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The Bee Publishing Company Proprietors, E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. Table showing circulation statistics for the week ending February 2, 1890, with columns for date and circulation count.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of February, A. D. 1890, N. P. FEHL, Notary Public.

THE pharmacy law which taxes a drug clerk more than it does the proprietor, is manifestly unjust.

COLORADO has stuck a knife into its live stock commission. The centennial state cannot afford to pay thousands of dollars to support useless tax eaters.

CLIFF DWELLERS three feet in height are said to have been seen in the wilds of New Mexico.

Now then if there should be a conference between America and Germany over the Samoan affair at Berlin, Bon Butler is just the man.

A TRUST evidently has as many lives as a cat. Despite Judge Barrett's recent crushing decision in the case of the New York sugar trust, its certificates are in active demand, and large profits for the year are anticipated.

THAT a number of public institutions of the state have been poorly managed has long been suspected.

BURNING and hanging legislators in effigy is an innocent amusement to express the contempt of constituents.

GERMANY'S MILITARY ESPIONAGE: A young military attaché of the German legation at Washington recently made inquiry at the navy department about the guns of the war vessel Nipisic.

THE railroads of Iowa are making haste to adopt the schedule of rates as drawn by the railroad commissioner.

THE Burlington, it is reported, will run its vestibule train from Chicago to Denver by way of Omaha, in order to compete with the Union Pacific's successful enterprise.

THE legislature of Minnesota is about to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of seed wheat for those farmers in the state whose crops were destroyed by frost.

THE communication of the judges of the supreme court of the state to Governor Thayer and by him submitted to the legislature, setting forth the necessity of increasing that judiciary, should not pass unheeded.

THE press of Colorado is very much aroused over the attempt to force through the legislature of that state a local meat inspection bill.

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VALUE OF FARM CROPS.

An inquiry as to what has been the result of the crops of last year, in actual prices obtained by the farmers for the products of their lands, is important in attempting to draw conclusions to the business situation, the prosperity of the farmers, and the ability of the great body of the people to pay their debts and gratify their wants.

The report of the statistician of the department of agriculture on the crops of last year shows that while the wheat crop was smaller by forty million bushels than that of the previous year, it has commanded an average farm price throughout the country exceeding by over twenty-five cents a bushel the price in 1887.

The value of last year's crop to producers is therefore greater by nearly seventy-four million dollars than the crop of the previous year.

On the other hand the corn crop was greatly in excess of that of 1887, and the average farm price is stated by the statistician to be ten cents lower, but still the aggregate value of this crop to the farmers has been greater for last year than for the previous year by about thirty-one million dollars.

The hay crop of last year was unusually large. In oats the larger yield of 1888, between forty and fifty million bushels, has been more than offset by the decrease in farm price, and the aggregate value to farmers was less by five million dollars than that of 1887.

The farmers, however, have gained sufficient from the increase in value of rye and barley to offset the loss on oats, while buckwheat having yielded a smaller crop than in the previous year has commanded a correspondingly higher price.

The statistician of the department of agriculture computes the aggregate value to producers of the five principal cereal crops at the average farm prices, for 1888, to be \$1,301,000,000, against \$1,195,000,000 in 1887.

Thus the farmers of the country realized from the sale of their cereals produced last year over one hundred million dollars in excess of the previous year, while the abundant hay crop has been an additional source of augmented revenue.

As to other farm products the comparatively large yield of last year, and the consequent reduced prices, have made them less profitable to farmers than for the previous year, but taking the whole agricultural production together there is ample evidence that its aggregate value for 1888 was very materially greater than for the previous year.

Nebraska's share in this increased prosperity has been derived chiefly from corn, the crop of which in 1888 was fifty million bushels larger than for 1887. The aggregate value of the corn, wheat and oat crops of this state for last year is given in the report of the statistician of the agricultural department as being forty-eight million dollars.

GERMANY'S MILITARY ESPIONAGE: A young military attaché of the German legation at Washington recently made inquiry at the navy department about the guns of the war vessel Nipisic, now in the Samoan waters.

It appears that the official to whom he applied naively told him that the guns are of marvelous power and destructive force. He was informed that they could project a shell nineteen miles, or clear across any ordinary island in the Pacific ocean; and that the Nipisic was invulnerable to the usual methods of naval attack.

He was told, also, that the United States is abundantly provided with vessels of this description. The official was right in endeavoring to bamboozle the military representative of Germany, whose inquiry was under the circumstances somewhat impudent, but it is by no means certain that the German was as badly fooled as was intended.

There is a reasonable presumption that he did not expect to get the information he asked for, and that his inquiry cloaked some other design which was perhaps satisfactorily accomplished. But the incident is interesting as indicating the military espionage carried on by Germany in other countries.

