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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, } ss.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending March 2, 1889, was as follows:

Sunday, Feb. 24	18,780
Monday, Feb. 25	18,809
Tuesday, Feb. 26	18,840
Wednesday, Feb. 27	18,815
Thursday, Feb. 28	18,841
Friday, March 1	18,861
Saturday, March 2	18,912
Average	18,836

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 2d day of March, A. D. 1889.

Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, } ss.

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of March, 1888, 19,689 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,183 copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for July, 1888, 18,033 copies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies; for September, 1888, 18,154 copies; for October, 1888, 18,084 copies; for November, 1888, 18,926 copies; for December, 1888, 18,223 copies; for January, 1889, 18,574 copies; for February, 1889, 18,996 copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of March, A. D. 1889.

N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

WEST VIRGINIA would show up to greater advantage with a less number of governors and better government.

THE item "repairs" which bobs up in appropriation bills should have at least one and often two ciphers knocked off its tail.

THE "balcony" scene between the county commissioners is not of the Romeo and Juliet order, but more of the nature of a Kilkenny cat fight.

SOME of our legislators who are foremost in encouraging extravagant appropriations imagine that Nebraska has a bottomless pocket with a golden lining.

EX-GOVERNOR FURNAS came so near getting into the cabinet, that Jere Rusk, of Wisconsin, thought seriously of putting in the 4th of March in spring plowing.

THE Union Pacific, it is said, can afford to put eight to ten millions into a road from Ogden to San Diego, but it is altogether too poor to build a respectable passenger station at Omaha.

IOWA is very forcibly reminded that prohibition does not prohibit, but leads to lawlessness, when one man claiming to be drunk deliberately kills another in an open saloon in the city of Council Bluffs.

SOUTH DAKOTA proposes to submit a woman's suffrage amendment to a vote of the people in the adoption of its state constitution. Will Dakota assume the risk of coming into the union as the "short-haired" state?

NOBODY will carp if Fish Commissioner May asks a reasonable appropriation to carry out his plans for hatcheries and fish planting. But the legislature had best sift some of the fry out of his modest demand for sixteen thousand dollars.

IF THE business men and property owners of Omaha have a hearing upon the amendment to keep Furay and Balcombe from delaying the construction of the city hall, they will make their wishes more emphatic than they did on the 5th of February.

THERE is no danger whatever that the mayor, the council and the architect of the city hall, whoever he may be, will all join together to play into the hands of the contractors for the purpose of erecting an inferior building and swindling the taxpayers.

THE papers and men that were so emphatically rebuked by the citizens of Omaha only thirty days ago have the brazen impudence to ignore the lesson that ought to have been heeded. But nobody can account for the folly of fools. These people never profit by experience, and only yield to the force of the universal law of the survival of the fittest.

WHAT particular difference does it make to Rotton Pavement Jim who has charge of the construction of the city hall building? Why should he, of all other citizens, consider it his mission to go to Lincoln to protest against the amendment to the charter which takes away from Balcombe and Furay the power to delay the building? Doesn't this man know enough to know that the taxpayers whom he has fleeced with his paving contracts have no confidence in his good intentions? Doesn't he know enough to know that his interference gives color to the suspicion that the legislature has knocked out a job which he and his late associates in the raid upon Farnam street property owners were hatching?

DR. MERCER says his zig-zag motor will not mote in certain sections of the city if the Motor company are compelled to pave between their tracks and one foot outside. This is sad news, but we sincerely doubt whether Dr. Mercer's zig-zag motor is needed to any alarming extent, except for speculative purposes. The cable roads and horse car lines already built and projected are ample for a city of three hundred thousand population. To run empty cars does not advertise Omaha as a metropolis, nor is a zig-zag railroad that turns curves and corners every other block calculated to make travel very agreeable. Such roads are only patronized in great cities that have very narrow streets and crooked lanes.

NEBRASKA'S FARMING INTEREST.

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, which have been accepted in certain quarters as authoritative, we believe it to be demonstrable that the general condition of the farming interest of Nebraska has never before been so good as at the present time, and that it compares favorably with that of any other state in the union. For several years the farmers of Nebraska have had good crops, those of last year exceeding any previous record both as to extent and value. Very generally our farmers are prudent and thrifty, and they have made the best of the opportunity for improving their condition which abundant crops afford. Excessive railroad charges and the usurious exactions of money lenders have undoubtedly prevented them from reaping the full reward of their labor and thrift, but despite these very serious disadvantages the great majority of them have improved their condition and are more prosperous today than ever before.

