THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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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 Dec. 13, 1890, was as follows:

Sunday, Dec. 7	26,000
Monday, Dec. 8	22,850
Tuesday, Dec. 9	22,710
Wednesday, Dec. 10	22,652
Thursday, Dec. 11	22,623
Friday, Dec. 12	22,685
Saturday, Dec. 13	22,880
Average	23,213

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 13th day of December, A. D., 1890.
(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 December, 1889, was 20,048 copies; for January, 1890, 19,555 copies; for February, 1890, 19,761 copies; for March, 1890, 19,815 copies; for April, 1890, 20,064 copies; for May, 1890, 20,186 copies; for June, 1890, 20,301 copies; for July, 1890, 20,022 copies; for August, 1890, 20,759 copies; for September, 1890, 20,870 copies; for October, 1890, 20,762 copies; for November, 1890, 22,130 copies. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1890.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

BUFFALO BILL has gone to the front to take in the wild west show.

THE whilom Napoleon of the Sioux flew in the face of fate and perished. Parnell is courting similar disastrous results.

SOUTH OMAHA is a stout-lunged infant. When she calls on the government for better postal facilities her voice is heard.

ANOTHER Missouri official is short in his accounts but long on public boodle. Missouri treasurers have developed decidedly taking ways.

THE report that the troops at Pine Ridge are sleeping on their arms relieves the apprehension that they might be caught napping on their backs.

NOW the Utes are reported in an uprising condition. It looks as if the whole Messiah movement was a conspiracy to overcrowd the happy hunting grounds.

IT is said that the work of supreme justices is very arduous. Perhaps so, but a great many patriotic American lawyers are willing to assume the burden.

A PORTION of the South Carolina people are wearing crape for the defeat of Wade Hampton. Next to getting elected the most satisfactory thing is to be sincerely mourned.

A SPECIAL grand jury has been called to investigate municipal wickedness in Kansas City. If accounts are to be credited, the members of the jury are booked for a life job.

THE contest must be growing a trifle tiresome to the prohibitionists. They have fallen head foremost into the pit they digged for the bankers and business men of Nebraska.

IN these troublous times it is worthy of note that the Dublin postoffice vacancy has been filled without a disturbance. But this Dublin is located in Boone county, Nebraska.

IT is a fact worth noting that General Van Wyck filled a large place in the Lincoln convention of the Alliance, notwithstanding the fact that the pope excommunicated him some time since.

CHURCH HOWE attended the Lincoln convention and hobnobbed with the farmers. He counts them very simple cattle, however, if he thinks they can be bamboozled into electing him speaker.

KEARNEY'S population is the last to be officially announced from Washington, but as it stands first among the cities in the Third district it suffers nothing from the delay. The figures are 8,356, against 1,800 ten years ago.

A PERSPICACIOUS correspondent charges the state militia with fomenting the Indian troubles, even though five hundred miles away. This is the first time our gallant citizen soldiery have been accused of harboring designs of a warlike character.

THE sentiment for reciprocity is spreading like a prairie fire in Canada. The revival of trade with the United States on that basis is necessary to prevent national bankruptcy, but how it can be accomplished without the assent of the imperial government and the granting of similar concessions to the entire British empire, is a problem which the dominion boomers of reciprocity do not stop to consider.

JAY BURROWS has been "vindicated" by a re-election as chairman of the executive committee of the State Alliance. The dispatches state that this result was brought about by a shrewd union between the forces of the dictator and President Powers, who was also reelected. However, Burrows is entitled to all the credit of his vindication, and the large public sentiment that is friendly to the independent movement will only hope that this result will not drive away its supporters and hasten its downfall. A dictator is an edged tool in any political party, but it is to be hoped that this one will not prove fatal to an organization that contains many possibilities of good.

BURROWS' PROHIBITION PLOT.