It is very probable that the German government is fully informed regarding the military and naval establishments of this country, just it is of those of European governments. The system pursued by Germany in order to obtain information regarding the military strength, preparation and resources of other countries is said to be incomparably the most complete and elaborate that has ever been organized in modern times.

There is a bureau for this special work, and the most intelligent officers in the German army are employed in this service. When an officer is detailed to this bureau to proceed to a foreign country and await orders he assumes a disguise and another name. His identity is lost, and he is not permitted to make himself known even to a friend.

Arriving in the country of his destination he makes himself and his mission known to the German minister through dispatches which are assigned to duty under the official commission. Such agencies in the German government maintain in every country whose military condition it desires to be correctly informed of, and the war department at Berlin is constantly in receipt of intelligence regarding all military affairs in other countries which it is important for that department to know of.

Undoubtedly far less attention has hitherto been given to the United States than to the countries of Europe in this particular, but it is entirely

probable that since the Samoan issue became threatening the German government has been busy obtaining information regarding the strength of our navy, the condition of our coast defenses, and such other knowledge in this line as it was deemed desirable to get.

It may be that satisfactory information regarding the guns of the Nipisic was lacking, but if so it is quite probable that it has been supplied, notwithstanding the effort to mystify the young German officer by the naval official. To the accurate knowledge of our resources may be chiefly due the peaceful professions of Bismarck.

CONGRESS having passed the bill providing for the incorporation of the Nicaragua Canal company, it is probable the measure will be promptly approved by the president. That done, it is likely that the company will immediately proceed with the enterprise, which will require about four years to complete. The bill involves no outlay on the part of the government, it being simply for incorporating the company, thereby giving it a national recognition and to some extent a governmental protection.

The bill provides, also, certain conditions in the interest of the government. The American Panama company having been dissolved, there will be no home influence hostile to the Nicaragua project, and there is every reason to expect that the projectors will have no difficulty in disposing of the stock and obtaining the money necessary to construct the canal, the cost of which it is estimated will be about sixty million dollars.

The company is composed of men of ability and wealth, whose faith in the enterprise as an investment is shown in the fact that they have not asked a dollar of the government. The feasibility and great commercial importance of the enterprise are not questioned, and there is now most favorable promise that within five years American energy and money will have constructed a water highway between the oceans that will eventually prove to be one of the most valuable aids to the commerce of the world ever supplied by man.

THE Voice of New York city, the organ of the prohibition party, has seen fit to misrepresent the operation of the high license law in Omaha, which it calls the oldest high license city in America. It points to the fact that the city supports two hundred and fifty saloons to a population of one hundred and ten thousand, and on the strength of this draws the conclusion that crime and disorder are on the increase and high license is a failure.

If the Voice would examine the statistics of the liquor traffic in Omaha before the passage of the St. Louis law it would not rush into reckless statements. In 1881, just before the passage of the high license law, there were two hundred and forty saloons in the city of a population of forty-five thousand. In 1889 there are two hundred and fifty saloons and the population has more than doubled.

The liquor traffic to-day is under municipal control, crime has been lessened and law and order prevail. So much can be said of the leading cities of prohibition Iowa, and it is fanaticism on the part of the Voice to malign our city on false testimony.

A now is brewing at the legislature over the junket of the committee on public lands and buildings which has just returned from visiting state institutions at Grand Island and Kearney. It is claimed, not without good cause, that the committee has been altogether too lavish in piling up its expenses. Members not only traveled as nabobs, but surrounded themselves with clerks, relatives and friends who were entertained at the state's expense.

It is hard to see how the business of inspection can be attended to when the trip to public institutions is made a holiday jaunt. If extravagance and a high old time generally are to be inaugurated by the committee on public lands and buildings, it should promptly be nipped in the bud. The legislature cannot wink at and condone this reckless waste of the people's money. The committee on public lands and buildings has been in the past a very rich plum to be plucked, and it is high time that the abuses which have grown out of it be brought to a sudden close.

LINCOLN advises received at a late hour state that Messrs. O'Brien and Specht will begin the performance of their duties as legislators to-day, thus displacing Messrs. Morrissey and Fenno. To the gentlemen retired to private life the lesson will be a severe one. Mr. Fenno has not been obtrusive in giving him a temporary seat. Not so with the other man. He has been profuse in his boasts and defiance of justice, relying upon the backing of monopoly and his own political masters for the retention of his place. The democrats of Douglas county played a bold game. They lost, because they deserved to lose. Now there will be a loud and prolonged howl, and in the tumult, loudest and longest will be heard the voice of Mr. Morrissey proclaiming himself a martyr. But he is nothing of the sort.