Every proper effort to reform the adverse conditions and remove the evils that retard the prosperity of Nebraska's agricultural interest should be encouraged, but attempts to do this by making it appear that this interest is in a most deplorable condition and steadily going from bad to worse are to be deprecated. Just now eastern investors in western farm mortgages are extremely susceptible to every statement that throws a suspicion on such investments, and while there need be no concealment of the truth, exaggeration and misrepresentation of the prevailing conditions should be left to eastern stock speculators and others who are interested in keeping money away from the west. Ordinarily the farmer finds it sufficiently difficult to get money on anything like reasonable terms, and there is obvious danger of the farmers of Nebraska being subjected to greater difficulty and increased exactions by the circulation of such exaggerated reports regarding their condition as have recently been sent out and more or less widely distributed.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

Financial circles will await with a great deal of interest the first indications of what is to be the treasury policy under the new administration. The surplus at the close of the late administration was a little less than seventy three million dollars. It was estimated by Secretary Fairchild that including this amount his successor will have about one hundred and fifty millions available for the purchase of bonds between March 1 and January 1. The present administration is pledged to the purchase of bonds with the surplus, and it is reasonably expected to continue this policy, which is of republican origin. So far as remembered the present secretary of the treasury, during his brief term as secretary of the treasury in the Garfield administration, did not purchase bonds, and his successor, who is assumed to have reflected his views, did not regard this method of disposing of the surplus with favor. But the conditions are different at this time, and it is not to be doubted that Secretary Windom will see the necessity of investing as much of the surplus as he can in bonds.

The question is whether he can buy sufficient at reasonable prices to keep down the surplus, and in view of the liberal offerings of four-and-a-halfs recently it is believed that he can. There are now outstanding of this class of bonds one hundred and sixty-two million dollars, the reduction since last April by purchases amounting to sixty-six million dollars. Should the secretary find any difficulty in purchasing more of these bonds he can call for the four per per cents, of which there are outstanding six hundred and eighty-one million. There is some doubt as to whether these bonds would be freely offered if called for, but this would depend a good deal upon the liberality of the government. At any rate the government would have an advantage in the fact that there are so many of them outstanding that they could not be "cornered" so as to force terms on the government.

It is believed that one of the first acts of the new administration will be to withdraw a part of the public money now in public depositories. The policy of the late administration in this particular was condemned by republicans in the last campaign and in congress, and it is of record that President Harrison agreed with the general sentiment of the party in this matter. It is therefore to be expected that as far as practicable deposits will be withdrawn into the treasury, and it is thought this can be done without creating any shock. The amount in the public depositories is about forty-eight million dollars, and it will probably be determined to withdraw at least half of this amount, it being the opinion of Senator Allison and others that it will be necessary to maintain a depository balance of from twenty to thirty millions. The withdrawal of deposits would release an equal amount of bonds.

The general opinion appears to be that there is nothing in the financial situation to excite apprehension by the change of administration. It is not probable that there will be an extra session of congress, and the revenue question being thus disposed of for at least ten months, the treasury knows what it will have to contend with and will undoubtedly adapt itself to the requirements of the situation. It is not doubted that these will be intelligently met in the interest of the general welfare.

DON'T BE IN A HURRY.

The advice comes from Washington to those who aspire to serve the country in public office not to be in a hurry to press their claims. The new administration is not going into the work of dealing out the patronage with undue haste. It is the understood purpose of the president to leave this part of the business of the administration largely in the control of the heads of the departments, and as most of these officials are new to pulic life they will require time to become acquainted with their duties and with the operations of their departments before they can venture to make any extensive changes. Obviously they must learn from the men who are in the service and to displace any great number of these at once would not only embarrass the heads in acquiring a knowledge of what is to be done, but would demoralize the entire service. The machinery of government is not so complicated as is generally supposed, and an intelligent and attentive man can soon learn its operation in any department, but the most intelligent need some instruction. The transfer of the offices must, therefore, necessarily be gradual, if a smooth and efficient transaction of the public business is to be maintained.

It is not doubted that the intention of the administration is to place all the offices under the government in the hands of republicans. Honorable service to the party will be recognized. Of this the president has given assurance. But it is also the intention to improve the public service, for which unquestionably there is large opportunity, and in order to effect this great care will need to be observed in making appointments. The president is familiar with the methods by which appointments are secured, and knows that implicit faith cannot be safely reposed in all recommendations for office. These are often, as he has said, made inconsiderately and without any just sense of responsibility. While it will be necessary to rely to a considerable extent upon these, since the president and heads of departments cannot have a personal knowledge of any large number of the applicants, yet the intention is to as far as practicable obtain trustworthy information regarding the character and capacity of applicants for office before appointing them. A rigid adherence to such a rule must of course cause many disappointments, but it will work to the advantage of the public service and will be approved by the country.