Jay Burrows still controls by craft the organization which he formerly arrogantly ruled by the force of personal power. Yesterday he revealed to public view a plot which he has been secretly nursing ever since the result of the election became known.

This is a cunningly devised plan to secure statutory prohibition and to use the Alliance organization as a powerful tool to that end. Yesterday afternoon he had one of his henchmen move to admit to the convention at Lincoln two well known lecturers of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, whose business it was to urge the Alliance to commit itself to an attempt to saddle prohibition upon this state after the people have rejected it by a majority of 50,000 votes. He hoped by this means to induce the convention to adopt a resolution in favor of that measure.

Yesterday's development reveals the animus of the election contest still more vividly. It is now perfectly plain that Jay Burrows and his allies set this ridiculous and expensive "investigation" on foot solely for the purpose of furnishing material—and possibly a governor—for a prohibition campaign in the legislature. The "contest" has no other point or purpose.

What do the Nebraska farmers think of this attempt to wreck their organization? What have they to say of a man who would fasten a stigma upon them in order to carry his point in defiance of the people's will? Burrows is a better prohibitionist than Alliance man. He would cheerfully see the Alliance movement tumble to ruin if thereby he could have the satisfaction of saddling prohibition upon the state. He is already sacrificing everything to that end. If the true friends of the Alliance would preserve it from disaster they must remain through the Lincoln convention and vote down every motion which attempts to commit the organization to Burrows' prohibition plot. If he can tire out his opponents and reduce the convention to a handful of his blind partisans he will succeed in his scheme of yoking the Alliance to his resurrected prohibition boom.

It is not true that a majority of the farmers of Nebraska favor prohibition today, and probably not true that they ever did. Of 11,000 who answered personal letters from THE BEE before election 7,000 replied that they opposed the amendment. The prohibition leaders attributed their defeat to the unexpected opposition of the purely agricultural counties. They recognized at least that the farmers were against them.

The danger of statutory prohibition lies not in any future expression of popular opinion. It is contained entirely in the possibility that an unscrupulous leader may put the Alliance in a false position and use the influence so gained to cajole the legislature into passing a law that the people have overwhelmingly condemned. The delegates at Lincoln who hold the good of their order above the selfish whim of Jay Burrows can avert a catastrophe by prompt and decisive action when the question is raised.

BLAINE AND HIS PARTY.

There is the best reason for believing that James G. Blaine—the greatest living republican—has well defined views of the present political situation that do not accord entirely with those of the men who are directing the party policy in congress. His views are substantially as follows:

He is opposed to so much of the McKinley tariff law as raises the duties on the necessaries of life. He would have the law revised on the theory that that is the wisest protection which causes the least direct expense to consumers.

He believes in the most thorough and far-reaching application of reciprocity, to the end that foreign products used largely by the masses shall be delivered in our markets without the added expense of import duties, and that the foreign market for American products shall be enlarged to the precise extent that imports are admitted free.

He is opposed to the Lodge election bill on the ground that it is a revival of sectionalism and not in keeping with the spirit of the times.

He favors the increase of the circulating medium by conservative methods that will limit its benefits strictly to the people of the United States.

On all of these propositions he differs from the active republican leaders in congress. On all of them, too, he represents the prevailing opinions of the rank and file of the republican party, east and west.

The pertinent question is, Can the party do better at this time than to follow the lead of the secretary of state, who represents its whole membership better than any other one man?

HIS FAREWELL SERVICE.

Governor Thayer is performing with characteristic energy and thoroughness the last important service that falls to his lot as governor. He is organizing the work of relieving the pressing necessities of the destitute settlers on the frontier and forwarding funds and supplies with a promptness and effectiveness unusual in such undertakings.

It has always been the habit of the governor to give such demands as this his attention in preference to all other business. When such emergencies have arisen he has gone personally and without delay to the scene of complaint and made himself familiar with the nature and extent of the trouble. He has then exerted his influence, by proclamations, letters and speeches, to provide the means of relief and has lost no time in having them distributed. All this, of course, is clearly within the duties of his office, but Governor Thayer, more than the executive of any other state, has won popular regard by the promptness and effectiveness with which he has responded to such demands.

