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e us your name, not for publication or un sary use, but as a guaranty of good faith,

#### THE DAILY BEE.

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Sworn Statement of Circulation. Fixe of Nebrasica, County of Dondlas, George II. Teschand, secretary of The Fubblishing Company, does solenning swear it the setulationalistic of Time Data; like for west ending December 14, 1881, was as followed and the second of the State of State Only of the State of State Only of the State of State Only of State On

State of Nebrasks, | as Country of Douglas, [39]
Genrae II. Trachinel, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is accretary of The lies Fullshing Company, that the accusal average duly circulation of The Latty Biss for the mouth of December, 1889, [8,23] copies; for Hammary, 1889, [1,24] copies; for January, 1889, [1,24] copies; for Pebruary, 1880, [1,24] copies; for Auril, 1890, [1,24] copies; for Mary, 1890, [1,24] copies; for June, 1890, [1,25] copies; for June, 1890, [1,25] copies; for Godger, 1870 copies; for Godger, 1880, [1,25] copies; for Godger, 1870 c

THE Lincoln postoffice war is over

THE fire limits should be liberally extended, and that promptly. Frame shells must be relegated to the suburbs

Over two thousand bills have been introduced in congress since the session opened. Two-thirds of them will perish mmittee rooms

UNITED and energetic work is essen tial to secure a railroad to the Jim river valley. Omaha must meet the people of South Dakota balf way.

ONLY the brave deserve the fare. The street car company is brave. Five cents will carry a passenger from the fort to South Omaha, a distance of eight miles.

In view of Juror Culver's weakness for biblical lore, it is a sorious question whether the ends of justice were subserved by excluding newspaper reader, and accepting bible readers,

THE collapse of the Western States Railway Passenger association will be followed by the demise of others equally useless. State and national regulation deprives these combines of vitality. They are kept up through force of habit.

WITH the postoffice and state treasury at its command, and an occasional rail-road contribution, the Burlington organ at the capital is enabled to make up the deficiency in circulation with publi-

THE pretended organ of the local democracy, having induced McShane to enter a fruitless contest in the courts, now confesses that Rush was elected. Truth will occasionally pene-trate the dark and noisome abodes of bar'l organs.

Att that is necessary to secure factories and elevators is to properly present the advantages of Omaha to capitalists. The real estate exchange is doing its part vigorously and sys-tematically, with favorable results Let the good work go on.

THE street car service as a whole is all right. It is the lack of judgment in the management that the people com-plain of. During the morning, noon and evening hours the service is inadedate the public. Trains should regulated according to the traffic.

THE two last issues of THE SUNDAY BEE contained the first and second parts of a remarkable article by Mr. Grant Allen, reproduced from the Fortnightly Reciew. The writer treated of a most interesting phase of the woman question, or the true sphere of woman. The BEE has received a half dozen letters from ladies who take issue with Mr. Allen upon the propositions advanced, which are highly interesting. In a later issue it is proposed to ing. In a later issue it is proposed to print all these letters, with others that in the meantime may be receied.

George Smirit suggests that the eas-lest way out of the boundary muddle is for the legislatures of Iowa and Ne-braska "to extend to each other the braska "to extend to each other the courtesy of giving or transferring police regulations over the territory of that part of the states that becomes detached from the seats of justice by the shifting of the Missouri river." As a means of facilitating the administration of law, the suggestion is a good one. It possesses the merit of mutual concession for the general good, and would relieve the officials of both states of needless annoyance in determining their jurisdiction, pending a definite settlement of the boundary question either by congress or the courts. The matter should be brought to the attention of the lows legislature at its session next month. at its session next month.