"It is entirely creditable," said the president in his inaugural address, "to seek public office by proper methods and with proper motives, and all applicants will be treated with consideration," but "persistent importunity will not be the best support of an application for office." This should be a sufficient warning to the thousands who are already pressing forward with their claims, and to the other thousands who are preparing to join the army of office-seekers, that they will gain nothing by worrying the president and the heads of departments, and that the chances will be best for those who, having good claims, are content to leave them to the careful and deliberate consideration which all applications should receive.

THE SAME OLD CROWD.

The howl about the city hall amendment to the charter comes from the same old crowd. Rotten Pavement Jim, who foisted upon the property owners of Omaha between three and four hundred thousand dollars worth of mushy cedar blocks, which even John B. Furay and St. A. D. Balcombe have recently condemned, went all the way to Lincoln to protest against that awful job.

Son-in-law Gallagher, who was secretary of Honest Jim and clerk in the Union Pacific headquarters at the same time, is also highly indignant over the impending frauds upon taxpayers. He evidently has forgotten the tricks that he has played on other contractors when he had "the inside" of the board of public works with his extra-honest-brevet-parent.

And Major Balcombe, whose heart yearns for the completion of the city hall on upper Farnam street, also laments the terrible outlook which deprives my son Bub of extra services to contractors. Of course, Major Balcombe does not care to be weighted down with the responsibility of overseeing the construction of the city hall. But he entertains grave fears for the taxpayers, because of his suspicion that Mayor Broatch will enter into a conspiracy with eighteen councilmen and the architect to play into the hands of the contractors and rob the taxpayers whom Balcombe has protected all along to the best of his very limited abilities. And the major enters his solemn protest, in the name of the taxpayers, whose voice, he is sure, has not been heard in connection with the city hall. We realize that some persons are very hard of hearing in their declining days, and Major Balcombe has not yet heard that the old gang, of which Jim Creighton was the head, was buried under over four thousand majority in a recent election, which the major felt confident would be a walkaway for his crowd.

And the pent-up indignation which is being unbottled through the papers that planted themselves in opposition to the well known sentiment of the business men of Omaha affords ample proof that the same old crowd intends to keep up their obstruction tactics to the city hall building until the last stone is laid on that structure.

THEY WANT THE ROAD.

Hon. J. H. Sterling, ex-member of the Nebraska senate, Mr. C. J. Parkhurst, banker, and Mr. H. M. Haller, of Goodland, Sherman county, Kansas, who compose a committee of the board of trade of that place, are in the city. Goodland is a flourishing town in northwestern Kansas, reached by the Rock Island railroad, and that company has spent over five hundred thousand dollars in the erection of round houses and other railroad facilities in its limits. The town is only one year old yet it has a population of from fifteen hundred to two thousand. It is on the natural route of the proposed extension of the Union Pacific railroad from Colby to Denver, and the gentlemen are here as a committee to wait upon General Manager Kimball to petition that company to build its line of road into Goodland this summer, if possible. The committee had an interview with Mr. Kimball yesterday, but that gentleman was unable to advise them that the road would be pushed into Goodland this season. The engineers of the Union Pacific are now in the eastern part of Sherman county, Kansas, and the managers have to await reports from the chief engineer before a more definite answer can be given to the committee.

NOW comes the news that the Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific roads have arranged a pool for Manitoba business. This will be a sad disappointment to the people of that province who turned to the Northern Pacific for relief from the oppression and exactions of the arrogant Canadian Pacific. It is still fresh in mind what encouragements the people of Manitoba held out to the American line to build a competing road and break the Canadian Pacific's monopoly. It will also be recalled with what spitefulness the Canadian Pacific opposed and delayed the building of the Northern Pacific's extension until the highest court in the Dominion ruled that such obstruction was unwarranted and illegal. The pooling of the Northern Pacific with the Canadian Pacific is a breach of faith with the people who subsidized the new road most liberally. Between the upper and lower millstone, the people of Manitoba will be most effectually ground, if they do not take steps to protect their interests.

THE purchase of bonds by Secretary Fairchild up to the last few days of Cleveland's administration has had a tendency to liberate nearly all the surplus money as fast as it came into the treasury. This policy, which has been kept up for some time, may explain to some extent the accumulation of money looking for investment in the financial centers of the east. It has become a serious question where to find safe and profitable investment for the idle millions. With the maximum return of but four per cent on mortgages in eastern cities, it is not encouraging for capitalists to keep their money at home. The field of investment has therefore been enlarged, and nowhere are the prospects for safe and fair returns more promising than in the western states. Nebraska should put forth her earnest endeavors to attract the flow of capitol which is only too anxious to come in to develop the resources of the state, provided the proper channels are pointed out.

