

THE DAILY BEE.

Published every morning. Terms of subscription: Daily and Sunday, One Year, \$10.00; Six Months, \$6.00; Three Months, \$3.50; Single Copies, 10 Cents.

Business Letters: All business letters and notices should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha, Neb.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors, The Bee Bldg., Tenth and Seventeenth Sts.

Sworn Statement of Circulation: For the week ending Nov. 15, 1890, was as follows: Sunday, Nov. 9, 25,355; Monday, Nov. 10, 25,513; Tuesday, Nov. 11, 25,513; Wednesday, Nov. 12, 25,513; Thursday, Nov. 13, 25,513; Friday, Nov. 14, 25,513; Saturday, Nov. 15, 25,513.

George B. Tschuck, Secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending Nov. 15, 1890, was as follows: Sunday, Nov. 9, 25,355; Monday, Nov. 10, 25,513; Tuesday, Nov. 11, 25,513; Wednesday, Nov. 12, 25,513; Thursday, Nov. 13, 25,513; Friday, Nov. 14, 25,513; Saturday, Nov. 15, 25,513.

The local independents are again in the political swim.

The resurrection of the Twenty-firsters will make their reinforcement all the more emphatic.

In the matter of bloody battles and wholesale slaughter the pencil is mightier than the sword, so far.

If the northern country is not painted in loud and lurid colors, the blame will rest with the "war" correspondent.

Another man has been discovered to have fraudulently appropriated public funds in a county of the Second district. Unfortunately for him he cannot be sent to congress until 1892.

Mr. Gould declares he is comfortable and contented. The condition of the temperature in the vicinity of the Adams mansion, however, is a matter of intense speculation.

Forty thousand dollars in six months represents the cost to the taxpayers of supporting the strikers and holeders of the combine. In a business sense, the combine is a hummer.

When the Barings fail with assets of more than one hundred million dollars it is little wonder that the western farmer in some localities is a trifle slow in meeting the interest on his mortgage.

Mr. Balfour has disposed of two more offensive opponents whose pernicious activity seriously menaced the orderly household. Pending their retirement to an Irish jail, Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien will secure much of the wherewithal to dispose of Balfour and his party.

Only four thousand five hundred and eighty-one votes were cast for our distinguished friend, Mr. Watts. The painful scarcity of genuine prohibition votes is evidence of a diabolical conspiracy to deprive a dye-in-the-whiskers patriot from the emoluments of the office of secretary of state.

A trust has been formed in Chicago for the manufacture of farming implements. It is explained that the object is to "cheapen" the cost of machinery for the farmer. Very likely. The trust is purely and undeniably for benevolent purposes, and it is very unkind for people to insinuate that it is a scheme to squeeze prices up by freezing out competition.

Robert P. Porter has expressed a very clear idea of the Omaha census, whatever may be his obtuseness in regard to that of New York. He says he knows the figures are correct as reported, that the vote of the city confirms it and that the census office "can do nothing at the demand of election scandal and anonymous letters." By the way, nobody has had anything to say about the Omaha figures since the decease and burial of prohibition. Meanwhile the population gets bigger every day.

Silver is down again and the poor billiardists will at once renew the howl for free coinage. But wouldn't it be a much better exercise of governmental charity to issue money to the farmers who cannot sell their cattle at a profit or afford to buy high corn to carry them through the winter? If money is to be handed over to the public in exchange for wares that cannot be sold at satisfactory prices in the common markets, why not distribute it where it will do the most good? The man who owns a silver mine is just as good as, and no better than, the man who owns anything else.

The precipitate departure of the colonels and majors from Nebraska is a matter of profound regret. The approaching crisis on the northern borders makes their absence particularly painful. The presence of such valiant defenders of our homes would be a source of profound security at this juncture, when hove rears its head and chafes and threatens to come again. Had we the colonels and the majors and the captains, not to mention the troubadours and tambourines, with us, the country might "plod its weary way," confident that the jaw-bone army would effectually rout the painted and plumed Sioux invaders with a battery of its breath.