INFLUENCING LEGISLATION. The statement made in the United States senate by Senator Chandler, re garding a scheme to obtain contri-butions from officers of the navy to be used in promoting legislation for the reorganization and equalization of the pay of the personnel of the navy, was a pay of the personnel of the navy, was a disclosure likely to causa some consternation in naval circles. Mr. Chandler's resolution in regard to the matter, which provides for an investigation, was passed with very slight opposition, and it may result in developments which will interest the whole country. which will interest the whole country. It appears beyond question that there has been a thoroughly developed scheme to obtain from officers of the navy financial contributions to be em ployed in influencing congressional legislation in their behalf, and it is not to be doubted that some of them have

responded with their money.

The disclosure apparently made a strong impression upon some of the sentators, and there were some very pointed. observations deprecating attempts outside of congress to influence legislation. Mr. Halo remarked that it was plainly matter of deep regrat and mortification tion to know that public legislation and outside efforts in the direction of ac-complishing it were being hawked about by attorneys in Washington. The Maine senator remarked that there were a great many men in Washington living protty well whose source of ome was derived from supposed influ ence on legislation. Mr. Butler, while lisposed to exonerate the naval officers, expressed the wish that the effort to drive away lobby ists would be applied in other directions as well as to officers of the army and navy. Mr. Cockeli declared that the developments were a

disgrace to the army and navy.

The good to be hoped for from the investigation of this matter and what it may disclose is such a movement for reform with respect to the lobby as will altimately result in destroying that baneful influence upon legislation and prolific source of corruption. It is sometimes said that the lobby as an institu-tion is not so powerful nor so great an evil now as it was some years ago, and it is probable this is so. For some years following the war the operations of the Washington lobby were carried on with boldness and a munificence of expenditure not only unprecedented, but not likely to be repeated unless the country shall again experience a like general demoralization of the public conscience. But it is no pulliation of the continued existence of an eradicable evil that its mischievous power is somewhat diminished. The fact that there is a lobby, and that senator of the United States is enabled to say on the floor of the menate that there are a great many men living well in the national capital whose income is derived from their supposed influence on legislation, is a reproach to congress and to the country, and the senator or representative who will inaugurate a movement that shall result in extirpating the lobby and setting up adequate barriers to provent its return car achieve lasting fame.

FARMERS INDEBTEDNESS.

It is probable that congress will make provisious for enabling the superintend-ent of the census to ascertain the amount of indebtedness of the farmers of the United States, as represented in mortgages. A bill has been introduced for this purpose, which also provides for ascertaining the percentage of farmers who are tenants.

The value of such information, if thorough and trustworthy, will not be questioned. An approximately accurate statement of the number and amount of farm mortgages in the country might have an important bearing upon the de termination of certain economic ques tions, and so large a part has this mat-ter of the indebtedness of farmers been unde to play in the discussion of these questions that it is certainly most de questions that it is certainly most de-sirable that the facts regarding it should be carefully gathered, and as nearly as possible trust-worthy. As it is, demagogues are free to make any statement regarding the extent of farmers' in-debtedness approximate the interests. debtedness, according to the interests they may wish to serve, and thus while one class greatly exaggerates, another goes quite as far from the truth in underestimating the amount. The effect in either case is injurious to the farmer. But there are obviously very great difficulties in the way of securing this

information, and it is a serious question whether it can be obtained so fully and accurately as to be of much value. The the states which have under taken the task-Illinois, Michigan, No braska and some others—have had far from satisfactory results, and it is very doubtful whether the general government would be more successful in guthering this information. Nevertheless it may be well to undertake the task, for the knowledge is certainly needed, and if first results should not be altogether satisfactory the experience would be likely to suggest a way to render future investigation received. render future investigation more suc

DEFIANT SEALERS.

cessful.