WHILE the granger combination in the legislature has been imposed upon by the insincere professions of Representative Majors, who, for the sake of gratifying his own spite is posing as an anti-monopolist and granger, they are entitled to great credit for their vigorous and persistent opposition to reckless appropriations and bogus claims. While there is no prospect that the present legislature will give the producers any relief through wholesome railway regulation and restriction of the money sharks who deal in cutthroat mortgages, they can at least save the state from being robbed and plundered through appropriations that are manifestly unreasonable.

THE low assessed valuation of Omaha property is aptly illustrated by the valuation of the various sites proposed for the new postoffice as shown by the county records. Of nine of the various blocks offered for sale to the government, comprising some of the choice business locations in the city, the average assessed valuation is about forty thousand dollars. This is supposed to represent about one-fourth of the true valuation of the different blocks. On the face of it such a rating is absurd, and is likely to give a wrong impression to outsiders of the bona fide value of property in Omaha.

THE question of the proper disposal of the garbage of the city still rests in the arms of the council with little prospect of immediate relief. If action be not taken, the heaps of refuse piled up along the river bank will continue to menace the health of the city all through the hot summer months. The council has long ago taken steps to inquire into the best possible mode of disposal of garbage, and it only remains to carry into execution the system which recommends itself as the most feasible.

Pitiable Philadelphia Boys.
Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Philadelphia park commission drove the children away from the only skating of the year, on Centennial lake, in order to sell the ice. Philadelphia should sell the park commission.

One Good Argument.
St. Paul Pioneer Press.

An argument in favor of a constitutional amendment for a six or eight-year presidential term is the fact that Washington restaurants charge $20 a day for 20-cent meals during the inauguration excitement.

Riddleberger's Resources.
Chicago Tribune.

Though Mr. Riddleberger's star appears to have set forever, and the close of his senatorial career has been marked by his public humiliation and disgrace, he is not wholly without resources even yet. He can stay drunk all the time now.

Words Fitly Spoken.
Chicago Times.

"Neither wealth, station nor power of combination shall be able to evade the penalties of the law."—Harrison's Inaugural. Words fitly spoken are like apples of gold on pictures of silver. There is a wholesome ring to the new president's utterances.

What Clayton's Death Did.
Mobile Register.

Nothing less than a terrible tragedy, it appears, was capable of awakening the people of Arkansas from their indifference to fraud upon the ballot, but once awakened it is evident that good will follow. It is earnestly hoped that the sentiment in favor of an honest ballot will spread into other states without any tragical incentive.

The Office Seeker's Song.
Chicago News.

Oh, clear the way for Benny,
For Levi and for Jim,
And office-seekers many
Who now are in the swim.

Oh, start the tuba's tooting,
And hit the drum some whacks;
Chassezing and saluting
On floors besmeared with wax.

Show that the grand old party
Has seen the glory dawn,
And, feeling well and hearty,
Is blithely catching on.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Brigadier General Colby and his Arabian charger have been placed on the retired list.

Governor Hill, of New York, wears a pensive, far-away look and a fierce "go to" when approached by a political interviewer.

Bill Nye was inaugurated to sleep in a Washington hotel elevator, and drove his wishbone through his overcoat pocket.

Charles F. Murchison, the distinguished letter writer of South California, was sadly missed from the inauguration ceremonies. Business of an urgent nature detained him in obscurity.

The voracious Ohio man was lost in the inaugural shuffle. The Hoosier stepped on him with both feet and wiped away the grease spot.

Hawkins, the colored presidential coachman who has been in the box since the days of Grant, will hold the reins over Harrison's span of Hoosier bays.

The irreverent Rev. Dr. Naylor, of Washington, describes the inauguration ball as "thousands of people in peacock costumes hopping around on the floor."

The gall of the Missourian surpasses the ordinary measurement. A native named Stewart is in Washington pressing his claim for office on the ground that he is the original and only Noble man, having jerked the general out of the mire of St. Louis into a cabinet position.

There is a world-touching pathos in the telegraphic dispatch stating that Mrs. Cleveland watched from a window the departure from the white house for the capitol of her husband and the president-elect. Who can fathom the thoughts and regrets that filled her mind and heart at that moment? Coming to the white house radiant with youth, beauty and bridal robes, she endeared herself to the American people by numberless graces, womanly tact and unassuming loveliness. She was truly a queen crowned with the admiration and regard of a free people. Few women of her age and experience could be taken from the seclusion of the seminary into the glare of public life, to become the first lady of the land, and successfully gain and hold to the end the respect and love of all classes. In retiring to private life she will carry with her the well wishes of friends and partisans alike.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

A Swedish literary society has been organized at Mead.

