Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, Corner N and 2th Streets
Council Bioffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Building
Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE All communications relating to news and itorial matter should be addressed to the BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Ornaha. Drafts checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the som

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors, EWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebrasks.
County of Dourins | 85
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, Goes solemnly swear
that the setual circulation of The DALLY Bus
for the week ending Dec. 13, 1899, was as for-

 
 lows:
 25,000

 Sunday, Dec. 7
 22,850

 Monday, Dec. 8
 22,850

 Tuesday, Dec. 9
 22,713

 Wednesday, Dec. 10
 22,631

 Thursday, Dec. 11
 22,631

 Friday, Dec. 12
 22,635

 Saturday, Dec. 13
 22,830
 

County of Douglas, [88]
George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and snys that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the netual average daily circulation of The Dally Brs for the month of December, 1889, was 20,08 copies; for January, 1890, 19,561 copies; for February, 1890, 19,561 copies; for March, 1800, 20,3815 copies; for April, 1890, 20,564, bles; for May, 1890, 20,180 copies; for June, 1890, 20,301 copies; for June, 1890, 20,301 copies; for June, 1890, 20,762 copies; for August, 1890, 30,752 copies; for November, 1890, 20,762 copies; for November, 1890, 20,762 copies.

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

THE hostiles have One Bull too many for their health.

THE Farmers' Alliance pays a snug price for its prohibition whistle.

GIVE the dictator rope and he will speedily trangle his party.

THE Argentine cedulas, or fiat money, were issued against the products of the country, on a plan similar to the "subtreasury scheme." And the republic is now a bankrupt.

THERE is enough important work te be done by the next legislature to satisfy the most ambitious reformers and keep the most dangerous one out of mis-

THE more J. S. Clarkson talks, the more evident it becomes that he is afflicted with an enlargement of the mouth with a corresponding reduction of gray matter.

OMAHA'S packing industry steadily maintains its progressive pace in product, and what is more important to the stock growers, the market prices crowd those of Chicago, freight added.

THE apportionment bill has passed the house and may be expected to go through the senate easily. It should not be delayed a day beyond January 1, as the legnext have not fallen into the bad habit of sitting all summer like congress.

JUST what bearing the election in Council Bluffs has upon the election in Omaha is locked up in the bosom of Dictator Burrows, yet that owlish jay bleeds the farmers for \$200 to pay detectives for scouring that city. Meanwhile many farmers in the western counties appeal in vain to the dictator for help.

THE suspension of banking houses in booming Washington cities is to be regretted, but they give point to the remark that Nebraska men are better off at home than in that over-crowded and over-advertised state. Washington is all right but it can't erect a metropolitan city at every cross roads, or make every man rich before breakfast.

THE implement trust is still insisting that it has no intention of raising the prices of farm machinery. Nevertheless, the people will feel a good deal safer when it is no longer possible for one set of men to corner the market and defy competition. In the meantime the trusts will consult their own interests by not crowding the public to the wall with high prices and thereby raising its

WHILE the prohibition inquisitors are struggling to get away with the Farmers' Alliance surplus by browsing around on the suburbs of the campaign, it is proper to inquire how much of the prohibition campaign fund, estimated at ninety thousand dollars, was squandered in Douglas county. Such information would form a thrilling chapter of election history and a fitting close to a riproaring farce.

THE true inwardness of the prohibition contest is coming to light, and what a charming mess it is to be sure. The gang whose schemes the farmers repudiated at the polls, successfully palms off a second hand conspiracy on the independents and scoops \$1,200 out of the Alliance treasury as a reward for the job. Not since the days of Canada Bill has a bunco game been as smoothly and effectually worked in Nebraska.

FOR many years there has been a demand in Nebraska for state aid to farmers' institutes, which are conceded to be the best means for encouraging intelligent methods in the cultivation of the soil. This year there is hope that provision for this aid will be made. At the suggestion of ex-Governor Furnas the officers of the state board of agriculture, the state university, the horticultural, the Dairymen's and Live Stock associations have agreed on a bill, which makes provision for institutes throughout the state, the publication of their reports, and an appropriation of \$6,000. With such influence behind a measure manifestly so important there can be no doubt about its success. It will confer great good upon Nebraska's agricultural in-

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL LANDS.

A matter of very considerable importance to which the next legislature should give attention is that of the public school lands and the funds derived from them. Contracts for school lands sold or leased 20 years ago have matured and are maturing, and the state board of public lands will be compelled to enforce the contracts and demand payment for the lands unless the legislature shall provide for the extension of the contracts. The effect of enforcing payment would be to largely diminish the temporary school fund, for the reason that the interest heretofore paid on purchases will cease, and the principal being paid into the state treasury will remain idle, as a part of the fund derived from this source now is owing to the lack of suitable and lawful securities in which to invest it.