It is reported from Ottawa, the capital of Canada, that the scaling fleet from British Columbia will be much larger British Columbia will be much larger next year than ever before. The past season has been an exceptionally profitable one, and the scalers are prepared to take their changes. They do not anticipate that there will be any interference with their design to do this from either the British or Canadian governments, and they assume that because only a few seizures were made by the United States cruisers during the past seemed; a tew senzures were made by the United States cruisers during the past season it is not the intention of this government to press them very nard pending a set-tlement of the question of jurisdiction over Hehring sea. It is true that this government has been somewhat lenient, evidently desiring simply to warn in-truders upon the sealing grounds of the ovidently desiring simply to warn in-truders upon the sealing grounds of the risk they were taking, rather than to aggravate the controversy by wholesale arcests, but it may be necessary to change this policy if the reported plans of the British sealers are carried into effect. The govern-ment cannot without virtually surren-dering the position it has taken, and doubtless will not, permit an unre-stricted invasion of the seal waters of

Alaska, and if the defaut scalers un-dertake what it is said they propose, and are not prevented by the British or Canadian governments, it is not to be

doubted that this government will sum-marily deal with them.

Meantime it is possible that the question of jurisdiction in Behring sea may be satisfactorily and permanently set-tled. The British government is understood to have been pressing the mat ter open the attention of our govern-ment, and it is to be presumed that the disposition at Washington to reach settlement is quite as earnest as that at London. If such is the case an agree-ment may be effected before the next sealing season opens, which will obviate any further controversy and settle for all time a question which ought to have been disposed of long ago.

OMAHA has been bowling along the past year through the impetus of in-ternal improvements—those made by citizens largely with home capital. The efforts of our business men are not being directed to the inducement of for eign capital to invest here. This is the great object to be sought. No legiti mate boom can be had in any other way The prospects for the coming two year in Omaha are brighter than ever b This fact is traveling and wide, but the reasons for such a happy state of affairs are not known to any extent outside of a radius of three or four hundred mîles. There never was a time when the brilliant prospects of Omah a could be shown to such good advantage, and millions of dollars of eastern capital could be induced to invest here simply by advertising this city. This work should be put into competent and judicions hands, and carried on systematically and persistently. Money thus invested would return handsome dividends.

Nowstern in this section of the co try can an advertising medium such as THE SUNDAY BEE be found. The issue of next Sunday will, if possible, be above the high standard of excellence attained by THE SUNDAY BEE. Issued attained by The SUNDAY BEE. Issued just before Christmas, it will contain a limitless variety of original features peculiarly appropriate to Christmas-tide. Every page will attract and hold the attention of the render. The issue will be a magzine of literary merit; a compendium of the basic and characteristics. the best and choicest intelligence and information upon current topics, a com-pleto newspaper, with the very latest and best dispatches from all quarters of the globe. In fact all of the standard news and other departments of THE SUNDAY BEE will be full to repletion with wholesome, fresh and attractive reading. Look at it.

FEW like incidents in the history of Omaha stirred public sympathy to a more dangerous pitch than the attempt of the min Millor to gain possession of his little daughter. Although the courts could not do otherwise than award him rustody of the child, the stolid indifferonce of the man to her tears and pleadings were well calculated to prove that his efforts cloaked an ultarior purpose. Having neglected hisoffspring for seven ears, paying not the slightest attention to her welfare, it was natural that she loathed his presence and repelled his offorts to forcibly take her from her generous grandparents. Milfer's con-duct and character are not such as to inspire confidence that the child would receive the tender care from a heartless parent and stepmother which en-deared her to Mr. and Mrs. Burrus. With the latter she is in safe and kindly hands, and she will probably remain with them despite Miller's fran-tic appeals to the law.

THE legislature of North Dakota has passed and the governor has approved the bill to enforce prohibition, be-ginning on the first of next July. The oill follows the lines of the Clark law in Iowa and provides an endless assort-ment of pains and penalties for vendors of stimulants. The druggists, however, will be permitted to sell the cheering beverage for medicinal purposes. This wise provision is a safety valve for the epidemics which invariably follow prohibition. The vital statistics for the last half of the year will therefore pos-

THE Utah commission reports that thirty-five thousand doliars have been expended on the home for reclaimed Mormon women in Salt Lake City, but venture no opinion on the success of the institution. However worthy the motives animating the men and women in charge of the home, there is little doubt that failure awaits them. prejudice of the Mormons against everything with a government label is so great that the women of the church prefer death to becoming an object of charity at the hands of the prosecutors of their husbands. Time serves to in-tensify their hatred.