The present work is only well begun. The governor has still an important duty to perform in order to insure its wise completion. The legislature will undoubtedly be found willing to make such appropriations as are needed, but it must rely largely upon the governor for the data on which it will base its action. He can properly embody the knowledge of the case which he has acquired by his careful examination of it in his message to the new legislature. Better than any other man, he can state the exact extent of the destitution, the amount of relief which has already been provided and the sum of money required to complete the work. Doutless he will do this and thus becomingly round out the great service he has done the state in this emergency.

The people of Nebraska will gratefully remember, for many years to come, the farewell service of Hon. John M. Thayer in the office which he has filled with so much distinction.

THE KANSAS ALLIANCE.

The impressive force of the Alliance movement in Kansas is having far-reaching effect. The leaders are not wasting their energies in ridiculous contests, nor pulling chestnuts out of the fire for political bushwhackers. They are devising ways and means to improve the condition of the state, to reduce the expenses of administration and lighten the burdens of taxpayers.

This determination finds early response in the action of the commission appointed two years ago to revise a portion of the state law. The members of the commission, bowing to public sentiment expressed at the ballot box, have devised sweeping changes in the state government. The report abolishes a dozen useless boards, consolidates others, revives the laws governing state institutions, decapitates the state agent at Washington, trims off useless judicial branches, cuts legal advertising and state printing 50 per cent, provides for the Australian system of voting and the election of railroad commissioners by the people, a uniform system of school books to be furnished free by the state, overhauls the whole system of taxation and assessment, and cuts fee offices right and left.

If the report is adopted by the legislature it is estimated it will save the people of the state $800,000 in taxes annually, and in addition simplify the state code. The fact that the commission was composed of republicans, and that its report is strictly in line with the demands of the Alliance, would seem to insure a large majority in the legislature in favor of its adoption.

SENATORIAL CONTESTS.

Several interesting senatorial contests will be decided within the next few weeks. Perhaps first in importance among these, from the point of view of the politicians, will be the choice of a successor to Senator William M. Evarts of New York, which will be made January 20. The last election gave the legislature of New York to the democrats, and for the second time only in 45 years that party will select a United States senator. Ever since the result of the last election was known the democracy of New York has been more or less agitated over the question of a successor to Mr. Evarts, while the leading politicians of that party throughout the country have taken a good deal of interest in the matter. At least a dozen prominent New York democrats, with Governor Hill at the head, have been urged for the succession. Among these are Lieutenant Governor Jones, famous as the man who "pays the freight;" Smith M. Weed, an old and vigorous leader who enjoyed the confidence of Samuel J. Tilden; Charles A. Dana, the distinguished editor of the New York *Sun* and the implacable foe of Mr. Cleveland; Alfred C. Chapin, twice mayor of Brooklyn and having other experience in public life to his credit, and a number of others less celebrated as political leaders but of recognized ability. There is no doubt that Governor Hill could go to the senate if he desired, but his aim is higher, and he understands that the senate is the cemetery of presidential aspirants. It is conceded, however, that he will name the successor to Mr. Evarts, and it need hardly be said that he will be a through-and-through Hill man, whose duty it will be to use his influence to the very best advantage in the interest of Mr. Hill before the meeting of the next national democratic convention.

Another interesting contest will be the choice of a successor to Senator Farwell of Illinois. General Palmer was named by the democratic convention as the choice of that party for United States senator and made a vigorous campaign on the issue of the selection of senators by popular choice. The republicans lost the legislature, but the farmers will hold the balance of power and it is by no means assured that the unique contest made by General Palmer will be rewarded by an election to the national senate, although the chances are undoubtedly largely in his favor.