Speaking of this matter, Attorney General Leese remarked that he could not see why the state should demand the cash to be paid on sale contracts that are now drawing interest, when investments of a proper kind cannot be found for the cash now on hand, and he suggested that a law should be passed extending the payment of all maturing contracts. This is obviously a practical view of the question to which we can see no serious objection. If the money derived from these educational lands cannot be satisfactorily invested, and it appears that the state board has been unable to make such investment of it, it would clearly not be in the line of sound business policy to increase the unemployed fund by compelling payment of sale contracts. It appears that the board has made investments in bonds bearing 41 per cent interest, but while this is better than to allow the money to lie idle in the treasury, it is more profitable to the state to get the 6 per cent interest which is paid on contracts.

The matter is not at all complicated. and simply requires the application of good business principles. It is suggested that not only should provision be made for the renewal or extension of existing contracts, but that it would be a judiclous policy to entirely discontinue selling the school lands, retaining what remains for leasing only. The idea of this is that it is desirable that the school lands still the property of the state should remain so, yielding from year to year a steadily increasing income for the school fund. If this were done, it is argued that no question of how to invest the principal of the fund would ever arise, nor would there be any danger of its loss or misappropriation. In all circumstances it would remain intact, and as the lands grew in value of course the revenue from them would increase. These suggestions merit thoughtful consideration from the members-elect of the next legislature, who ought to be impressed with the importance of this subject in its relation to the future interests of the schools of the state.

BURROWS AND THE RELIEF FUND.

Jay Burrows' stock-in-trade is his solicitude for the welfare of the Nebraska farmer. It is upon this capital that he has done a considerable business as a leader of the Alliance, a newspaper publisher and a dealer in pewter badges and other campaign supplies. It is interesting to study his course in the present convention from this standpoint.

It happens that there are just now number of farmers in Nebraska who stand greatly in need of somebody's substantial solicitude. They are the residents of the counties in the western and southwestern portions of the state, who are suffering for the necessities of life on account of the crop failure of last summer. Presumably, they are mostly members of the Alliance and as such have contributed of their scanty means to keep Jay Burrows in patent outsides and groceries while enacting the role of farmers' friend and moral reformer. It is not unnatural, therefore, that they should look to him and his organization for a part of the assistance which they must have in the hour of their great need.

At Tuesday's session of the convention General Van Wyck introduced a resolu tion appropriating the sum of \$5,000 from the Alliance treasury for the relief of the stricken farmers. To everybody's surprise, Burrows and his henchmen vehemently opposed the proposition, stating that the Alliance had other use for its funds. It subsequently transpired that the other use was the payment of lawyers' fees in the farcical state contest and the liquidation of obligations assumed during the campaign. Jay Burrows proposed to have the convention turn its back on its brothers in distress in order to carry on his posthumous prohibition campaign. General Van Wyck persisted in his efforts to provide for the needy farmers on the frontier and the result was a compromise on the sum of \$2,500, which was ap-

propriated. The incident exhibits Jay Burrows' blatant love for the farmer in its true light. He would leave the destitute to the charity of the public and spend the money on which they have a right to call in time of need to pay prohibition lawyers for blackening the reputation of the state. It is true that the convention did not sustain the dictator in his extraordinary attitude, but that will not save him from the contempt of decent ment or the scorn of the needy farmers.

CROWDED COURTS.

Among the many important problems the Douglas delegation must press to a solution in the legislature, that of relieving the courts takes high rank. Indeed, there are few matters of greater interest to the people. The prompt trial of civil actions is as essential to public welfare as the speedy trial of criminal cases. Yet honest litigants, forced into court to enforce their just claims, are put off from year to year and subjected to

needless expense and annoyance. The district court as at present constituted was designed to meet the wants of a district of 70,000 peo ple. Omaha alone has double that number of people now, and if we add the balance of Douglas county, Washington, Burt and Sarpy counties, the aggregate number equals 200,000, or nearly three times the population of the district when the number of judges was increased. Litigation kept pace with the growth of population, and the docket of the court, especially in

Douglas county, is now so crowded that and give a senge of security to every it is almost impossible to reach a case person who house an insurance policy. within two years after filing. This delay is burdensome and unjust to honest litigants. It puts a premium on dishonesty, for with trifling expense claims may be shelved in the courts and their payment staved off for two years. Add to this the two years required to secure action on an appeal to the supreme court, and it will be seen that justice is a long distance behind the times. With the prospect of four years' delay in reaching a final decision, hundreds prefer to suffer pecuniary loss rather than waste valuable time in the

courts. It is not possible to enlarge the supreme court by statute, but it is possible to increase the number of district judges so as to promptly dispose of rapidly accumulating business. An independent criminal court should be established, and also an intermediate court to dispose of the vast number of cases which are now very conveniently appealed from justices of the peace and buried in the district docket.