SOUNDING A WARNING.

The New York Sun admonishes eastern investors to watch the granger legislatures. It remarks that there "may be an element of danger to invested capital in the control of certain state legislatures by the Farmers' Alliance. Extreme views are likely to come to the top wherever the Alliance is in power. Investors, therefore," concludes the Sun, "will do well to be cautious about increasing their investments in the granger states before the animus of the legislatures has been fully disclosed." It is quite possible that this reflects a view general among eastern investors.

It was to have been expected that the press of the east would sound a warning of this kind, and undoubtedly the example of the Sun will be widely followed. Experience with granger legislation has been of a character to discourage confidence, although results have never been quite so damaging as were apprehended. The truth is that more ill has been charged against granger legislation than it was responsible for. But there had been enough to supply ground for apprehension when the farmers obtain undisputed control of legislation, and it would be foolish to shut our eyes to this fact. On the contrary, it is most necessary to note it, and to make such intelligent application of it as the circumstances suggest.

No argument can be needed to enforce the proposition that no western state can afford to repeal capital. All of them are capable of very much greater development than they have attained, and in order to advance they must have capital. There is no lack of this in the country if the opportunities and inducements are offered. Reasonable and just laws for the protection of the people from the extortion and rapacity of money lenders nobody can fairly object to, but extreme measures whose effect would be to banish all capital are to be avoided. Take Nebraska, for instance. It is unquestionable that her people should be better protected against usury, but her legislation in this particular should be framed upon such conservative lines that it will not discourage mortgage investments here. Every intelligent farmer can understand that to do this would place him at a serious disadvantage. Money can always take care of itself. It is wanted everywhere and generally may choose the place of investment. The people who want money must make whatever reasonable concessions are necessary to obtain it.

We do not believe there is any danger that the interests of eastern investors will be unjustly dealt with by any western granger legislature. The farmers of the west have also learned something from experience. Very generally they have a much clearer conception now than they had ten or twelve years ago of the true relation of their interests to all other interests. They know more than ever before regarding the inter-dependence of the multifarious enterprises and industries of the people, so that the injury of one brings more or less damage to all. They understand that while the agricultural interest makes the largest annual contribution to the nation's wealth, its growth and development are dependent on the progress of all other interests; that unless they advance it must remain stationary or decline. They appreciate the fact that agriculture requires, quite as much as any other business, all the facilities and aids to expansion and growth which this progressive age provides, and that they cannot arbitrarily interfere with the orderly operation of any of these without inflicting injury upon themselves.

Confidence in the more enlightened views regarding questions of public policy that now generally obtain among the farmers of the west warrants the opinion that eastern investors have nothing to fear from the granger legislatures.

WHERE ECONOMY IS NEEDED.

The election of a majority of both branches of the legislature from the ranks of the producers gives reasonable assurance that economy will be the watchword of the twenty-second session. Economy and reform are the cardinal principles of the Alliance. As a majority of the legislators are members of the Alliance or pledged to work and vote for the principles of the order, the taxpayers may confidently look for a wholesome weeding out of taxators and the stoppage of extravagance in all departments of the state government.

The auditor's report of the appropriations made and moneys expended by the last legislature is a record of wholesale extravagance and reckless disregard of the interests of taxpayers. The total cost of the session of sixty days was \$190,000, of which the enormous sum of \$80,000 was squandered for what is called "incidental." An army of employees were engaged by both houses. While the actual salary and mileage of members of the senate amounted to \$11,517, the cost of employees reached the enormous sum of \$24,005. In other words, the machinery of the senate cost \$12,578 more than the senate itself. Each senator was provided with a clerk, for which the state paid an average of \$270, and in addition there were messengers, pages and committee clerks, whose labors were largely confined to drawing their salaries. With only thirty-three members, the senate surrounded itself with one hundred and eleven lackeys.