A third interesting contest involves the immediate political future of Senator Ingalls of Kansas. The senator himself has never failed to express the utmost confidence in a reelection, but very strong influences are arrayed against him, and if he wins it will be a victory of which he will have a right to feel proud. A great deal of interest is felt in Washington in the Idaho contest, so far as it relates to Mr. Dubois, against whom a very strong fight is being made. It is felt at the national capital that no man in the new state better deserves to represent it in the national senate than Dubois, who labored hard to secure statehood and has shown himself a capable, useful and faithful servant of the people of Idaho. In North Dakota a very earnest fight is going on against Senator Pierce, and there are reports that McKenzie and his friends will enter into an alliance with the democrats and elect a democratic senator. This is hardly probable, but it is certain that the opponents of Pierce are putting forth every effort to defeat him and it is by no means improbable that they will do so. In South Dakota Senator Moody is finding the struggle for re-election a hard one, with a strong probability that he may have to give way to a more popular republican, or one whose record is less assailable than his appears to be.

The terms of fifteen republican senators expire March 4, 1891. Two of these, and possibly four, will be succeeded by democrats, Kansas may elect an alliance man, and the remainder, not already chosen, are pretty sure to be republicans.

BLACKSTONE'S comments are timely and to the point. The far-sighted president of the Alton road appreciates the folly of running counter to public sentiment and wisely refrained from taking part in the organization of the western railroad trust. The prosperity of the people means prosperity to the railroads. The interests of both are interdependent. The growth and development of the country, bountiful harvests and remunerative prices redound to the benefit of common carriers in increased traffic. On the other hand a season of depression and disaster to crops affects not only the farmer but all branches of trade, checking vitality in commercial channels and decreasing the total volume of business in proportion to the loss suffered. Under such circumstances it is suicidal for the corporations to enter into a combine to squeeze the people. Blood cannot be extracted from a stone, nor can the railroads materially increase their profits when all departments of trade are affected by a common loss. It serves no good purpose. On the contrary it serves to increase irritation and provoke retaliatory measures—a result which the Alton managers would avoid by a policy of leniency and concession.

THERE is altogether too much prominence given to the home rule faction contest in Kilkenney. Every incident, every trifle is magnified by the regiment of space fillers, who imagine the American people are vitally interested in a personal squabble 3,000 miles away. While interested in the outcome of the contest, on which depends to a large extent a working union of the Irish and English democracies and the progress of republicanism in the British empire, there is no valid excuse for burdening the dispatches with circumstantial details and highly colored reports. Scores of political contests in this country and in the old world have shown factional passion, hatred and even bloodshed to a greater degree and yet did not attract a fraction of the attention. But there is a purpose behind these magnified details which may be clearly seen when the source is considered. And that purpose, fostered by the tories, is to disgust American sentiment with the squabbles of the home rulers and give vitality to the sentiment of freedom's enemies that the Irish are incapable of self-government.

BY the act of a shallow-pated vandal, Omaha is not only disgraced, but a severe loss is entailed on the backers of the art exhibit. These gentlemen assumed grave financial obligations not for their own benefit. They had in view the cultivation of the love of art among our people, and for that purpose secured an exhibit of masterpieces never before equalled in this city. Their unselfish enterprise, their commendable efforts to lay the foundations of a permanent art gallery in Omaha, imposes a duty on all lovers of art, and that duty is to see that the guarantors are not obliged to bear the entire cost of the mutilated painting. An effort should be made to purchase the picture and make it the nucleus of a permanent art gallery.

THE negotiations for a settlement of the seal fisheries dispute give little promise of an early agreement. Late reports from Washington foreshadow a rupture between the state department and the British minister. While both sides agree to submit the question to arbitration, there is a radical difference as to details, the English envoy demanding privileges pending the sitting of the arbitration commissioners which Secretary Blaine vigorously refuses to concede. It is now probable the correspondence will be submitted to congress, with a view of securing its opinion on the stand taken by the state department.