CONGRESSMAN MILLS is trying to effect a democratic combine against the bill reimbursing the victims of Silcott. Roger's scheme will fail. The victimized democratic congressmen are not sufficiently patriotic to manufacture party powder at their own expense.

The opposition to the confirmation of Judge Brower vanished when put to the test. Even the prohibition senators of Kansas voted for him, showing that while differing as to means they are a unit for Kansas men for office.

### NEWS COMMENT.

To the Thomas County Herald, greeting: Don't blow out the gas.

Don't blow out the gas.

Give generously and promptly to the suffering poor of Dakota.

"Juror" Culver achieved a world-wide
fame in hauging the jury and thus saving
the conspirators from that operation.

Since the verdick in the Cronic case a wild
cry of jury reform has been raised. These
cries come and go but the old jury method
rose on fereir.

cries come and go but the old jury method goes on forever.

Chicago is now trying to convince herself that she has the genuine Russian inflatesra. The ambitious city by the lake don't propose to let New York beat her at anything. The new government of Brazil is in dan-ger of being "hoist with its own petard." A muticy has broken out among the soldiers

In Rio de Janeiro and the republican officials

with the goldan leads of her rich cereal overranning the cribs at country stations and lying in house atong all the tracks between, the great core helt may be said to be in full dreas this season.

in full dress this season.

An archaeologist has discovered that base ball originated among the American Indians. Before the game balance the postime of the degenerate paleface it was probably the custom to burn the unpure at the stake.

An Ohio man singed Rye has a fancy for christening his daughters after the states. It is and to say there will never be any Miss Iowa Rye if her papa ever tasted any of the original article.

original article.

The Bretherbord league proposes to have two umpires for each game of ball in the fature. This will materially enhance the facination of the national game for players, and speciators will now have twice as much

Much pressure is being brought to bea uron Claus Streeckles to have him sell out this new sugar refenery in Philadelphia. A man worth \$50,000,000 ought to be able to bold out against such influences, but it is thought be will eventually sell.

thought he will eventually sell.

With the present magnificent crop of corn
it is a shame that the Nebraska farmer
should be compelled to rush it into market
at brevailing low prices. The elevator project of the Omaha board of trade is the key
to the situation and should be pushed forward as rapidly as nossible.

Editor Squires was foiled in his attempt to turn himself into a gas tank and thus se cure an undue advantage over his "loath-some rivals" in Thomas county. He has sufficient material in stock, however, to en tertain his readers with explosive editorials on the nutritious qualities of water gas dur ing the dreary winter months.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS The rumpus stirred up by the Portuguese explorer in Africa, and which caused Engexplorer in Africa, and which caused England to put on some war paint, turns out to have been an expedition in the interest of military science. The strides of the European nations in armaments during the last fifteen years naturally created a wild desire to test the machinery of destruction on animated targets. Germany proclaimed peace; the Russian bear dared not slate his thirst in the Hellespent; France funed and frowned by turns, while Austria and Italy grouned under their military powers and dared not fire a shot lest the explosion would enatter a throne. A vast magazine of explosives, there was not room in Europe to test in actual toostilities the value of the latest implements of war. Major Serpa Pinto's expedition furnished the desired opportunity. Armed with machine guns he strode into the Armed with machine guns he strode into the dark continent to enlighten the world, kicked up a war with a horde of undisciplined sayages, and promptly moved them down. The savages were armed with English guns, and explains way the lion is lashing himself into a fighting attitude. But what is a few hundred savage lives compared with the benefits to flow from a practical demon stration of the modern Gatling. The vapor stration of the modern Gatting. The sings of England can not affect Pinto's coss with the "forces of civilization." armies of Europe applaud him.

coss with the "forces of civilization." The armies of Europe appland him.