It is immaterial what form the relief takes provided a sufficient number of judges are secured to reduce the limit from two years to six or eight months. It is a matter of vital importance, and the bar association and delegation should get together and unite of a measure calculated to expedite the administration of justice.

DANGEROUS SPEED OF TRAINS. Reference was recently made to the arrest of a locomotive engineer in Minneapolis on the charge of manslaughter. The hearing and disposition of the case brought out many important points bearing on the responsibility of train operatives under the law and the rules of the railroad company.

Engineer Ketchum had charge of an Omaha train running between St. Paul and Minneapolis. In approaching a suburban station, at which another train was discharging passengers, Ketchum ran down and killed three persons. The company sought to evade responsibility by charging the engineer with running his train at a high rate of speed in violation of the rules and the city laws. The coroner's jury acquiesced in the view of the company and returned a yerdict charging Ketchum with criminal negligence and manslaughter in the second legree.

At the preliminary hearing it was clearly shown that Ketchum ran the train at a higher rate of speed than the law allows—ten miles an hour—and that the rules of the company coincided with the law. The schedule of speed established the fact that the distance between the two cities could not be covered short of a 25-mile rate. Another important point was brought out. Ketchum's predecessor was relieved of the train because he would not or could not reach the speed required by the sched-

The court made a careful examination of the scene of the wreck, together with the testimony, and decided that Engineer Ketchum was not guilty of criminal negligence; that his error, if any, was one of judgment, and "that the blame rests on the shoulders of the railroad company that required him to operate his train at such a high rate of speed in order that Minneapolis might be reached on time."

The decision is based on sound common sense. It punctures the transparent mask of rules which railroad companies take advantage of to shield themselves from responsibility for accident and shift blame on train operatives. It is a notorious fact that trains running within the city limits of Omaha reach a speed of 35 miles an hour, yet in case of accident the companies appeal to the law and instructions to employes to evade responsibility, whereas an examination of the schedules will show that trainmen are obliged to take the risk of violating rules and law to make the time and retain their positions. In placing the responsibility for dangerous speed on the shoulders of the company, the Minneapolis court displayed commendable penetration and rendered justice to the brave men of the footboard.

NEEDED INSURANCE LAWS.

The inadequacy of the insurance laws of this state is one of the urgent matters which should receive the early attention of the legislature. Under the present law the interests of the business public are not only neglected, but actually made the prey of lawless companies and agents. There is here a field for a reform which will confer its benefits upon every patron of fire, accident or life insurance.

It is known that a large number of wildcat companies are doing a flourishing business in Nebraska. Forty-four of them have recently been called to the attention of the auditor's department, where it is freely admitted that the law is powerless to protect the people from the evils of this irresponsible insurance business. These wildcat companies exist in defiance of the statutes. They make no statement of their resources and liabilities and receive no certificate authorizing them to do business in Nebraska. When a citizen trusts the protection of his property, or his legacy to his family, in the hands of these lawless companies, he has no means of knowing that the sacred trust will be carried out. It is highly important that all such concerns should be spotted and driven out of business in this state. But this is only a part of the work that needs to be done. The reform should go deeper than that.

What is demanded is a thorough revision of our insurance laws and the creation of a department exclusively de voted to this branch of public business. In Massachusetts, New York and other states the insurance commissioner is one of the most important and useful officials. It is his duty to see that the stringent laws providing for the examination of companies are complied with; that agents of companies doing business without authority are swiftly prosecuted and punished; that insurance rates are not raised to extortionate figures by combinations of underwriters; and that the interests of policy-holders, are not jeopardized by reckless financial management. The introduction of such methods would save thousands of dollars to the people of Nebraska every year towers above Hill's as a mountain towers

The need of reform in our insurance laws is so obvious that no opposition to legislation of this character is to be anticipated.