IN the light of the evidence adduced in Omaha, the prohibition contest is worse than a farce. It is an insult to the people and an unjustifiable raid on the state treasury. Never has there been such overwhelming testimony in support of law and order. Judges of the federal and state courts, ministers of the gospel, city and county officials, business and professional men—in fact, the very best representatives of public, professional and business life, unite in pronouncing the charges of outlawry in Omaha to be unfounded.

THE contract for the erection of additional fire engine houses has been awarded. Although the season for building operation is nearly ended, the urgent need of these structures justifies the action of the council in pushing the work. Their completion and equipment will afford reasonable protection for residence districts now remote from the fire department.

THE energetic action of South Omaha business men in carrying their postal grievances to headquarters is highly commendable. Such vigorous demands for adequate mail facilities rarely fails to produce favorable results.

MR. TIBBLES' interview with Sitting Bull on the matter of rations will be interesting to the inhabitants of another world.

THE determination of the council to extend the fire limits is a gratifying tribute to progressive builders.

THE dilapidated condition of the general fund has no effect on the grip of the sinecures on the city treasury.

The High Road to Wealth.
Washington Post.

Senator Delamater may soon recover his lost fortune. He is still a member of the Pennsylvania legislature.

Wealth at Our Very Doors.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

There is no reason why any man should live or die in poverty in this country when he can make $50,000 any day in the year by catching Tascott.

An Unlucky Number.
Chicago News.

Even if the Sandwich island king, with a capital K, did wish it, this country could no longer think of annexing his dominions. It has been discovered that his realm is divided into thirteen states.

A Model Officeholder.
Kansas City Times.

Vice President Bryan of the Chicago world's fair directory deserves a monument. He was voted a salary of $12,000 a year, but has declined to accept more that $6,000 because his duties do not occupy more than half his time.

The Carolina Situation.
Chicago Tribune.

The old Carolina senator
Has lost his backing.
They have Wade Hampton in the balance
And found him lacking.

A Dead Issue.
St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

The proportions of the democratic victory this fall were so great that comment on all other aspects of the election has been pretty nearly suspended. And it is illustrative of the suddenness with which issues spring into prominence and then disappear in American politics that the farmers' alliance is now attracting all the attention that was formerly devoted to the prohibition party. It is worth noting, however, that the latter is now, to all intents and purposes, a dead issue. The Pioneer-Press long ago declared its conviction that no state in which a prohibitory law was not already in existence would ever again declare in favor of that policy. Among the minor results of the recent election is to be counted a confirmation of that belief. For the anti-prohibition majority of 40,000 in Nebraska is the final word on the question of prohibition as a means of suppressing the liquor traffic and promoting practical temperance.

The prohibitionists were confident of success, and not without reason. Nebraska is governed by much the same conditions that forced prohibition upon the Dakotas. It is largely a rural community, and has drawn a considerable proportion of its population from Iowa, where the people have become accustomed to the prohibition idea, and confused it with their notions of duty and morality. It is surrounded on every side save the west by a cordon of prohibition states. The example of Iowa, of Kansas, of South Dakota, was relied upon to tell powerfully in favor of the proposed policy. If prohibition could not be successful here, it has nothing to hope anywhere else in the union. But the results show not only the overwhelming defeat of prohibition, but its defeat in the country districts, without reckoning the vote of the larger cities and towns. Two facts upon which the prohibitionists relied to help them have told powerfully in the opposite direction. The proximity of other states that had adopted this policy was a tremendous argument against instead of for it. The people saw how the thing worked in Iowa, Kansas and South Dakota, and they had no appetite for the humbug. Still more effective was the practical lesson of a high license law. High license has been in force in Nebraska, with the satisfactory results that it everywhere produces. When the people were asked to exchange this rational and effective method of regulating the liquor traffic for a policy that involves a choice between free whisky and a government by the absolute despotism of fanatics, they rendered an emphatic negative. The prohibition movement has done good in educating the public on the liquor question. As a political issue it is dead.