The recent address of Mr. Parnell at Nottingham was a vigorous reply to some of the late speeches of Lord Salisbury regarding Iro-and. The Irish leader declared that the object of the home-rule movement was to responsate Iroland, especially with regard to her industrial condition. He said that manufactures might be developed to such an exact as to take the strain off the land and enable the people to look to other means than farming for gaining a living, but the idea was not tenable that Iroland could be governed by England's promoting her industries. Irishmen themselves must promot Irish industries by building harbors, clearing out the channels of rivers, and rechaining waste lands—not at the expense of the English excheduce, but of the Irish excheduce, or, best of all, through the efforts of local and individual enterprise and with private capital. Mr. Halfour's plan of making railways through impoverished districts was a vain expenditure of money. Home rule laimed at national regeneration, and this implied the regeneration of the industries and the industrial and commercial spirit of the people. If home rule were granted it would not discourse the rich people of England from promoting industrial developments, but the money would be judiciously and advantage-ously employed instead of being wasted, as money would be judiciously and advantage ously employed instead of being wasted, as ously employed instead of only wasted, as now, to maintain in power a government of fraud and trickery. Expenditure of that sort would enable freland to get and to keep her head above water and so exercise and develop the qualities of her people that she would be no longer an exhibition for the wonder and scorn of the nations of the court. vorld.

M. tilane, the eminent French engineer, has just made an interesting report upon the cradual extension northward of the desert of Sahara. Far within the present limits of the desert bo has found in his explorations the desert to has found in his explorations ruined buildings which amply attest the presence of human occupation and industry years ago. But sand dunes, blown by southern gales, are constantly encreaching more and more upon the cultivated land of Tunis, where the investigations were made, and presumably of all the other North African proviouse except, perhaps Moreco. It is and more used activations were made, and presumably of all the other North African provinces execut perhaps Morocco. It is matter of course that the cultivable area of Egypt has greatly decreased since the days when it was the most powerful kingdom of carth. Unfortunately M. Blanc cas suggest no remedy for this state of affares. He doubts whether enough water could be obtained by artesian wells to theroughly irrigate the threatened borderland, and of course there are no streams which can be used as the Nile is used to fight hack the encroachments of the desert. The Nile ruses in the great takes and dense forests of Central Africa and flows past Detber in mighty volume, but its flood receives no additions of consequence in lower Egypt; it constantly losses by evaporation and by pumping for irrigation so that comparatively little of its water ever reaches the Mediterranean. It is about the only instance known or a great river which is bigreat in the middle and smaller at both ends, though numerous smaller streams in our own acouthwesterf states lose themselves finally in the sand after a somewhat similar loss by evaporation. Apparently, unless some grantic scheme can be devised for making a great lace in the Saharan basin, the whole northern coust of Africa is doomed to become a mere fertile strip along the coast, widening out in Morocco behind this anciter of the high squantain ranges which up back generously from the coast there. Even the cases are said to be docreasing yearly in extent and fertility.

yearly in extent and fertility.

Italy has now in Africa under its direct dominion 70,000 kilometers in the north of Abyssinia, (composed of the high piains of flabab, Ments, Hogos, Asmars, and the province of Heni Amer.) and exercises governing power over it Dipore Ethiopia and over the Opian territory, that covers an extent of about 2,000,000 kilometers, with an estimated pognitation of about 20,000,000. If not all, certainly many of these places have a creax colonial future, and to this Crispid devotes all his force and attention. Their elevation above the level of the sea gives them a most salubrious climate, and so shows great possibilities of their becoming colonized by the Italian working classes, and decreasing emigration to America, a ques-

tion now occupying the minds of statesmen Naturally, this will take much time to accom plish, for colonisation never has be never can be, instantaneous; but it is just to acknowledge that—with the treaty of alliance with King Menelik and the official declaration of the protectorate in Ethiopia—with this last battle Premier Crispi has completed a work (organized diligently and scorelty) of great political impertance, by which Italy will acquire increase of power in Africa, will give a new impetus to commerce and agriculture, and will benefit the world at large in progress of civilization.