The house was not as proud as the senate and drew the line at clerks for members. Nevertheless, one hundred and sixty-five employees were placed on the pay roll, costing the state thirty-five thousand two hundred and ninety-nine dollars, while the total cost of the members was thirty-two thousand five hundred and sixty-six.

At the very outset the Alliance party in the legislature will be confronted with the usual horde seeking soft berths at the expense of the people, and its first acts will be a guide to its future conduct. But the lopping off of legislative baronies is but one of the many splendid opportunities awaiting the Alliance pruning knife. Almost every department of the state government invites reduction and retrenchment. The charitable and benevolent institutions scattered throughout the state are outrageously extravagant. Here is the state industrial school, with two hundred and fifty

boys and girls, costing twenty-five thousand dollars a year more than the penitentiary. Excessive salaries are paid officials and subordinates, and the number is needlessly beyond the requirements of an honest and economical administration.

A grave responsibility rests on the next legislature, and more particularly on the dominant party. While the reformers will have the assistance of the minority, on the Alliance rests the duty of inaugurating and successfully carrying forward measures that will materially lighten the burdens of taxpayers without impairing the efficiency of the state government.

THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

The financial disturbance that has been more or less severely felt in two continents, sending the century-old banking house of Baring Brothers into prolonged liquidation, wrecking several old financial houses in this country, and giving the European and American money markets the severest shock they have known in many years, was chiefly due to the extraordinary financial policy of the Argentine Republic, in which English capitalists are deeply involved. In view of the fact that there are people in the United States who are clamoring for a policy here similar to that which has bankrupted the South American republic and done widespread injury beyond the limits of that country, it will be interesting to note the character of the Argentine scheme for providing every body with money. The fiat financiers of the United States will find that it is practically identical with what they would inaugurate in this country.

One form of the Argentine debt is the cedula, which is a government guaranty of bank loans of money on land mortgages. When all other financial expedients had been exhausted, the Argentine government authorized the establishment of two banks to issue loans of paper money to all comers on landed security. The bank fixed the value of the land, took a mortgage from the owner, and gave him its own bond or paper money for an equal amount. The loan carried eight per cent interest, and when the borrower wished to pay it off he bought depreciated bonds of the same class and amount and presented them to the bank in settlement. Surely a very smooth and simple process, and as the cedulas had the guaranty of the government, the bonds of the banks existing by government authority for this specific business, and the land values, they appeared, amply secured. At any rate the astute English financiers evidently thought them a good investment, for of the amount issued, four hundred million dollars, those financiers took one-half.

Of course land values rose rapidly under such an incentive, and as these advanced the volume of the currency increased. Everything boomed, and all sorts of speculation was rampant. The world was informed of the unparalleled progress of Argentine in material development, and a future of amazing prosperity was promised by the authors of the boom. But after a time the inevitable effect of the steadily increasing volume of irredeemable paper currency began to be realized. Gold went to a premium, which kept going higher and higher until it reached two hundred per cent. Land values rushed downward more rapidly than they had gone upward. Confidence was destroyed, the crash came, the people revolted against the government, a political revolution cast out of power the men who were responsible for the condition of affairs, and finally we see the effects of this notable wild-cat policy of finance reaching out to the London money market, dragging to the verge of ruin one of its oldest and greatest financial houses and seriously disturbing and unsettling the monetary affairs of two continents.

We cannot see how any intelligent man could require more than the merest statement of the course of events under the financial policy of the Argentine Republic to satisfy him of the utter folly of those who in this country are clamoring for the issue of currency by the government on land security. All such expedients violate sound financial principles and must inevitably end in disaster if persisted in.

WORKING OUT ITS FATE.