THE PROPOSED FINANCIAL RELIEF. The plan agreed upon by the republican senators for relieving the financial stress will undoubtedly, if adopted, do something toward effecting that result, but it is not free from serious objections. It proposes that the government shall buy, with certificates, in addition to the purchases now authorized, 12,000,000 ounces of silver during the calendar year at a rate not greater than 3,000,000 ounces a month; that beyond the amount of silver then to be purchased and that required to be bought under existing law, the treasury shall, if possible, buy enough silver to replace the reduction of bank notes under \$180,000,000; that the amount of bonds required to be deposited by national banks shall be reduced and the banks allowed to issue notes to the par value of the United States bonds deposited as security; and that there shall be free coinage when silver is maintained at par for one year. The proposal to issue two per cent currency bonds, payable at the discretion of the treasury, up to \$100,000,000, was rejected. Of course this plan, like all such

schemes made for an emergency, is a compromise, in which those who are least concerned for the preservation of the character of the currency got rather the best of it. The extreme silver men took another step forward toward the attainment of their wishes. The most objectionable feature of the proposed plan is the provision it makes for compelling the government to promote silver speculation. If it stopped with requiring the treasury to purchase the 12,000,000 ounces of silver now held by the speculators, that provision might be excused on the ground that the pressure of the exigency justifies it, but the treasury is to go beyond this and buy so much silver as may be needed, if it can be obtained, to replace the reduction of bank notes under \$180,000,000, which is about the amount now outstanding. Manifestly such legislation could not fail to greatly stimulate silver, and were it certain to be adopted the price of silver might be expected to rapidly bound up to the highest figures reached after the enactment of the existing silver law, and perhaps beyond. It may be said that in the event of the adoption of the provisions relating to national banks there would be no danger of a further reduction in the amount of the notes of the banks in circulation, and therefore the government would not be called upon to purchase silver to replace such notes, but this does not help the character of the provision or diminish the dangerous tendency that such legislation would have. A covert invitation to silver speculation is seen in the provision for free coinage when silver is maintained at par for one year. All this is not in the interest of a sound and healthy financial system. There can be no question that the

financial situation is strained. All departments of business realize this. But there is reason to believe that this state of affairs is due far more to a lack of confidence than to an insufficient supply of currency. The truth is that the volume of currency is larger at this time than it ever was before, the amount per capita of the population is greater than at any previous time for a number of years, and there has been no extraordinary demand, the moving of the crops the present year requiring an amount of currency not materially larger than that of last year. The only rational or satisfactory explanation of the existing trouble is that a large amount of money is being withheld from circulation because its owners are fearful of legislation that would impair the value of the curreacy-in other words, as was stated in a recent interview by Senator Sherman and as the statistics show, gold is being hoarded. Whether such relief as that proposed by the republican senators will restore confidence remains to be determined, but there is reason to doubt that it will have that effect.

THERE does not appear to be any good reason why the time for the payment of duties on imports entered before the passage of the new tariff law should not be extended, as the importers have asked congress to do, until July 1 of next year, instead of requiring all duties on such goods to be paid by February 1. The practice until the present law was passed was to give importers a year in which to withdraw goods and pay the duties, and it is not claimed that this policy operated to the disadvantage of the government. It is claimed that it the present requirement is not changed most importers will be a good deal embarrassed in paying the duties, while they will suffer oss in being compelled to put goods on the market before there is a demand for them. The republicans in the house are disposed to make the extension, and a resolution for that purpose, introduced several days age, would doubtless have been promptly passed but for democratic obstruction. The general sentiment is not heartily in sympathy with the importers, but this is a matter in which the mischievous offects almost certain to ensue from adhering to the law as it stands would extend beyond the importing business, and under present conditions it is the imperative duty of congress to remove, as far as it is in its power to do, whatever tends to embarrass any branch of business or to keep alive the fears which are chiefly responsible for the existing state of 'financial affairs.

PENSION laws were made to inure to the benefit of deserving soldiers and sailors, not to foster an army of pension agents. For that reason congress should make the business of fleecing the veterans unprofitable as well as discreditable.

Mr. DUBOIS has not yet been able to get a through ticket from Idaho to Washington and he still refuses to go by the Union Pacific route.

MEASURED by the sentiments of the democratic press, the Cleveland boom

above the surrounding plain. A canvass of ending party papers made by the Chicago Times showed 106 for Cleveland, 12 for Hill and 103 scattering. This calculation does not include the Podunk Battleax, which recently clove to the fortunes

THE sad possibility that Parnell may become physically blind will remind the world that he has appeared both mentally and morally blind of late.

of David, bringing his total up to 13.