The five Central American states have succeeded at last in drawing up a scheme of ever can be, instantaneous;

The five Central American states have succeeded at last in drawing up a scheme of rudimentary union which is guarded, consurvative and conciliatory. The ingenuity with which objections have been evaded in quite remarkable. The question, for example, of who shall be first president, which has so long blocked all such projects, is now settled in a way which, if primitive, is at least practical and has scripture precedent. On the lathylof September next the presidents of the five states are to most at the capital of Honduras and draw lots as to with shall be president of the United States of Contral America for the following year. That puts an end to intriguing, yet not to nopes, since a twelvementh later will give some other one of the state preendents a chance. During the first ten years, from 1830 to 1900, the new union will be to a to 1900, the new union will be to a great degree tentative. Its presi-dent will deal simply with foreign affairs, in which it desires to present at once a national consistency. A common citizenship, free trade between the states, and gradual identity of laws, judicial systems, and so on, will be the features of this exper-imental decade, and then in 1890 will comimental decade, and then in 1890 will come the "upore perfect unlon," with its federal army in place of the state forces. The attempt is one in which our country cannot fail to take an interest. The three northern states, Guntemaia, Honduras and San Salvador, bring, among other things, much the greater population and area to the new union; the two southern, Niearagua and Costa Rica, bring, among other things, their relations to the great interoceanic canal. It is quite possible that jarring interests may at any time within the next nine months break up the whole project. But at least a better start toward success has been made low than at any previous time since union, or rather reunion, has been undertaken.

One of the most important outcomes of the home rule agitation in Engiand has been the tremendous impetus given to the federal idea. Med who have always made fun of federations have latterly taken to a study of what they mean and what they can accompish. What is called colonial federation, a union of all the British pressessions as a means of establishing clear relations with means of establishing closer relations with the mother country, is largely the fruit of tory contemplation of those questions of govrnmeet involved in a Dublin parlian Says an English unionist who rejects Gladstone and all his statesmanship: eral system which was first introduced in the United States, and has since been modified in other countries, especially in Ger many, seems to be one of the greatest dis coveries ever made, and of an importance to human happiness which cannot possibly exaggerated," He even hints that fede tion is the true solution of the Balkan penin sula dispute, and that there are English men sula dispute, and that there are English men of both parties ready to favor such a political consummation. It does not take an over-sharp eye to see that the colonies of Aus-tralia, when they ask for a federal union, will find few obstacies placed in the path of their ambition and true welfare.

The last year has been a critical one in the history of France. It is not too much to say that the very existence of the republic has been involved in the political issues which have been presented to the people. The coun try, however, has plainly shown that it is tired of more theoretical politics, and wants something that is practical and business-like It has decided that it is in favor of such measures as will maintain and promote its internal prosperity, rather than those which present a promise of foreign honors with a possibility of angecous entanglements. The effect of the late elections is manifested in the new spirit which prevails in the chamber. Instead of the political groups of the last seasion, there have arisen industrial, commercial and agricultural groups, in which members of all parties stand side by side. The prevailing spirit is beyond doubt one of toleration, mederation and concord. Whatever may be the rumors in regard to a possible war between France and Germany, there can be no doubt that the overwhelming opinion of the French republic is for peace.

It will be in the interest of peace in East Africa if the report proves correct that the Germans have at last captured Bushiri, the leader of the insurgents. When Hushiri destroyed Mywapa in July has no told Missionary Price that there would be no peace as long as he was alley. Until the Germans killed him, he said, he would devote he life to keeping the country in as disturbed a condition as possible. The Germans say they have suppressed the rebellion, but it is certain there can be no assured peace as long as this white-harred old trader of Paugani, who hates the Germans as interdoppeas is at large to foment fresh disorders.

A Wonderful Uhange. It has decided that it is in favor of such neasures as will maintain and pro-

#### A Wonderful Change.

Prison life will go especially hard with Dan Coughlin. He will have to work, and

A Perennial Suggestion.

Thindelphia Times.