The politicians and the newspapers have very generally ceased to discuss the McKinley bill, but that measure is quietly continuing to work out its fate. It is still the law of the land. Before many months it will present the people of the United States with an answer to the question of its feasibility that will be wiser than the wisdom of political economists and more reliable than the predictions of either its friends or foes. Meanwhile it should be everybody's business to watch the results as they develop day by day.

There is evidence that the stories of new tin plate industries, denounced by the democrats before election as campaign buncombe, were genuine. A dispatch from the capital of Illinois says: A license of incorporation was issued today to the Baltimore tin plate company, Chicago, to manufacture and sell tin plates and tinware of all kinds; capital stock, \$2,000,000; incorporators, Max Papp, Henry H. Kenney and George Finstein. The news columns of the Philadelphia papers of last Saturday stated that one thousand acres had been purchased near that city on which tin plate works would be erected at once, and that the same syndicate, in which Rockefeller and Wanamaker are large owners, would put in large plants in at least half a dozen other cities.

The Boston newspapers contain accounts of very large additions to New England woolen mills and the New York press speaks encouragingly of the brightening outlook for minor glass works and button factories in New Jersey. Reports of similar tenor come from other parts of the country, in spite of the general feeling that the results of the election have condemned the McKinley bill. Not until the people have had time and opportunity to measure the real importance of these enlargements and to observe the effect on agricultural products and the actual cost of living, will

the popular judgment be made up on the workings of the bill.

But in the meantime, the people should not forget to study the everyday developments of the subject. We are living in one healthy, non-partisan American atmosphere just now, and this—borrow Garfield's felicitous phrase—is the "best level from which to measure men and events."

THE DEBTS OF WESTERN CITIES.

The census bureau illuminates the question of municipal indebtedness with a special bulletin on the financial condition of American cities. The figures from Nebraska are more meagre than from most of the other states, but doubtless represent correctly the general conditions here.

A study of the statistics presented shows that the west compares very favorably with all other sections in financial condition, and disposes effectively of the charge that our people plunge into reckless expenditures not warranted by their size or prospects of growth. And when the debts of western cities are compared with the results which have been made possible thereby, they are seen to be the product of a wise and far-seeing public policy.

Between 1880 and 1890 the total bonded and floating debt of cities in New England increased twelve per cent, in the middle states three per cent, in the southern states six per cent, and in the territories two hundred and forty-three per cent. In the same period the total available resources of cities in these sections increased as follows: New England, fifty-one per cent; middle states, fifty-two; southern states, four; western states, seventy-two; territories, twenty.

California stands at the head of the western states in the amount of increased bonded indebtedness. Its percentage being over eleven hundred per cent. Wyoming comes second, Oregon third and Nebraska fourth, our percentage of increase being four hundred and two. The increase of available resources in Nebraska is considerable, although less than one-half of the increased debt.

The only figures bearing on the increased debt of Nebraska cities are as follows:

Table with 3 columns: City, 1880, 1890. Rows include Columbus, Fremont, Hastings, Lincoln, Nebraska City, North Platte, and Total.

These figures illustrate the truth that the size of a city's bonded debt is frequently the measure of its enterprise and faith in its future. And the illustration would be yet more striking if the list included Omaha, Kearney, Beatrice and Grand Island.

During the last ten years every one of these cities has largely increased its bonded debt. During the same period every one of them has made a marvelous gain in population and in the acquisition of metropolitan improvements essential to its further growth. They have laid the costly foundations of large cities. They have encouraged the building of new railroads demanded by their whole trade, erected beautiful and commodious public buildings, provided water works and sewerage systems adequate to present and future needs, bridged streams and canons and begun to pave their streets. Such things are necessary when cities are to be built and population and capital attracted. They have been paid for with money raised by mortgages on future taxation. Hence these debts, and also the inspiring figures of the last census, are the promises of the future.

HOW THEY BUILT THE CITY HALL.

Among the things for which the present council is specially commended by its official organ is the economy and business-like management in the erection of the city hall. This is decidedly refreshing.