BURROWS is a great fellow. He complains that his favorite morning newspaper, THE BEE, publishes altogether too much news.

zards in the east proves that as regards weather this is the favored section of the footstool. IT IS quite likely that Sitting Bull

THE prevalence of hyperborean bliz-

has already made a disturbance in the happy hunting grounds. A Croak From Cawville.

Art exhibitors ought to know better than to take their high priced pictures to Omaha, anyhow.

Kansas City Times,

A Rule-or-Ruin Policy. St. Joseph Herald.

The rallying cry of the Parnellites once was "Home rule for Ireland!" Now it seems to be changed to "Home ruin for Ireland."

The Road to Success.

Chicago Inter-Ocean. No (in answer to a correspondent), there is scarcely an instance of failure among the regular and large advertisers. There are necessarily exceptions to all rules, but the man who advertises, and then sells honestly as he promises, generally succeeds.

William, Don't Do This!

Chicago News.

Emperor William has taken to playing upon wind instruments. The young commander is evidently determined to leave no stone unturned in preparing for a conquest in Europe. out the laws of humanity ought to deter him from planning to annihilate armies by murderous and wholesale processes.

Abolish the Blood-Suckers.

Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette. The pension agents should go. They should not stand upon the order of their going, but go at once, and the government should see to it that they do go. As a rule the professional pension agents are a lot of frauds and bloodsuckers, and many a thousand of dollars, donated by a liberal and patriotic people for the amelioration of the condition of indigent veterans, has been diverted into the pockets of these cormorants, who use the money to live well, debauch legislation, and build fine residences in Washington. Congress should see to it that the lemons in that business are squeezed down to a ligitimate basis.

## NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST. Nebraska.

A new Baptist church has been organized at Jamestowu. Fremont's Young Men's Christian association has a membership of 138.

The First Baptist church of Alma will be ledicated next Sunday free from debt. The Nebraska City distillery has increased its capacity from 600 to 1,200 bushels of corn

Knox county has another newspaper, the Bloomfield Monitor, published by Needham

Three farmers have been arrested at North Platte for helping themselves to coal on Union Pacific cars. One thousand tons of hay belonging to J. J Meyers near North Platte were destroyed by fire started by a spark from an engine.

The old Central house at Edgar was damaged by fire the other night to the extent of \$1,500. The waterworks did noble service. An art loan exhibit will be held at Fremont holiday week under the auspi the Women's Christian Temperance union. A. Hofmeister's hardware and grocery

store at Wallace has been closed under chattel mortgage. The liabilities are un known. Postmaster Black of Pender has resigned his position and will return cust. The reason given for that action is that he is about to be married, but his intended refuses

to located at Pender. Mrs. Wilson, living eight miles east of Lyons, one of the old settlers of the county and past eighty years old, is at the point of death from blood poisoning, caused by freez-

ing her feet several years ago. Samuel Newsome, residing near Gering, Scotts Bluffs county, was found dead in the timber near his home the other day. He had been hauling legs, and it is supposed that he overexerted himself and died of heart failure. The next division encampment of the Sons June next. This will be the first field en-campment of the Sons of Veterans ever held in the state and will be composed of 400 dele-gates, chosen from the 112 camps which

nake up the state membership.

lowa. Hyannus Guinn, who has lived on a farm near Belle Plaine since 1846, is dead. E. H. Sheppley, a Dubuque merchant, is under arrest for keeping his store open on

Sunday. There are 200 saloons in Cedar Rapids, according to the count of Dr. McClelian of the Times, a prohibition paper.

Morton & Co.'s shoe factory will be moved from New Vienna, O., to Des Moines. The Two members of the Madison county grand jury were arrested and fined for drunkenness, just after they had concluded their

There are 413 convicts in the Fort Madison penitentiary. Twenty-two are in for life. The oldest convict is Joe Matthews, sent from Jefferson county twenty-three years ago for killing his wife. He is eighty

Mrs. Frances Bywater has sued Rev. G. E. Mrs. Frances Bywater has such key. G. E. Scott, pastor of the M. E. church of Iowa Falls, for \$500 damages for slander. The alleged slander was spoken in a sermon by the preacher. Mrs. Bywater is a widow and a zealous member of the Baptist church John S. Killinger of McGregor instantly

killed his grandson, aged eight years. The little fellow was playing about while the grandfather was chopping wood. He got under the ax and received the blow full on top of the head. The old man is feeble, deaf and partially blind.