The habit of dawdling away the first month of the session, which has become a confirmed one, leads to the conclusion that the date for the opening of the congressional session should be changed.

A Puzzler.

The cider-matters at their session in Chi-The eiger-maters at their session in Chi-cago have been requested by the Protective Order of North American Wives to settle this point: When a married man gets into a shocking condition late at night by eating section of mincepic, what is in the pief

A Pro-protive Hise.
Chicago Tribune.
"Phose are my present prices on handkerchiefs," said the laundryman, in a cold,
business-liketone, "but I'm not making any
cotracts. I may have to run the figure up
about 50 per cent next wook." Should Follow House.

Should Follow Hosea.

Keep Size Description of the weather prophets rushed into print a month ago saying that December would be a very sovero one. All of which shows that in meteorology, as in other things, it is well to head the nivice of Hosea Higelow, esq., to let knowledge prochecy.

Portugal and Her Troubles.
Lision, Dec. 20.—The Portuguese government is agitating the holding of an international congress for the settlement of the questions which have arisen from the dispute between Portugal and Great British concerning their respective possessions in Africa. between Pertugal and Great Britain concerning their respective possessions in Africa, as it prefers to accent European opinion to English dictation. It is reported that the Pertuguese are anxious for Dom Pedra to leave Portugal. The calimose with which the neopie of Brazil accepted the overthrow of the empire and the establishment of the republic encourages the radicals here to believe they will eventually achieve a quies, bloodiess revolution in Portugal.

## THE CAPITAL CITY GRIST.

Judge Field to Pass Upon an Important Question.

COURT MATTERS OF INTEREST

A Sparoity of Preight Cars-Complaint of the Clarks' Farmers' Al-See Hance-Fitzgerald vs Gould -Lincoln in Brief.

LINCOLN BURNAU OF THE OMARA BEE, 1000 P STREET.
LINCOLN, Nob., Dec. 20. 1
This morning, before Jaugo Field, the juestion whether or not the court about prior the removal of the cause of Lowery & Jonipany vs. the Chicago, Burlington & Zuing railroad company from the district out to the federal court was discussed. The suit involves about \$100,000, oredicated.

The suit involves about \$150,000, predicate on three claums—on account of the excessive rates, discrimination and less by reason of cakage of grain in course of transportati The argument for removal was that the interstate law governs all interstate trafficthat the company is governed and guined by
that law, and must be judged by the law
which can only be done in the federal courts,
the traffic which forms the subject in controversy being interstate, and from 690,000 to
\$70,000 of the claim being founded with consecting lines beyond Chicago, whose rates
the defendant cound not control and for
which, according to the judgment of Judge Cooley, they could not be held responsible
for. The counter argument was that the interstate law had not abrecated that common
law, only supplemented that law; the plaintiff claimed under the common law, the plaintiff claimed under the common law that he
had a right to bring a surfin, and have it
ried by the state courts. The demision was
reserved. The argument for removal was that the inter

The District Court.

In the case of Anna R. Stowart against
Asa Stowart, Judge Field today greated a
decree in favor of the plaintiff for divorce,
dividing the property, which is worth about
\$15,000, equitably between the parties.

The Wohlenberg divorce case was also decided this morning. First was given his decree as prayed and the care and custedy of
the children. Mrs. Wohlenberg, however,
accurred \$1,500 allmeny, and the court granted
the plaintiff lifeen days to rustie that
amountly. The District Court.

secured \$4,500 almony, and the court granted the ninmin fifteen days to rustic that amount in.

The case of the Nebraska Stock Yards company vs E. D. Meyers occupied the attention of Judge Chapman and a jury tolis forenoen. This action was brought to recover on promisery notes given in payment for lands sold. During the trial one of the jurymon was called from the hox to testify, and his return was objected to by the defendant's counsel. The objection, nowever, was overraied, giving alleged grounds for appeal. After a short afting the jury gave the plaintiff judgment for \$1,407.