If there ever was a greater piece of jobbery and robbery perpetrated upon the tax-payers of Omaha nobody has ever heard of it. It will be two years next February when the citizens of Omaha, by a most decisive vote, directed the city council to continue the construction of the city hall on the site on which it had been originally located. Four-fifths of the people who voted for the Eighteenth and Farmington site did so because they did not want to squander the money that had already been spent on the basement of that structure. The school board had already put in over twenty thousand dollars of its money and the city had paid out over thirty thousand dollars in addition to that sum. Now what would any set of business men have done under like circumstances? Would they not have insisted that the revised plans for the structure should conform to the basement walls that were good enough to be used?

But the combine had a scheme of its own. They advertised for plans and confined the competition to Omaha architects. The competition was a farce. It was an open secret that the first prize was to be awarded to an inexperienced young architect who had never planned a fire-proof building and had never even superintended the building of one. But the young architect was very intimate with Chaffee and Chaffee had influence with the building committee of which Wheeler was one. The plans were drawn under such instructions as to dimension, that every brick and pier in the fifty thousand dollar basement had to be pulled up by the roots which cost as much as the material was worth to the contractor. Before the new plans were made there was a howl about the danger to the city hall foundation walls because they were not planted as deep as those of the ad-

jacent Elk building. But the new plans set the new foundations no deeper than the old ones.

Before the old basement walls had been entirely pulled up the combine allowed the architect twelve thousand dollars, although he had not finished the plans and did not finish them until about six months later. It was only by THE BEE'S exposure of this extraordinary raid on the treasury that the council directed the city treasurer to withhold over four thousand of the twelve thousand dollars. How much of that twelve thousand dollars was to be expended for the use of the Broach campaign and for the individual benefit of the friends of the architect is not known at the present time. We don't blame the architect for working the combine in the only way in which sleek rascals of their stripe are worked.

We are however justified in denouncing the plot by which the public interest was sacrificed, the basement walls destroyed and the new building delayed at least eighteen months as a piece of knavery that should have sent every man who wilfully connived in it to the penitentiary.

And yet we are assured by the official paper of the council that our taxpayers are under lasting obligations to the combine for the economy displayed on the city hall building.

A RECENT canvass of Kansas City, St. Paul and Minneapolis, undertaken by interested boomers of the former city, developed some important facts. It was found that Kansas City has eighteen hundred and thirty-three vacant buildings, St. Paul thirteen hundred and seventy-six and Minneapolis twenty-one hundred and ninety. Omaha was omitted from the comparison for the very good reason that the inquiry here showed comparatively few buildings vacant, and those belong to the vintage of the sixties. While the three rivals are drifting into vacancy, buildings are multiplying in Omaha, rents advancing, and the demand steadily crowding the supply.

When the motor company sought the privilege of crossing the Eleventh street viaduct it was willing to accept any reasonable conditions the council might impose. But the distinguished business men of the council did not think it necessary to put the conditions in writing and presented the corporation with privileges worth thousands of dollars.

COUNCILMAN DAVIS is one of the shining lights in the business aggregation of the council. The amount of city business which finds its way to his fourty tends to show that in lending the weight of his experience to the public he does not neglect the prosperity of his machine shop.

If the voters of the Fourth ward do not see what they want in the shape of public favors, let them apply to Major Wheeler. During the next ten days the major will dispense promises and pledges with a lavish hand.

THE enterprising managers of the Omaha coffin factory evidently sniff business from afar. The enlargement of the plant just as grim visaged war frowns on the northern border is peculiarly significant.

It is too much to expect that the vendors of slanders against Omaha will publish a retraction and apologize. To do so would tax their strength the remainder of their lives.

EVEN the red-whiskered monsters plastered on the city hall are a grinning protest against the re-election of the perpetrators of that architectural idiocy.

THE brevity of the city campaign is doubtless a tribute to public health, but forty-eight hours is barely sufficient to decently enter the combine.