A foundry is to be opened at Fairbury by Beatrice parties.

Norden expects to double her population the coming season.

An attempt is being made to organize a Y. M. C. A. at Harvard.

A Masonic lodge was organized at Valentine last week with fourteen members.

Many Cherry county farmers have finished sowing wheat, and are busy with spring work.

C. W. DeWall, a Harvard drayman, has left the town between two days, and his creditors mourn.

Rev. Mr. Redlien has resigned as pastor of the Christian church at Fairbury, and goes to Tacoma, Wash.

The contract for the Chase county court house has been let at Imperial. The structure is to cost $5,000.

W. G. Pardoe, of Crawford, has been appointed county attorney of Dawes county to succeed Martin Ballard, deceased.

Petitions for and against the revokation of the sentence of A. J. Murrish, who shot his wife a year ago, are in circulation at Kearney.

Elma Perry, youngest daughter of J. H. Perry, the well known stockman of Atkinson, died of typhoid pneumonia, on the 4th inst.

The supervisors of Custer county have granted the petition from West Union for a sixty foot extension of the bridge at that point.

The form of Editor McBride, of the Lodge Pole Express, was knocked into "pi" by a horse rolling on him the other day. No bones were broken, but the victim is considerably worse for wear.

Milford has a curiosity in the shape of a porcine monstrosity preserved in alcohol, born only two weeks ago. It has two bodies, four ears, eight legs and two tails, but only one snout and two eyes, the first portion being part of a complete pig and the latter portion part of two.

Iowa.

Jefferson's new school is to cost $20,000.

The Congregationalists of Perry have dedicated their new church.

An effort is being made to organize a temperance society at What Cheer.

Albia is endeavoring to raise $1,500 bonus to start a garden plow and artificial limb factory.

The artesian well at Vinton is down 1,050 feet, and now yields 300 barrels of water per hour.

Charles Armstrong, who fell over a pile of wood at Dubuque, has sued the city for $10,000 damages.

The McKeown packing house at Fort Dodge will not resume operations until the middle of May.

The amount of cash on hand in the city treasury at Spirit Lake is 1 cent, and the Beacon suggests that the treasurer be required to increase the amount of his official bond.

The report of the feeble minded institute at Glenwood for February shows an average of 404 inmates. The state treasurer has issued a warrant to the amount of $4,020 for the support of the institute for the last month.

A young man left Onawa rather suddenly a few weeks ago. One of the local papers commented rather severely, reflecting upon his character. This drew a reply from the young man's best girl, who states, through the Gazette, he will meet a kind reception from her should he ever return.

George J. De Force of Sioux City, is in Washington seeking a patent on an apparatus which he claims furnishes perpetual motion. It is claimed that it occupies a space four inches wide, seven inches high and sixteen inches long, and has been in motion eight days, turning a heavy grindstone during that time without letting go its grip or getting tired.

Dakota.

Beresford wants a cheese factory.

Vermillion is without fire protection.

There is not a vacant building at Hawley.

Hay brings from $2 to $4 a ton at Sioux Falls.

Work has been resumed on the Parker broom factory.

Sioux Falls wants $100,000 expended in sewers this year.

Already five buildings are in process of construction at Centerville.

A number of citizens of Dell Rapids are planning to build new residences this spring.

Yale is the name of a new postoffice recently established in the northwestern part of Beadle county.

An effort is being made in Rapid City to form a stock company for the purpose of building a creamery.

A number of persons were arrested in Deadwood last week for refusing to shovel the snow off their sidewalks.

The papers for the incorporation of Parkston have been prepared and the matter will be brought before the county board at its April session.

The patrons of the postoffice at Blunt will hold an election next week to decide whether or not they want a change in the postoffice administration.

Lead City now claims to be a railroad center as well as a mining center. The Herald says trains arrive from the east, arrive from the west, and there are miles of road underneath the city.

Arthur Springer, a young man at Vermillion is a veritable fire-eater. It is said that he can take red-hot coals into his mouth and after holding them there a short time produce them cold and black. He is an entire stranger to the arts of the magician.

A QUEER QUARANTINE.

The Unpleasant Experience of an Iowa Town.