BRIGHT BITS.

Boston Herald: The best way to tell a canvasback duck from a redhead is to look at the bill.

Binghamton Leader: The man who doesn't think his baby is the prize baby hasn't got any baby.

Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly: Rivers like clocks, run down when the main spring gives out.

Philadelphia Times: Whether crowding the cars is right or not, a great many people stand up for it.

St. Joseph News: Time waits for no man, but there's one man who beats time—the conductor of an orchestra.

Bangor News: Some men are so stingy they expect you to pay rent on the place you occupy in their esteem.

St. Joseph Herald: An exchange asks if we have ever seen a cannon ball. No, but we have seen a whole blubber.

Binghamton Leader: The laziest boy in school is always closest to the head of the procession when the circus is in town.

Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly: Interesting to whist players—The announcement that Africa holds inexhaustible quantities of rubber.

New York Sun: "They say Dr. Koch's lymph is dutiable under the McKinley bill. Now why should it be?" "It interferes with home consumption."

Manhattan: Wife (waking up suddenly from sleep)—Henry, did you call? Husband (who has been spending previous evening with the boys)—No; I'll raise it five.

Philadelphia Times: His Employer—"I can only say, Mr. Jones, you have acted like a donkey in this matter." "But you mustn't forget, sir, that I acted as your representative."

Harper's Bazar: McGall—Do you exchange unsatisfactory goods? Salesman—Yes, sir. McGall—Well, here's an overcoat I got here last year, and I think I like your new styles much better.

Fliegende Blatter: Why, I haven't been able to make a fire in the stove here all winter. It doesn't draw. Landlord—So! Then it must have saved about $50 for you in fuel. In such a case I'm afraid I'll have to raise the rent on you.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Iowa.

G. W. Hanna, the first settler of Black Hawk county and one of the founders of the city of Waterloo, is dead. He was seventy-three years old and came to Iowa in 1845.

Prof. J. Wernli of LeMars has been investigating the beet sugar question with a view to experimenting to determine the practibility of raising beets in Plymouth county for sugar. He has several books on the subject from the department of agriculture, and has carried on quite a correspondence with Secretary Rusk and received full particulars of the work that has been done in California, Nebraska and other states.

In Lyon county, one of the latest organized in Iowa, 257,821 acres of land have been assessed, the value of which is $1,685,094. The value of town lots is $127,341, personal property, $230,903; railroads, $313,855; making the total valuation $2,357,915, from which is deducted the tree exemption, $197,915, leaving the taxable valuation $2,177,278, on which the total tax is $401,531.99. The assessed valuation is upwards of $80,000 above that of last year, and the total tax is nearly $10,000 more.

The Two Dakotas.

In a recent test of sugar beets by Prof. Shepard of the Brooklyn agricultural college, it was found that roots which have been irrigated grow larger but had a smaller percentage of sweetness.

The Brooklyn Register says: "The bankers of this city state that there are fewer mortgage foreclosures at present than during any previous year in the history of the country; also that many are redeeming their real estate sold under foreclosure a year ago."

The Homestake mine at Deadwood is one of the most valuable in the world. It keeps 1,200 stamps constantly at work and gives employment to 3,000 men. The product amounts to $2,500,000 annually. The company has not missed paying a dividend to the stockholders for fifteen years, and the wages paid promptly to the men are the highest paid by any mine in the world. The vein work is about three hundred feet wide and two miles in length, with enough ore in sight to continue operations on the present large scale for twenty years. Senator Hearst of California is one of the heavy stockholders.

Thirty Killed and Many Injured.

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.—A house in the native quarter, containing 100 inmates, collapsed today. Thirty persons were killed and many injured.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Dime Novel Reading the Cause of Two Boys Going Astray.

CAPTURED AFTER ROBBING THEIR PARENTS.