THE sidewalk inspector is uncommonly active these days in booming the Fifth ward member of the combine. His job depends on it.

OUR GIRLS.

Some people had rather hug a delusion than a pretty girl.

A woman forgets when she forgives; a man forgives when he forgets.

When a pretty girl marries rich she has reached the sweet by and by.

A woman may not be able to find her pocket, but she never has it filled with letters she has forgotten to mail.

Mr. Calloway—is the report true that you are married? Miss Three Stars—No such luck! I'm even out of an engagement.

He—Remember, you're taking my heart with you. She—You are the fifth man that told me the same thing. You all must think I am a pork paragon.

She—I'm not going to come here again. He—Why, what's the matter? She—Matter? I'm surprised at your asking. There is nothing to be seen but the naked mountains.

A man who has been traveling in the "far west" says—but he probably misrepresents the matter—that when an Idaho girl is kissed she indignantly exclaims: "Now put that right back where you took it from!"

Boston Girl (wearily)—Ma, which is the easiest way to commit suicide? Ma—Hush, child! Do not talk that way. Try to exist a little while longer. I am sure that in time some new fad will start up to interest you.

"Why don't you marry, Tom?" "Because matrimony is possible only under three conditions." "What are they?" "My wife must be rich, beautiful and a fool. Unless she be rich and beautiful, won't marry her, and unless she be a fool she won't marry me!"

"O, would that had were mine!" he said, And smiled at her so sweet; But not a tremor thrilled her heart; She coolly kept her seat. Because the hand he wished to own Of flesh and blood was not; 'Twas just a royal flush. She held that scooped the "pot."

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Capital Heights Street Railway Faces a \$10,000 Damage Suit.

INJURY OF AN AGED LINCOLN LADY.

The Lost Diamonds Found Near Home—Trouble with Illegal Insurance Companies—Intentions of the New Journalistic Venture.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 20.—(Special to THE BEE.)—Mrs. Susan A. Dutton has brought suit against the Capital Heights street railway company for \$10,000 damages. Mrs. Dutton says that on August 11 when she was about to get off one of the cars at Twenty-fifth and Randolph streets, the driver started the car with a sudden jerk before she had alighted from the step, and she was thereby thrown violently to the ground. Her thigh bone was broken just below the hip and she was otherwise injured. She is a woman sixty-three years old, and as a result the fracture proved very serious and has made her cripple the rest of her days. She declares in her petition that she has been confined to her bed for over two months and is still under the physician's care. Her physician says she can never walk again without the aid of a crutch.

THE DIAMONDS FOUND. The Marshall diamonds have come to light. This morning Mrs. Marshall found the sparklers in the jewel box which had been placed on the table in the upstairs room. Every one of the missing ornaments was in its accustomed place, and the rubber band which encircled the box was all right too. The person named in the original advertisement on suspicion, but released after being put through the sweet box, was the domestic Eliza, who lives with the family, but nothing was elicited from her except statements denials. The officers declined to believe her story and gave her until 10 o'clock today to produce the diamonds. At that hour Detective Malone went up to arrest the girl, but when he reached the house the diamonds had all mysteriously disappeared. Mrs. Marshall defends the girl, who has been employed for two years, and thinks she is not the guilty party.

THE NEW INDEPENDENT PAPER. The new independent paper that is to be started here will be run by Mr. Hinkins of Nebraska City and Knowles & Lister, job printers of this city. It is the intention of the publishers to start as a weekly and if the venture fails to issue a daily edition. The sheet is to be devoted mainly to labor interests.

INSURANCE PERILS. It appears from a letter written by Andrew G. Hallberg of Plum Creek that the Farmers and Stockmen's union of Madison, S. D., which was exposed a few months ago by Deputy Attorney General Charles H. Jones, a clandestine business in this state. Mr. Allan again declares that the company has no right whatever to insure any stock or anything else in Nebraska. Complaints have been made also concerning the Mutual Accident Association of the Northwest and the Farmers' and Merchants' Mutual Life Insurance Company, which have any right to transact business in Nebraska.