LOGAN, Ia., March 5.—To the Editor of THE BEE: On the evening of February 23 it came to the ears of our honorable council that there was a case of scarlet fever in town. The mayor at once called a special meeting of the board to act as a local board of health as by the statute provided. The health physician was posted off to make an examination and returned reporting that he had found one case and was after another. His verdancy was ordered by the board to "go for it." In a short time official report No. 2 came in saying "I have got it." The two houses were quarantined, schools and churches were closed and all public gatherings prohibited. One of the quarantined houses was a hotel. The landlord, either not knowing or not caring what was required of him failed to stay on his premises. He was arrested and taken up street to the mayor's office, who disregarding his own order of quarantine permitted a public gathering to be held while the case came to a hearing, and after his honor had said "ten and costs," the infected and crestfallen boniface was ordered to "get for home."

Some days later one of the boarders at the hotel, wanting to know how it would seem to feel his No. 11 boots press the sidewalk in front of the hostelry, stepped out only to be confronted by the deputy marshal and ordered to "waltz back inside." Mr. Boarder refused to obey, there was an attempt to arrest, a blow from the boarder, a sockdologer from the deputy, a clinch, and then for a minute or two the air was full of bootheels, mud, coat tails and profanity. Another public gathering took place, and by the help of some half a dozen or more, the boarder was boarded into a dray and hauled through the main street to the jail. The sheriff was requested by his honor to "put this man inside for safe keeping. Upon learning who the prisoner was the sheriff coolly replied that he was not keeping a pest house and the best thing to do was to take the fellow back to where they got him from. So back through a crowd of anxious citizens the dray wended its way and Mr. Boarder was hauled home again, somewhat disappointed, but still on top.

Monday, March 4, either by reason of expiration of the term of quarantine or to commemorate the inauguration of a republican president, the quarantine was raised. No deaths have occurred, owing, no doubt, to the strict quarantine and to the untiring efforts of the health physician and his worthy lieutenant; also, to the further fact that it has finally come out that the quarantine cases and some dozen or two of others were only mild cases of German measles.

Q. U. ABANTINE.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The New York Herald regards it as the deliverance of a sincere and extremely clear-minded man, and says there will be no shilly-shally foreign policy.

Denver Republican (rep.): It is distinctly American. Many of the sentiments expressed in it will find an echo in every loyal American heart, regardless of party affiliations.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.): It is a vigorous, straightforward and honest American utterance, and will give satisfaction to every rightly constructed, patriotic American.

St. Paul Pioneer Press (rep.): The message to the people is worthy of the man, of the occasion, of the great nation with whom, as he puts it, he enters into a solemn covenant.

Chicago Times (dem.): The president's address will entirely please his party and will not disappoint the opposition. Each expected its substance. Its form is admirable. Harrison's is a capable pen.

Minneapolis Tribune (rep.): The inaugural is brief, unassuming and straightforward as the author himself. It is a dignified and patriotic state paper, discussing pending issues with candor and courage.

Chicago Herald (dem.): Smooth out General Harrison's smooth sentences as we may, there is still the satisfaction, sweet for republicans and not distasteful to the Herald, that the victor is a better man among victors than is the vanished.

The New York Times (mug.) finds nothing impressive in the remarks of Mr. Harrison, and thinks the tone and manner commonplace. His reference to the early protective policy and its motives is wholly irrevalent to the present situation.

St. Louis Republic (dem.): Considered as a whole, the maugural does not promise Mr. Harrison a successful or even a creditable administration. It does not seem to us to threaten an administration that will represent Harrison narrowness and Blaine dishonesty.

Denver News (dem.): In it we find the potential promise of a broad as contrasted with a narrow republican policy, a line of action which all good citizens in all sections of the country will take pleasure in commending. It is true democracy as well as broad republicanism.

Kansas City Journal (rep.): The president's message reflects the character of a man naturally qualified for the responsibilities of a great public trust, who, by experience, education and investigation, has thoroughly grasped the problems of government peculiar to his country.

Chicago News (rep.): The address shows that he has carefully weighed the leading questions of the day, and that, while standing with his party on all of them, he is yet an American who has the good of the nation at heart and who realizes that he is the president of all the people, both north and south.

Des Moines Register (rep.): Like all of President Harrison's public utterances, it combines clearness and intellectual strength with graphic illustration and pertinent and forceful phraseology. It will rank with the best of inaugural addresses and will start the new administration under the most favorable auspices.

New York (dem): All of the indefinite qualities, which in literary productions as in personal bearing attract or repel without any explanation of their effect upon the observer, count in this address in General Harrison's favor, not against him; and we think that candid democrats will be as quick as enthusiastic republicans to recognize that fact.