Referee Whitcomb Renders His Decision in the Case of Sherwin vs Gaghehen—Supreme Court—Odds and Ends.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 17.—[Special to THE BEE.]—In Tuesday morning's BEE was an account of how Fred Beswick and John Rhykert, two youths of tender years, had stolen a watch and some money from A. Beswick, at Twenty-seventh and E streets. Later reports show the boys to be thoroughly bad. Beswick has hitherto borne a good reputation, but Rhykert was once before the county court for misconduct. After leaving here they went to Rhykert's father's place, near Princeton, where they took two horses and went away. The sheriff here was notified, but by the time he communicated with Princeton the boys had returned the horses, but had taken a lot of bedclothing and a bed and skipped again. Deputy Sheriff Hoagland started Grant McFarland to Princeton this morning after the boys, but a telephone message received later announced the capture of the boys, who were found camping in the woods. The boys were armed with shot guns, and the officers had to fire several shots before they gave up. They will be brought back this evening. Dime novel reading is responsible for their actions.

A CLEVER FRAUD.

H. P. Whitmore, referee in the case of H. P. Sherwin vs Lem Gaghegen, made his report yesterday afternoon. The case is an interesting one. Sherwin sold a drug store on O street to Gaghegen, who hails from Friend, receiving three promissory notes for $1,570, secured by a chattel mortgage. Gaghegen could not pay when the first note became due, and Sherwin proceeded to take charge under his mortgage. Gaghegen asked Sherwin not to advertise the foreclosure of the mortgage, as he thought he could get help in shouldering the debt. Sherwin did not wish to down the man thoroughly, and agreed to do it. The next day E. Ferguson of Friend filed suit against Gaghegen, who immediately confessed judgment and an execution was issued. When the sheriff's officer went down to levy on the stock presumably owned by Gaghegen the latter was there, acknowledged that he was the man in possession, and the levy was made. Sherwin claimed that this claim of Ferguson was trumped up to beat him out of the stock of drugs, and that Gaghegen falsely stated he was in possession, when he was not. The referee found in favor of plaintiff, and his report was confirmed by the court.

WERE NOT WELL BALANCED.

James B. Ballance was given a divorce today by Judge Field from his wife Augusta. Ballance said that he was married to Augusta in Omaha, June 22, 1887, but in February of the following year she transferred her attentions to one James Halsey. He said that while she was living with him she used to get drunk and would make his life miserable, and otherwise led him a terrible life. He was also given the custody of his two-year-old boy. Mrs. Ballance has a son by Halsey, he says.

THEY SUSPICION THE GUARDIAN.

Wooley & Gibson, as attorneys for Maggie Moore, have filed a motion in probate court for an order requiring James Moore, guardian of Maggie, to appear in court and render an accounting of his stewardship. They say that he has received for the girl $75 in money, as well as rents and profits for several years from lands owned by the girl, but has neglected to give any account of the same, so that the actual amount received is unknown to the girl or her attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.

John C. Carver of Adams county brought suit against Frank Taylor of the same shrievalty for $10,000 damages because of alleged illegal retention of certain lands belonging to Carver. The case was appealed today.

The case of Jacob Zimmerman et al vs Kearney county, in which a request is made that an injunction be dissolved restraining the opening of certain roads of Newark township, was taken to the supreme court today.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Frank Sidders gave $1,200 bond yesterday to pay Ethel L. Varney, the girl he ruined, $8.40 each month until he pays her $1,000 in all. His mother and father went his security.

Mary Etta Moore has been given a divorce from her husband, William. The couple had been married over ten years and have three children, the eldest nine years of age. William is now serving time in the Missouri penitentiary for grand larceny and will stay there for three years.

The district court was engaged today in hearing the apeal of D. G. Babbington from the decision of Judge Stewart in refusing to allow his claim of $550 from the estate of Sarah J. Wiswell. Babbington had a note signed by Mrs. Wiswell's husband, with the wife as surety, and the heirs refused to allow it to be paid out of the wife's estate.