THE strong partisan spirit that has all along been shown by the democrats in congress with regard to the territories ready for admission was displayed in an aggravated form on Wednesday, when it was decided to report another omnibus bill for the admission of Arizona, Idaho and Wyoming. None of these territories is at present in a condition to be admitted, and the proposition to give them statehood is clearly intended to obstruct the admission of the other territories which are entitled to be made states. The injustice of such a proceeding must be apparent to everybody, and the purely partisan motive behind it is equally obvious.

THE press of Colorado is very much aroused over the attempt to force through the legislature of that state a local meat inspection bill. It is pointed out with considerable warmth that the proposed legislation if carried would bring about a most oppressive monopoly

to pinch the working classes in favor of a few local butchers.

The people of Colorado are to-day relying for their meat on the dressed beef supply furnished from Omaha and Kansas City cheaper than can be supplied by the local butchers. To keep out this dressed beef from the state would react as well upon the cattle-growers of Colorado. Their market at the beef packing centers would be restricted, and the law, if passed, would leave Colorado cattlemen in a hopeless predicament. It is safe to predict that the legislature will not lend its aid to the adoption of such an uncommercial and dangerous measure.

MR MORRISSEY and Mr. Fenno have been allowed the fleeting pleasure of seeing "Hon." written before their names. Now they will drop the underserved title, but for its brief possession they should be duly grateful. They ought to thank the legislators for not kicking them out in the beginning. Mr. Morrissey's plan for himself will start few tears. He is so manifestly unrepresentative that it is a wonder that even by the connivance of the democrats he serves, he should have commended a showing of votes. Where now is the fabled \$10,000 of B. & M. bond?

THE council should delay no longer in instituting an inquiry into the merits of the vitrified brick-block for paving purposes. There is likely to be considerable paving done this season on residence streets, and property holders are anxious to find a good substitute for the wooden block. A fortune is awaiting somebody who can invent or discover a cheap, durable and non-absorbent paving block.

THE work of constructing the city hall shall be commenced and carried forward, says the ordinance just ratified, without unnecessary delay. This indicates that within ninety days the sound of the trowel and the click of the stone chisel will be heard at Eighteenth and Farnam.

Britain's Incompetency.

Great Britain is working very hard to suppress the slave trade at Zanzibar, but the slaves at Zanzibar remain as busily as the political prisoners in Ireland.

Discriminating Against the Crops.

The weather bureau is to remain in charge of the weather report. The new department of agriculture will have to run the crops according to weather furnished in the interest of our army's maneuvers.

Fond Wives Pre-chores.

Mrs. Harrison, it is said, always had an idea that her husband would be president. This is very interesting. But, then, it must be remembered other ladies have had the same idea with respect to their husbands who did not become presidents.

A Warning to Dakota.

A little speck of war is visible in Dakota over the selection of the site for the two proposed new states. We trust that all such questions will be settled amicably. Let there be no "Kansas county seat wars" on a much larger scale in the Dakotas.

Very Common Here.

A Munich chemist claims great credit for having discovered a process by which nickel can be decomposed. Should he ever emigrate to this country he can go to a bar-room and see how readily a nickel can be turned into a drink of cheap whiskey.

Professional Jealousy.

Mark Twain was admitted to the floor of congress the other day with the distinct understanding that he was not to crack any jokes. The average congressman is as jealous of his ability to be funny as the paid humorist is jealous of the fellow who is funny for nothing.

No Excuse For Him.

A Milwaukee preacher is to be brought before a committee of his church for buying chewing tobacco on Sunday. If guilty it should go hard with him. There is no reason why preachers should not buy enough tobacco on Saturday night to last them until Monday morning.

The Ohio Man's Wants.

The Ohio man is just now brooding over a nestful of possibilities. He wants something all along the line, does the Ohio man. Call him McKinley, Butterworth, Foster, Foraker, Sherman—he has a look of expectation on his mobile features which indicates that if the object of his desire doesn't come his way he is going to get angry.

In a Pauper's Hearse.

"Rattle his bones over the stones; He's only a pauper, when nobody cares," says the old ditty, but now a crown prince has had the fate of the pauper. A dispatch from Vienna tells us that the prince, Prince Rudolph, was placed when it was to be transferred from Meyerling to Baden, was so large that the hearse provided could not contain it, and it was necessary to use the hearse in which the bodies of paupers are conveyed.

A Protest.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 7.—[To the Editor of The Bee: Two years ago a pharmacy bill passed both houses of the state and became a law. Said bill required druggists and assistants to pay \$1 each year to defray the expenses of the board of pharmacy. House roll No. 9 of the present legislature is to amend that pharmacy bill, the whole gist of the amendment being to reduce the money to be paid by the board to \$1 per year, and to require druggists and assistants to pay \$3 per year.