New York Press (rep.): Nothing can be more satisfactory than the president's strong and patriotic utterances in relation to the foreign policy of the new administration. The American flag, he says, must be respected, no matter whether it flies from the mast of a war ship or the mast of humble fishing smack in Canadian waters.

New York Journal of Commerce (rep.): As a whole, the inaugural will be received with unlimited acclamation by the entire body of his own party, and its frankness and candor will be no less heartily admired by those who are counted in the ranks of the opposition. They know just what to expect from the victorious occupants of the place of authority.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (dem.): Perhaps the most important part of the address is that foreshadowing the control of elections for president and house by officials appointed by the president and senate. This means a new sectional agitation with outrage-mill appliances, and the political fate of the administration may be decided by the resulting legislation.

Chicago Tribune (rep.): Its Americanism is unquestioned. The whole people can read it without any feeling that they are being lectured. Republicans can read it without the surprise of finding that the president is bigger than his party. Politicians of all sorts can read it with no illumination on their part as to his personal views of the dangers of a second term.

New York Word (dem.): The outline of a foreign policy is perhaps the most satisfactory passage in the president's address. It is bold without bluster, and calm without cringing. The reference to American rights in Samoa is especially admirable. If President Harrison can hold Mr. Blaine to the lines he has laid down in the address he will do the country a great service, and prove himself a strong man.

Cincinnati Enquirer (dem.): Perhaps the very best portion of the address—and one that is clean-cut, powerful and courageous—pertains to our foreign relations and our foreign policy. It is an elaboration of the Monroe doctrine, modestly but firmly presented. Perhaps it would not be improper to suggest that the hand of Mr. Blaine is visible in its clear presentment and vigorous insistence. It is not by any means "Jingo," but it is thoroughly American.

New York Tribune (rep.): The maugural address will be criticised angrily by those whose heresies or misdeeds it rebukes. The president will not have to complain, as Dr. Johnson once did, that his speech had not been sufficiently attacked, adding, "I never think I have hit hard unless it rebounds." But the strong and patriotic appeal of the president will go to the hearts and the convictions of the American people, and will produce results hereafter.

Philadelphia Record (dem.): The address will satisfy the violent and aggressive spirits in the republican party, but not the thinking masses. The doctrine of protection is one upon which no party can make a safe and permanent stand, and the federal reconstruction of the southern states, in order to force upon them an ignorant negro domination, is a rash and impracticable scheme which will fail however often it may be tried. The defeat of their party in 1884 has taught the republicans nothing if the deliverance of President Harrison may be accepted as an authentic expression of their views.

THE COURTS ARE GRINDING.

An Interesting Controversy Ha Before Judge Field.

MALICE FAILS OF WINNING.

Yankee Hill Witnesses a Little Disturbance—General and Personal Notes from the Capital City.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, March 6.

Yesterday and to-day Judge Field and a jury tried the case of George D. Quick et al vs August Saunders et al. D. P. Quick bequeathed to his widow, Bertha E. Quick, all of his estate. There was a previous Mrs. Quick, now Mrs. Jennie Wilson, and her son, George T. Quick, resident in Peoria, Ill. It was rumored that these parties proposed to bring suit to set aside the will and establish the rights they supposed they had in the property. It was alleged that Mrs. Bertha Quick preferred a settlement to expensive litigation, and at her instance the defendant, Saunders, went to Peoria and settled for $14,000. The plaintiff now alleged that though they gave a receipt for $3,000 on the agreement being made, they only paid $1,000, Mr. Saunders having promised that the $2,000 would come with the balance of $11,000. They had received the $11,000, but not the $2,000, and so they sued for the latter sum. The defense was to accommodate Mrs. Bertha Quick, whose means were in real estate and collateral, Mr. John Sheedy advanced $2,000 and Mr. Saunders $1,500; and this Mr. Saunders took to Peoria and gave, when the agreement was signed, a $1,000 draft to the defendants, and then went with George T. Quick to the hotel where he was staying and handed over to him $2,000, which he had put into the hotel safe for safe keeping. George T. Quick denied that he had received this money. The defense, however, argued that the deed given when the $11,000 balance was sent, acknowledged the receipt of $14,000 consideration and was a circumstance to be considered. The argument was in progress at 2:30 o'clock to-day.

Judge Chapmen to-day is trying the case of Thomas C. Kern vs J. C. McBride et al. The testimony is complicated. It appears that Malcolm M. Nash took a tree claim adjoining Lodge Pole, which he at last commuted for by cash payment. He seems to have been assisted by Messrs. McBride, Dille and Kern. He laid out an addition to Lodge Pole and at this stage the land passed to Mr. Joseph S. Hoagland as trustee to settle the claims and then reconvey to Mrs Nash. A settlement was arrived at by Mr. McBride on the part of himself and associates, and now Mr. Hoagland was about to reconvey. This suit is to restrain him on the ground that apart from the other claims Mr. Nash owes Mr. Kern $800 for a house which Kern built and sold to Nash, and he wants payment for this house before the land passes out of the hands of the trustee. This is the issue now on trial.