STATE HOUSE NOTES. The following notable appointments were made today by Governor Hovey: William M. Orr, Lincoln; Wilson C. Lemon, North Platte; Gordon B. Crippen, University Place; H. Scoville, Creighton; John Hyatt, Fremont.

Just a year ago Henry C. Scott of Webster county got judgment against the First National bank of Omaha for \$200,000 in flour and 500 bushels of wheat and 1 cent damages against the bank for the detention of the flour and wheat. Today the banking company requested the case to the supreme court.

W. D. Heller of Blair has been chosen to succeed Cook as county clerk. A preliminary hearing on the case was held in the district court of Fillmore county at Elsie L. Martin secured judgment against E. C. Aultman & Co. for \$245. Today the Aultman company appealed the case to the supreme court.

Alexander V. Wilcox, Appeal from Cass county. Reversed and dismissed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Norval.

Where a person has been in the open, exclusive, notorious, adverse possession of real estate, as owner, for ten years, he thereby acquires an absolute title to the land free from the lien created by a tax deed on property issued prior to the commencement of such adverse possession. D'Gette v. Sheldon, 44 N. W. Rep. 200.

James Pert, the fellow who shot little Charley Davis, the ten-year-old boy who left Pert's service because of alleged cruelty, will have a preliminary hearing before Judge Foxworthy November 29, at 1 p. m.

County Treasurer Snyder of Omaha has been in the city today on official business.

Edward Williams leaves tomorrow on a two weeks' trip to Salt Lake City.

A tax deed issued more than five years ago for the expiration of which the owner from the tax sale, is invalid and creates no lien upon the real estate therein described.

Kansas City & Omaha railroad company vs. Frey, Fillmore county. Affirmed. Opinion by Justice Maxwell.

A bill which has but one general object that is fairly expressed in the title thereof, is not objectionable on the ground that it contains two or more subjects.

The act approved March 3, 1881, giving a license to the city of Omaha to use the railway for material furnished and labor performed on such railway, does not contain more than one subject and is not in conflict with the constitution.

One of our leading jewelers would like to renew the acquaintance with a sick man who called for a watch that had been left with him to repair. The man creates no new knowledge about the watch and got it, but the owner says she didn't send the fellow for it. An elderly gentleman from Haggerty asked the aid of the mayor and county commissioners this morning to procure transportation for a young lady named Higgins to Hutchinson, Kan. The girl is the daughter of a foreman of the packing house, who is now living at Hutchinson. She came to Lincoln rather suddenly and appeared at the Haggerty mansion with the announcement that she had come to visit "them" for a short time. Since arriving she has exhibited signs of demerol, and her mother, who said she will be sent back home this afternoon.

Last June Gottlieb Weaninger was awarded \$9,442 damages against the Missouri Pacific railway company for injuries received in a runaway caused by a Missouri Pacific locomotive moving across the tracks. The matter was carried to the supreme court by the railway company.

An Age of Commerce. Chicago News.

One fact which the recent financial flurry must have impressed on observers with something of the emphasis of surprise is the magnitude of the world's dealings in finance. The relative importance of such an enterprise as that of Baring Brothers—a private corporation—has been revealed in a new light. When one knows that a bank can acquire such a position that nations rush to its support in time of need he performs has a reason for the day. Commercial enterprise is beyond doubt the leading feature of this end of the century, just as it is the basis and foundation of all the achievements of modern civilization.

EDUCATION AT FAULT.

Boston Traveler. She was a schoolma'm, young and fair, Well educated, culture fine, And grammar was her strongest hold, The hardest words she could decline.

But one fine day along there came A man of handsome, noble carriage, And she, alas! that day, proposed, Could not decline that short word "marriage."