The glucose works at Marshalltown are running only half time, about one hundred and twenty-five hands being laid off on account of a dull market. Marshalltown factory is the only one of a similar kind that had been running a full force of men for the past six weeks, and the majority of them had shut down altogether. The appointment of W. I. Buchanan of Sioux City to be chief of the agricultural Sioux City to be chief of the agricultural bureau of the exposition leaves a vacancy on the Iowa commission. It is thought this vacancy will be filled by the promotion of Colonel Joseph Eiboeck, who is now Mr. Buchanan's alternate, but this is not definitely known. Colonel Eiboeck is one of the leading Germans of the state, is editor of the States Anzeiger and would make a very competent official. petent official.

The Two Dakotas. A typographical union will be organized a

Yankton has returned to gasoline for a street illuminant. Captain W. V. Nelson, whose memory unfragrant in Madison, left a nine-yeardaughter there unprovided for when he took his departure.

D. Hornberger, a Yankton boot and shoo dealer, has disappeared. His stock has been taken possession of by George Wagner under a chattel mortgage. When a dormitory became a necessary adjunct to the state normal school the city of Madison issued bonds for the construction of the building. Now the two states of Darcta have shouldered the burden of \$11,000.

WAS BURNED TO THE CROUND.

A Mistake in an Alarm Calls the Firemen to the Wrong Place.

ANOTHER BRACE OF YOUNG BURGLARS.

A Biographer Demands Pay for Work Intended - Divorce News-A Printing Press Case -Other Lincoln News.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 18 .- Special to THE BEE.]-A fire occurred at 9:15 this morning at Third and A streets. Its origin is not precisely known, but it is supposed to have caught from a defective flue. The alarm was turned in promptly, but a mistake was made in transmitting it to the different engine houses. The central station at Q and Tenth streets got it correctly, but the other two stations on F and O streets got it at Twentythird and A streets. The chemical engine is kept at the F street house, and its absence is responsible for the entire destruction of the house. When Chief Newbury arrived on the scene the flames were just bursting through the roof, but the inck of water prevented the company on the ground from making any headway against them. The book and lander corps were set to work and the structure was torn down.

After the other companies had circled around the Fitzgerald mansion on Twentythird and A streets and found no fire they re ceived word that it was at Twenty-third and streets, and down there they rushed. After the loss of valuable time they received the correct location, but when they arrived the damage was done.

damage was done.

The house is a two-story and a half structure, and is owned by Frank Chandler. Mr. Chandler occupied one-half of the house, and John Cram, a well digger, the other apartment. The neighbors assisted in saving a portion of the household goods, but both men will lose rather heavily for them. It is not known whether Chandler had the house insured but one report places, the amount at

sured, but one report places the amount at \$1,000. The loss will reach about \$2,000.

A CLERK TURNS BURGLAR. W. J. Wheeler, who gives his occupation as a clerk, but who has not been working in the city since his arrival at the boarding bouse at 114 P street, was arrested by Officer Kinney about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, charged with being implicated in the robbery of Ray C. Merrill's room at that number. Later in the evening Detective Malone arrived from South Omaha with W. C. Sanford, the other young fellow, who it is said, has confessed to the crime. Wheeler and Sanford have been partners, the police claim. At any rate they were seen together before the robbery and after it also. Sanford told the Omaha police where he had pawned the watch, and it was therefore easily recovered. The trial of the young men comes up tomorrow afternoon.

Sanford has told the police that Wheeler came to his room after he had taken the watch and \$11 from Merrill's room. It was after midnight and Wheeler spent the balance of the night with him. They first hid the watch in the Leedwith block, and Sanford was given it with the injunction to sell and then whack up. It was pawned in Omaha

for \$8.

John Melson, a youth was arrested this afternoon on the charge of burglarizing room of Harry Campbell in the Zehung b about a month since of \$85 worth of clothing. Detective Malone has been after him for

A BIOGRAPHER WANTS PAY.

The county court was engaged this morn ing in hearing the testimony in a case en-titled Ada Smith vs estate of Dr. H. K. Painter. It appears from the testimony that Miss Smith was formerly an assistant of the doctor, a part of the time during the war. That she came here in June, 1889, to make her home with the dector and write up his war record. Before anything of importance was accomplished the doctor was taken sick and died. The suit is for \$500, compensation for alleged services rendered.

DIVORCE NOTES. The divorce case of Addie Wasson vs Herbert C. Wasson was referred today to Joseph Wurzburg to take testimony and report find-

In the divorce case of Rehemenia Rusmussen vs George Rasmussen, the plaintiff's at-torneys have filed affidavits asking that in addition to the \$30 a month George is now compelled to pay, that he also hand in \$300 for attorney fees.