There are over one hundred druggists and assistants in Omaha, and the total amount of such a bill would be \$300 per year, and it is but fair to presume that \$2,500 would be ample to pay the entire expenses of the board, and leave a balance to enable them to have an annual banquet, but when this board of pharmacy endeavors to get a bill through the legislature to create a fund of \$2,500 or \$3,000 and that by taxing a poor clerk who gets a salary of from \$30 to \$60 per month, more than his employer is taxed, it is my opinion that there is an injustice. One dollar a year sufficient, and I hope that the members and senators at Lincoln will squelch the house roll No. 9.

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MRS. HARRISON KNEW IT.

She Felt Certain That General Ben Would Get There. Russell B. Harrison, while here on his way east, told an interesting story to a friend with whom he had engaged in conversation, says a Chicago special to the New York Herald.

"Mother had always had an idea, as long as I can remember," said the young man, "that father would some day be president of the United States. When he was defeated for re-election to the senate she cheered him up and told him his chances for getting the presidential nomination were better out of the senate than in it, and mother had an idea, too, that father would be nominated here by this convention. Father was never sanguine, but mother stuck to it, though she all feared the Gresham movement would kill father's chances."

"When at last the nomination was made I don't think mother was surprised a bit, and she told father he couldn't concern himself about the election of all this he would go to the white house just as sure as he lived. Mother didn't pretend to know anything about politics, but she wouldn't give up her idea that father would be president some day. So you see, she knew more about it than most of the politicians."

Frivolous Editor Chills.

The following puns are taken from a single issue of the Public Ledger of recent date:

George Augustus Sala is said, by a Paris correspondent, to have had an ambition as a painter cut short by having it pointed out to him that he had painted one of his figures with six toes. This was in his Sala days.

Mrs. O'Reilly (Paul Bonnet) has entitled his book on the history of the French Revolution "This is owing to Mr. O'Reilly's imperfect knowledge of French. It is Johnathan and his brothers, not his sons, that run so much to this continent. The similarity is striking indeed, and O'Reilly is about the third nephew."

M. Eiffel, who is building the great tower (already up over seven hundred feet) for the coming Paris exposition, says he will look for no better monument—it will be the height of his ambition, as it were. It should be called the "Eiffelium."

A defaulter in Indianapolis has turned over to his employer a stock of ice at English lake, in Stark county, Indiana. The employer is troubled in mind in the case, but, considering the nature of the season, there was method in this Stark madness.

Arabi Pasha is getting old fast and breaking down in his exile in Ceylon, it is stated. He is not Arabi the blest.

Samoa on an Egg.

Diek Worsham, of the western part of this city, had on exhibition in this city a hen's egg, which was peculiarly shaped and was an object of great curiosity. It says a dispatch to the Globe Democrat from Mexico, Mo. Upon one side of the shell of the egg, which was of extraordinary size, could plainly be discerned a number of war ships at sea, apparently peacefully gliding along upon the water's calm surface. Three vessels are plainly visible. Turning the egg gradually over, a seaport comes fully into view, somewhat resembling the harbor of Apia. The similarity is striking indeed, and the Samoa matter at once enters the mind upon beholding the egg, which is the product of a hen that some German neighbors of Worsham's brought over from the old country three years ago among a lot of other fine poultry. The extraordinary figures upon the shell are thought to have peculiar significance just at this time, when a war is imminent between the United States and Germany. After the curiosity of this community has been satisfied the strangely marked egg will be sent to Secretary Bayard for inspection. Worsham was offered \$10 for it.

To Get a Registered Letter.

A Swede who knew nothing of the English language went to the government building to-day to get a registered letter from the postoffice, says a New York dispatch. Several hundred applicants for positions in the postal service were crowding into the room where the medical examinations of the civil service commission were being conducted, and the Swede somehow fell into line. When his turn came he was ushered into the examining room. The doctor was in a hurry and did not question him. He was put on a scale and his weight taken; put under an upright and his height recorded; his outer clothing was removed and his body subjected to a severe thumping; he was made to draw long breaths and given further exercise before the examination was finished. "What's your name?" asked the doctor. The Swede presented the notification card sent him by the registry department. An interpreter was summoned. A few minutes' conversation revealed to the Swede the fact that a mistake had been made. He thought the postoffice authorities very strict and supposed the medical examination was the custom of the country. He was conducted to the proper division.

Pay For a Finger.

Lola Pickett, of Stuart, Guthrie county, Iowa, entered suit in the United States court yesterday for \$5,000 damages against the Model steam agency of Omaha. On November 9, she was ordered to clean out a manger, which, it is alleged, was improperly constructed, and while doing so had her hand so badly crushed that one finger had to be amputated, and she has been unable to work ever since.

Twere Well Done, were it Done Quickly.

Every reader of these advertisements means to try Ivory Soap, but neglects to buy some. So we suggest you telephone your grocer now to send you a cake. One cake will do to start with.

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.

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