In the case of Bowden vs. Jensen the jury found for the defendant, and so ends the controversy over the stone work in the Wesleyan university.

Malicious Prosecution.

William Williams, the alleged corn "fakir" of West Oak precinct, had his preliminary examination before Judge Stewart to-day. This case, it will be remembered, was commenced before a justice of the peace of the precinct before stated on complaint of Henry L. French and transferred to the county court by consent of the parties most interested. The state made its case before dinner and rested, whereupon Mr. Johnson, attorney for the prisoner, moved to dismiss on the grounds of malicious prosecution, and that the accused was not a clerk, servant, agent or apprentice of the complaining witness. La French alleges in his complaint that the accused appropriated and sold corn belonging to him at different times and places, aggregating in value more than $50. The prisoner entered the plea of not guilty, and the case went upon proof. Without a syllable of testimony in his favor, the court sustained the motion and the prisoner was discharged.

Yankee Hill Disturbance.

Considerable stir was created yesterday afternoon when it became known that John S. Gregory had sworn out a warrant for the arrest of Jacob B. Huff on the ground of assaulting the person of Mrs. Marie Marolf with a deadly weapon, with intent to commit murder. The arrest was made at a late hour last night, and preliminary examination given before Justice Snelling at 9 o'clock this morning. The trial developed the fact that whatever assault was made was committed while Huff was in the midst of a family fight. From the nature of the evidence it would seem that the fight was a free-for-all between Marolf's and Huff's families, and that to save himself from a vicious attack Huff gave Marolf's wife the worst of the deal with a good sized walking stick. The court heard the same patiently, and fined Huff $5 and costs for disturbing the peace. It is understood, however, that the end of the case is still to come, for Huff has a word to say that will necessitate another warrant and the services of an officer of the law. Yankee Hill is greatly disturbed over the fracas, and the parties have a score of friends who swear vengeance.

City News and Notes.

Rev. James T. Minehart will be tried Friday, March 15, on five distinct charges, viz: Dissension, defaming his brethren in the church, disseminating doctrines contrary to the established standards of doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal church, lying and maladministration in his office. The trial will probably take place in St. Paul's church before a tribunal of Methodist ministers. Thus the Grace church trouble drags its slow length along.

The remains of Endre Halvorson, the young Norwegian struck by the Burlington flyer at Denton Monday afternoon, were shipped to Ulysses to-day. The meeting between brothers and sister, separated for long years, will prove sadly different than was expected a few days ago. The remains of Halverson were shipped to Ulysses at the request of his sister, whom he was en route to see when the tragedy occurred.

Wilson Hewitt, B. S. Lilly and E. P. Campbell, prominent citizens of Broken Bow, Custer county, are in the city. These gentlemen come down to rejoice over the passage of house roll No. 199. Mr. Lilly worked assiduously for the passage of the bill, and to him is largely due the success attending.

A Fire Escape Exhibitor Killed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 6.—J. H. Baker, a man employed to make public exhibitions with self-acting fire escapes, fell from the Ryan hotel to-day and was fatally injured.

Catarrh to Consumption.

Catarrh in its destructive force stands next to and undoubtedly leads on to consumption. It is therefore singular that those afflicted with this fearful disease should not make it the object of their lives to rid themselves of it. Deceptive remedies concocted by ignorant pretenders in medical knowledge have weakened the confidence of the great majority of sufferers in all advertised remedies. They become resigned to a life of misery rather than torture themselves with doubtful palliatives.

But this will never do. Catarrh must be met at every stage and combated with all our might. In many cases the disease has assumed dangerous symptoms. The bones and cartilage of the nose, the organs of hearing, of seeing and of tasting so affected as to be useless, the uvula so elongated, the throat so inflamed and irritated as to produce a constant and distressing cough.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE meets every phase of catarrh, from a simple head cold to the most loathsome and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional. Instant in relieving, permanent in curing, safe, economical and never failing.

Each package contains one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and an IMPROVED INHALER, with treatise; price, $1

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

OLD FOLKS' PAINS.

Full of comfort for all Pains, Inflammation, and Weakness of the Aged is the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the first and only pain killing Strengthening Plaster. New, instantaneous and infallible. Vastly superior to all other remedies and appliances for relieving pain and strengthening the muscles. Feels good from the moment