Laura E. Gilbert has filed a motion to set aside the appearance of her husband, David H. Gilbert, in the pending divorce suit. She says that whereas David was ordered to pay \$5 a week for her support, he quit after pay-ing four times, and in fact has sold his prop-erty and left the town. A NEWSPAPER VICTORY.

Judge Stewart and a jury have been engaged for two days in hearing the case of the gaged for two days in hearing the case of the News publishing company vs the Bagley-Sewell company for \$600. The plaintiffs had purchased a \$1,400 press from defendants, which was warranted by defendants to run at the rate of 1,600 impressions an hour and to be perfectly good in material and work-manship. The plaintiffs addiced evidence to prove that the press would not run that fast, was deficient in make-up and was in the babit of breaking down at critical moments. habit of breaking down at critical moments. Also that it was as liable to print on both sides of the paper as on one and was a con-stant source of expense for repair. The de-fense was principally depositions to the effect that the press was as good as guaranteed, but the jury thought differently and gave the plaintiff \$530.

ODDS AND ENDS. T. H. Nagel reports that some fellow stole his beaver overcost while he was filling him-self up with eatables at Odell's restaurant last evening. He values it at \$30. Health Officer Bartram was busy this morning attending to several cases of destitu-tion. One was on North Sixteenth street. where a child had died last evening, and the parents had not a cent in the house to pay for

the burial of their little one. Fred Beswick and John Rhykert, the two boys who went on the warpath and were ar rested at Princeton, charged with numerous peculations, were brought to the city last evening by Deputy Sheriff McFarland. Bes-wick is fourteen and kthykert sixteen. They will stay in the county jail until sent to the

reform school.

The Thompson will case came up this morning, but was continued until December 26. This is a case where the father left two wills, one of which gave his property to his son John and the other to his son James. The one to John was executed first, but it is claimed was revoked by reason of John's in The case of the South Bed wagon company

vs E. M. Lewis is an trial before a jury this afternoon. Plaintiffs sue for \$225.50 on note and the defense is that the wagons sol them were no good. In proof thereof they have brought into court one of the wagons, which was in a dilapidated condition.

The case of L. C. Burr vs F. L. Rose, was concluded this morning. Defendant had

concluded this morning. Defendant had given plaintiff a note for \$25 to secure the regiven plaintiff a note for \$25 to secure the release of a certain mortgage. Burr secured the release, but wouldn't hand it over until the note was paid, and Rose wouldn't pay the note until the release was handed over. The jury gave plaintiff \$20.

The case of F. L. Dunn vs W. J. Brown, for forcibic entry and detainer of a certain house on Ninth and L streets is now occupying the attention of the district court and jury. The jury will be discharged tomorrow for the term.

for the term. The Woodburry milling company of Ord

filed articles of incorporation today.

Today Judge Chapman ruled in the case affecting the widening of Fourteenth street fecting the widening of Fourteenth street from A to South street, that the street commissioner could not widen the street as ordered. The property holders on that street objected to being deprived of their front yards and are inbilant over the decision.

F. W. Little, at the head of the new Lincoln street railway syndicate, arrived yesterday from New York clothed in authority from his business associates to close a contract for the mychasc of the Bathan Lincoln street.

from his business associates to close a con-tract for the purchase of the Bethany Heights street railway, the consideration of which is the perpetual operation of that line by elec-tric power and the cars of the same shall be aplete running order on or before June

1, 1891.

Mr. C. N. Mayberry and other citizens of the town of Mayborry, Pawnee county, were before the board of transportation today in the rehearing of the Mayberry station case. After the former hearing of the case the board ordered that the railroad put a flag station at Mayberry. The testimony pre-

sented today favored the realdents of the town and there is no doubt but that the town will have a station as it is believed they de-

THE PRINCE OF THE STUDIO.

Albert Bierstadt, the Great Artist, Sojourns in Omaha. Mr. A. J. Smith of New York city, the director of the great art exhibition now in

Omaha, and Albert Bierstadt, the eminent artist, arrived Wednesday from Denver. The former visited that city for the purpose of making arrangements for an exhibition there when the time contracted for in