Frank Frasier, the fellow who struck Lizzie Williams on the side of the head with a plate and thereby destroyed the hearing in one of her ears, was put under $500 bonds today to appear before the district court on the charge of mayhem.

Smuggling Diamonds in Porous Plasters.

Five large porous plasters covered the breast and back of a delicate looking passenger on the City of Paris on her recent voyage to New York. His clothing was closely examined by the custom house officers, but no contraband goods were found upon him. On arriving at his home, on West Ninety-seventh street, he immediately took a warm bath, and as he peeled off the plasters he disclosed thirty-two diamonds of unusual brilliance, worth about $9,500. He makes frequent trips abroad, and his health and his finances are improving by these voyages.

The Chinaman in Australia.

The American colonies have dismally failed in their efforts to keep John Chinaman out by imposing a heavy poll tax. Each immigrant from the Flowry Kingdom has to pay when he enters the colonies about $100, and yet, in spite of this drain upon his resources he sends for his brothers and cousins, and there are today 1,000 more Chinese in Australia than nine years ago. There are over forty thousand Chinese in Australia, and 47,000 in Tasmania and New Zealand, a rather large pigtail population considering the size of the islands.

Railroading in the Holy Land.

Besides the railroads which will presently take tourists from the sea to Jerusalem another route is being surveyed from the coast to Damascus. Just now the engineers are at work in the mountains north of the sea of Galilee. In three or four months rail laying will begin at the historic city of Acre. It is the purpose of the company to run a steamer on the Sea of Galilee for which they have obtained a concession. Thus modern innovations are rapidly invading the Holy Land.

The Fastest Vessel Afloat.

The "fastest vessel afloat" is declared to be the 3,200 ton war ship built for the Argentine republic by Armstrong, Mitchell & Co. Her name is the "25 de Mayo," the date of Argentine independence. Her biggest guns are two eight-inch guns, she has twin screws and engines which, in developing nearly nine thousand horse power, carried her through a six hours' trial at a speed of 21.237 knots. With forced draught that made 13,800 horse power she showed a speed of 22.43 knots.

Ammonia in Sewage.

In strong liquids, such as sewage, which is rich in food for most micro-organisms, we find no nitrification taking place, but on the contrary, an abundance of ammonia. In such a liquid, however, the nitrifying organisms bide their time, waiting until their less discriminating brethren have consumed all the available store of nourishment and are perishing from want, then they step in, make themselves masters of the situation and convert the ammonia into nitric acid.

A Japanese Chef

A Japanese chef or fancy cook finds employment from his own nationality in preparing the fish dinners which are so prominent a feature of life in the land of the mikado. One of his pet masterpieces consists of a large bluefish which, when served, has not a single scale broken, and which, when opened, contains a sea bass, and that in turn one or two smaller fishes in equally perfect condition.

Big Prices for Pottery.

Forty years ago a Rose du Barry vase sold in London for nearly £2,000. Wedgwood sold his copies of the Portland vase, ten inches high only, at £200. A century ago Dr. Johnson said that the Crown Derby ware was as expensive as silver. The sale of the peachblow vase in New York show the possibilities of values.

The Greatest Meat Eaters.

The greatest meat eaters in the world are the people of America, whose average consumption is 175 pounds per annum. The English come next, with an average of a little over 110 pounds. The French eat only half as much meat as the English, and the people of Germany, Austria and Italy still less.

Postagestampomania.

A traveler with the postage stamp mania acknowledges that he has visited countries for no other purpose than to get rare postage stamps to add to his immense collection, valued at thousands of dollars.

To Protect Dumb Animals.

There is one society of boys and girls in England to protect animals which has over 80,000 members.

A Dog's Noble Record.

One dog of the convent of St. Bernard is said to have saved more than forty human lives.