This afternoon the case of Lowery vs the Western Union Tolegraph company occupied the attention of the second court. It will hardly be albmitted before tomorrow. The case was brought to recover damages for non-felivery of telegraph messages diring a pending grain again at Chicago in which he alleges caused him to less money.

Scarcity of Train Cars.

Scarcity of Train Cars.

The state board of transportation is in receipt of a letter from A. T. Hempston, a member of the shipping committee of the Clarks Farmers' alliance, complaining that the Union Paculic rairroad company is discriminating against that erganization at Clarks, Merrick county, in the disposition of cars for the shipment of cora from that point. Hempston sots up that grain buyers there have received their full allotment of cars as ordered, and in this he alloges that there has been discrimination against farmers as shippers.

been discrimination against farmers as shippers.

On the part on the board Sceretary Gilchrist writes Hempaton that there has been
an extraordinary demand for ears to move
corn throughout the west, but that the board
would hold that cars should by distributed
pro-rate until cars can be furnished as suffcient number to meet the demand of all
shippers, regardless of party, company or
corporation.

The Oscoola clevator complaint was continued this morning until December 39 at 1
o'clock.

tinued this morning until December 39 at 1 o'clock.

Fitzgeraid vs Gauld.

It is learned that the United States circuit court has appointed Edwin L. Towne of Parsons. Kan., special referee in the \$1,500,000 auth brought by John Fitzgerald of this city, on behalf of himself and other stockholders of the Fitzgerald & Mailory construction scompany against 439 Gould, Russoll Sarge, citie railroad company. This alisaouri Parcide railroad company. The alisaouri Parcide railroad company. The alisaouri Parcide railroad company. The alisaouri Parcide railroad company and the Alisaouri Parcide railroad company. The alisaouri Parcide railroad the Denver, Momphis & Aliantic and the Pueblo & State Line railroads, both of which were built by the plantiff and the stockholders of the conjunction of the conjunction of the conjunction of the defendant. The roads run from Pueblo, Col., to Chebops, Kan., a distance of 600 miles. The defense set up makes it necessary to examine the right-of-way of nearly all of the construction line, and for this purpose a referee was appointed.

City News and Notes.

City News and Notes.

F. C. Rough was fined \$\pm\partial 20\$ and costs for carrying concealed weapons, by Judge Houston this morning.

W. A. Mowery, the real estate agent who was arrested Wednesday for obtaining money under false preteness, was dismissed today on motion of blaintiff's attoracy.

A. T. Betzer, an employe of the Journal book room, returned from Red Qak, latoday with his two children who ran away from home a day or two ago.

Colonel E. P. Roggen was more seriously injured than at first supposed in his racket on the street car Wednesday evaning. His attending physician says that he sustained a fracture of the askie and will be laid up several days.

several days.

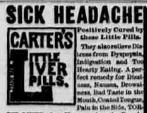
E. Hill, a former Omaha tador, but of late manager of a business for Helin & Thompson of that city, is possibly in serious tropic. It is alleged that he has succeeded in ble. It is alleged that he has succeeded in getting the firm deemly involved by negli-scace if not criminal carolessness. Mr. Thomsen is here making a thorough investigation, but declines to talk until be has gone to the bottom of matters. Two suits now pend in the county court against the firm here for goods superchased by Hill and then mortaneed to secure payment.

Hermelsheimer's dry goods store was damaged to the extent of about 2500 by Hre last them.

Omaba's mayor-elect passed through Lin oln on his way home from Wyoming today

Death of a Well-known Baritone.

Boerox, Mass., Dec. 20.—[Special Telegram to Tur Bra:]—Alonza E. Stoddard, the well-known bartene, died this morning at the homopathic hospital of heart failure, resulting in part from a severe attack of typhold fever. He began his operatic cereer with the Emma Abbott company and in recent years gained high honors with the American and National opera organizations, as well as with the Emma Juch company, of which he was a member when he was taken ill.



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Miss. S. M. Lucas, Howling Green, Ky.

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