Omaha shall have elapsed. Speaking of the prospects for an exhibition in the the metropolis of the Rockies, Mr. Smith said: "I had arrangements almost perfected for an exhibition in Denver. Bishop Warren

and a number of the enterprising people out

there are deeply interested and very anxious to have this great collection brought there for a month or two, but the mutiliation of this superb work by Bouguereau fell upon us like a clap of thunder from a clear sky. That picture was one of the pieces they wanted to see by all means, and when they heard that it was destroyed the negotiations came suddenly to a stand still. The picture can be repaired, but it will require several months to do it. Considering the missile used and the desperate and malicious intention of the man, the reuts made are marvelously fortunate. What I mean is that the rents happen to be in places where the most delicate lines of the painting are not to be found. Had the unprincipled vandal, who committed that depredation, struck the face of the principal figure it would have been utterly ruined. Had those tears been across the elbow or across the face of that cherub the artistic perfection of the picture would have been ir revocably marred. As it is, I think it the most fortunate misfortune, if you will excuse the paradoxical phrase, that I have ever seen. The thing for the people of Omaha to do is to buy the picture, have it restored and place it on exhibition in some suitable place. It will be a paying in-vestment at \$18,000 and after while it will be a magnificent piece in a large collection of artistic work. The man who mutilated that painting is not a safe man to be at liberty. He might decide to murder people because they did not live as he thinks one should. He s an assassin in embryo." Mr. Albert Bierstadt, the eminent New

York artist now in the city, is considered one of the greatest artists of modern times. He has painted more great pictures of Ameribe seen in the palaces of kings and emperors side by side with the work of the great masters of ancient and modern

Mr. Bierstadt's work forms a most distinct tive feature of the present exhibition in this city. The more prominent pieces by Bierstadt now on exhibition here are: "Moonlight Moose Hunters," "Autumn in New Hampshire," "Lake Louise" and "The Last of the Buffalo." In fact, everything that he does is a masterpiece in its way.

Mr. Bierstadt is a portly gentleman, nearly six feet in height, with a well shaped head and a pleasing, thoughtful face. He is ex-ceedingly polite and unostentations. He wears a moustache, which, with his hair, shows the touch of advancing years. The artist appears to be about fifty-five years old, is evidently in good health and speaks in a low, earnest tone, expressing himself in the

choicest language. "I am agreeably surprised," said Mr. Bierstadt to a reporter for The Ben, "at this splendid exhibition. It is equal to our exhibitions in New York. This is a magnificent collection. The models are excellent and the subjects are varied and commendable. I am also very much pleased with the evident in-terest that your people here are manifesting in this exhibition. It speaks well for Omaha to see this large gathering of cultured people here in this art ball. The good results of this exhibition will not all be seen at once. It

exhibition will not all be seen at once. It makes people better to look upon such a collection of art as you have in this immense building and the influence of such an experience as your people now enjoy is far-reaching. An art school, too, in Omaha would be of inestimable value to the people. Some say that the art schools of this country turn out a miserable set of bunglers who produce nothing but hideous daubs. Tat is not true, but even if it were the case the art schools would be a benefit. It imparts a knowledge and appreciation of real art and it makes people better to study art even if they can't excell in what they attempt themselves with the brush."

In answer to a question as the possibility

In answer to a question as the possibility of having Bouguereau's "Return of Spring" restored Mr. Bierstadt said: "O, yes, that picture can be restored. It will require considerable time and expense to do it, but it can be done. I saw a large pic-ture in New York that was repaired after having a Saratoga trunk thrown through it. It was restored so perfectly that no one could detect the places where it had been torn. I restored one which fell against an easel and was torn very badly. The mutilation of this picture here was a very unfortunate affair, but it is something that might occur anywhere. It was the act of a crazy man or an anarchist and you can not know when or where such people are liable to attempt some

act of vandalism."

Speaking of his own great painting, "The Last of the Buffalo," Mr. Bierstadt said the scene was selected on the Wind river and he began the study of the work prior to 1860. There are more than three hundred different studies in the painting, some of them requiring months and years of careful consideration before he nished them.

Mr. Bierstadt has been spending several

nonths in California, gathering sketches and notes for some important work that he has contracted for European parties. He will remain in Omaha but a few days and will no loubt be tendered a reception by the artists and art admirers of the city before he leaves for New York.

The Locomotive Engineers. The members of the emergency committee

of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, now in session in the city, are rushing their work. Last night they commenced holding evening sessions, in order to complete their labors and adjourn before Christmas. Several changes in the constitution are proposed, but up to this date no business of public interest as been transacted.

A. O. H. Band Concert.

The members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians band gave the second of the winter series of parties at St. Louis hall last night. It was a very pleasant affair and was attended by 160 couples. From now until the close of winter the parties will be given on the first and third Thursdays of each month.

Oh, Can It Be?

St. Joseph Herald. Oh, can it be some secret woe, That clouds her lovely face! Or is it fever's hectic glow That leaves its dreaded trace! Perchance, from strange and sudden fright

Her mind thro' chaos drifts; But no-she's sitting down to write A list of Christmas gifts.

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