June Mumford and Clara Brown arrived in Omaha and rented a residence at 1314 South Fourteenth street, where they resided as man and wife,

a dash of royal blood in his veins. After re-

under the name of Mr. and Mrs. William Walker. They resided at this place until seven weeks ago, when Mumford's wifs, having discovered their whereabouts, arrived in Omaha direct from Montreal. In the meantime, Mumford, who is said to possess a Montreal. collegiate education, had obtained employ-ment with the Union Pacific. Mrs. Mumford met him and consent to live and induced live with boarded at private house on Eighteenth and Leavenworth streets. Last Friday he again left his wife and returned to the embrace of Clara Brown At the same time he severed his connection with the Union Pacific, but the wife being aware that it was pay day at the headquarters was on hand and drew his salary. He informed Clara Brown that his wife was dead and that she would be buried Monday, also that he was glad they would be troubled no longer by her. He told Clara, further, that she would see the death notice of his wife in He was in the city vesterday and agreed to meet his wife at the postoffice at a o'clock in the afternoon, but failed to keep his promise, and the latter is under the impression that he has left the city. She was in quest

of assistance to locate him, when she conronted his paramour. It is stated that Mrs. Mumford implored Clara to leave her husband alone, and wept bitter tears, when ad-Clara dressing her. It is stated that a warrant will be issued for Mumford, and Clara Brown will be arrested, provided she has not left the city. Justice O'Connell instructed her to leave the city or prosecution would be instituted. Mrs. Mumford has a brother, a prominent merchant in Boston and another brother holding a prominent position with the Fort Scott & Gulf railroad. Their names could not be learned.

GREETINGS BY PHONOGRAPH. Mayors of New York and London Ex-

change Congratulations. Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.1

London, Jan. 3 - New York Herald

Cable-Special to Tue Ber. |-New Year's

day the lord mayor received seasonable congratulations from the mayor of New York through one of Edison's phonographs. Lord Mayor Whitehead immediately made the following roply and forwarded it to New York. "The lord mayor of London has received with pleasure the phonograph message of good will from the mayor of New York, and most heartily reciprocates the friendly feeling therein expressed. He carnestly trusts that the friendship which so long existed between the two great English-speaking communities may ast for all time, and that the only rivalry between them may be in the development of education, art, science and manufactures, with the common object of increasing the well-being and happiness of the vast popula-

empire.' The lord mayor spent a few days in New York seven years ago, and he has not forgotten the evidences of prosperity and wealth which that great city then exhibited, and which he hears have gone on increasing to a marvellous extent.

tion of the United States and the British

Cooley on Railway Reforms. Pittsmuno, Jan. 3 .- Judge Cooley, chairman of the inter-state commerce commission, was in the city to-day en route to Washing ton. In speaking of the proposed amendment to the interstate law to have one general classification from ocean to ocean, Judge Cooley said: "So long as the railroads show a disposition to try and agree upon classification, congress is not likely to make it compulsory, but eventually may do so. railroads have done much in that direction within the last year, particularly the west-ern and southwestern roads. It is a very important measure of reform, but I think that it should be approached gradually, and that mischief would result if there were sudden legislation in regard to it." In regard to pooling, Judge Cooley said ho did not think it should be permitted.

A School For Colored Gtrls. CROCKETT, Tex., Jan. 3 .- United States Senator James McMillan of Michigan, has given \$16,000 to build an extention to the

Mary Allen institute here, a school for col-

Tendered His Resignation St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 3.-D. R. Francis, governor-elect of Missouri, formally tendered his resignation as mayor of St. Louis last night, and George W. Allen, president of the city council, was duly installed.

The Maize Ring Collapses. LONDON, Jan. 3 .- The Chronicle's Vienna correspondent says: The Hungarian maize ring syndicate has collapsed, having lost 3,000,000 florins. Maize can be bought for half what the syndicate paid.

No buffet should be without a bottle of Angostura Bitters, the South American appetizer. Manufactured by Dr. J. G.

3. Siegert & Sons. The War in Africa.

es-Salam is daily becoming worse.

ZANZIBAR, Jan. 3.-All the British traders have deserted Dar-es-Saiam. Previous to their departure an attack was made upon the place by coast tribes. During the fight many insurgents were killed and much property destroyed. A great scarcity of provi-sions is reported along the German coast The situation at Bagamoya and Dar-



INTERRUPTED

"Ah, Genevieve, have you divined, · That as this silken skein you wind, You wind around my heart as well, The thread of love's entangling spell? Those smooth, soft hands, so dainty white-" "I wash them morning, noon and night, As you do yours, young man, I hope, In lather made of IVORY SOAP."

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it. Copyright 1886, by Procter & Gamble-