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Nebraska. York wants a best sugar factory. The Hebron cornet band has been reorganized.

The Corad Messenger has been purchased by a Mr. Hurrows. C. M. Ewings, formerly a Tecumseh boy, has been elected a state officer in Washington.

Neligh is raising \$50,000 for a bonus for a 225,000 best sugar factory to be built next spring. A grain warehouse from Hubbard has been taken up bodily and shipped on the cars to Clearmont.

The citizens of Neligh are making an effort to have the proposed Pueblo & Duluth road run through their town. During a runaway J. J. Dammeg, a lively man at Millard had his arm broken and was otherwise seriously injured.

The Chase County Enterprise of Imperial and the ConVia Graphic are the latest journalistic enterprises in the state. A boy in Carter county set a trap to catch a fox. The fox was caught by a big black dog and the next day he caught a young Danish boy.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Grand Island is making a canvass of the county for the purpose of the purpose of dispensing charity on Thanksgiving. The Lopp County Alliance gives this account of a strange disease up there: Several horses have died recently in Lopp county. A post-mortem examination of one revealed the fact that the second or small stomach and the intestines connecting the two stomachs was filled with sand. The supposition is that this was the cause of the animal's death. There is a query in the minds of some as to how the sand gets into the stomach, as horses do not eat anything but grain.

We have an opinion that they got it from eating corn fodder. The sand blows into the corn fodder and is taken into the stomach with the fodder. The sand in the stomach will be obliged to feed corn fodder to their horses they should be very careful to shake it well before feeding, especially if it is shocked on or near a grain field.

Iowa. The trial of J. J. Grinnell for the murder of George Cornell will begin at Elkader December 8. Fifty farmers of Muscatine county are willing to subscribe \$500 each toward the building of a best sugar factory in that county.

A handsome flag has been received at the Iowa soldiers' home at Marshalltown, a gift from the United States Army of the Republic, department of Iowa.

By the will of the late F. B. Jaggard of Burlington \$8,000 is bequeathed to Iowa college. There is no money to pay these bills and the payment thereof depends on the legislature making an appropriation for this purpose.

The new independent paper that is to be started here will be run by Mr. Hinkins of Nebraska City and Knowles & Lister, job printers of this city. It is the intention of the publishers to start as a weekly and if the venture fails to issue a daily edition. The sheet is to be devoted mainly to labor interests.

INSURANCE PERILS. It appears from a letter written by Andrew G. Hallberg of Plum Creek that the Farmers and Stockmen's union of Madison, S. D., which was exposed a few months ago by Deputy Attorney General Charles H. Jones, a clandestine business in this state. Mr. Allan again declares that the company has no right whatever to insure any stock or anything else in Nebraska. Complaints have been made also concerning the Mutual Accident Association of the Northwest and the Farmers' and Merchants' Mutual Life Insurance Company, which have any right to transact business in Nebraska.

STATE HOUSE NOTES. The following notable appointments were made today by Governor Hovey: William M. Orr, Lincoln; Wilson C. Lemon, North Platte; Gordon B. Crippen, University Place; H. Scoville, Creighton; John Hyatt, Fremont.

Just a year ago Henry C. Scott of Webster county got judgment against the First National bank of Omaha for \$200,000 in flour and 500 bushels of wheat and 1 cent damages against the bank for the detention of the flour and wheat. Today the banking company requested the case to the supreme court.

W. D. Heller of Blair has been chosen to succeed Cook as county clerk. A preliminary hearing on the case was held in the district court of Fillmore county at Elsie L. Martin secured judgment against E. C. Aultman & Co. for \$245. Today the Aultman company appealed the case to the supreme court.

Alexander V. Wilcox, Appeal from Cass county. Reversed and dismissed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Norval.

Where a person has been in the open, exclusive, notorious, adverse possession of real estate, as owner, for ten years, he thereby acquires an absolute title