THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER EDITOR.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska, } ss
County of Douglas, }

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. 20, 1890, was as follows:

Sunday, Dec. 14	21,015
Monday, Dec. 15	22,667
Tuesday, Dec. 16	22,632
Wednesday, Dec. 17	22,628
Thursday, Dec. 18	22,728
Friday, Dec. 19	22,642
Saturday, Dec. 20	25,208
Average	23,031

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 20th day of December, A. D., 1890
[SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, } ss
County of Douglas, }

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, 1890, was 20,048 copies; for January, 1890, 19,555 copies; for February, 1890, 20,561 copies; for March, 1890, 20,815 copies; for April, 1890, 20,564 copies; for May, 1890, 20,180 copies; for June, 1890, 20,301 copies; for July, 1890, 20,462 copies; for August, 1890, 20,759 copies; for September, 1890, 23,870 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.

THE talk about an extra session of congress is needless cruelty.

THE one important force bill needed at the present time is one that will force open the vaults of scared bankers and restore confidence.

THE rainbow hues of Cal Brice's "bar'l" have not lightened the Moody surroundings of the South Dakota senatorial contest, so far.

THE marked decrease in the number of desertions from the army corresponds with the improvement in the treatment of privates by their superiors.

A LARGE assortment of Manitoban days will come and go in this quarter are hopeful democratic aspirants capture the chief star in the police firmament.

A CONSIDERATE Jersey man has turned the hose on the sockless congressman of Kansas. The winter of his discontent is not as cheerless as many people imagine.

THE people are going to take a large-sized interest in what the next legislature does. And there will be enough serious business to keep it profitably employed.

THE general stringency in monetary affairs is sharply shown in the decrease of bank clearings. The decline in the transactions of Omaha banks is notable because of its rarity.

THERE is a rising clamor against Plattism in New York. It is doubtless well founded. The great republican army in the Empire state needs leaders, but not bosses and dictators.

IT is announced on good authority that King Kalakaua will remain permanently in San Francisco, unless he succeeds in borrowing the price of his return fare. These are hard times for royalty.

NEW YORK proposes to divide with Omaha the honors heretofore enjoyed of being a tempting bait for claim-jumpers. A few Connecticut Helfensteins are about to jump some Broadway lots valued at $200,000,000.

HENRY WATTERSON has celebrated his silver wedding. He is to be congratulated upon the fact that his domestic affairs have gone smoothly for 25 years, in spite of his conspicuous attentions to the star-eyed goddess.

MAN killing couplers and defective brakes have contributed the lion's share of the 4,000 railroad employes killed and crippled during the year. Yet congress has taken no practical steps to diminish this slaughter and mutilation of human beings.

THE Wyoming legislature has placed on record a thesis on the uses and abuses of water. The conclusion is that the limited quantity in the state should be rigidly devoted to the irrigation of land. The fear of a radical change in the beverage of the residents is thus happily dissipated.

BY all means give us light and plenty of it on these luxurious furnishings of the new poor house. Just what relation lace curtains, brussels carpet and antique oak furniture bear to the problem of feeding the county's wards, should not be hid under the flicker of tallow and kerosene.

THE BEE will forego publishing an illustrated annual edition, but it will print a complete compendium of the trade, industry, improvements (public and private) during the year 1890. In so doing it has nothing to brag of, but it only pursues its custom of keeping Omaha to the front as the unrivalled metropolis of the Missouri valley.

IT is characteristic for our double-decker contemporary to claim that it is the only paper that will print an Annual Review of Omaha's business and material growth, just as though it had a copyright on facts and figures that are accessible to everybody. As a matter of fact the annual reviews (?) that have heretofore been issued by our enterprising contemporary have been the cheapest of knock-down furniture. It would be a great surprise to its patrons if they are given anything else this year.

GENERAL LEESE'S REPORT.

The annual report of Attorney General Leese is a document of extraordinary importance and interest.

General Leese declares that the present system of railroad control in Nebraska through the state board of transportation is a complete failure. He urges the passage of a maximum schedule of rates on the Iowa basis, arranged with a just regard for the difference in mileage and tonnage and the expense of operating. He would have this supplemented by the appointment of three secretaries by the governor, charged with the duty of preventing violations of the law. This arrangement, he believes, will furnish relief and assure justice until an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of a railroad commission can be passed upon by the people.

But the attorney general would go deeper, and attempt not only to remedy the effects, but remove the causes of corporate extortions. He would have Nebraska lead in an effort to limit the earnings of railroads to a fair profit on the actual investment, as represented by cost, labor and property contributed to the enterprise. This he would accomplish by legislation, which he outlines in very definite terms, as follows:

I would recommend a law forbidding any railroad corporation from issuing any mortgage bonds or stock until an itemized account of the cash, labor or property, duly sworn to, has been presented to some officer of the state for examination, and if found to be a true account of the money, labor or property received, to register and certify the same as issued in pursuance of law, and as constituting a part of the capital stock of such corporation. Such a law would strike out all fictitious increase of capital stock of all the roads now in operation, as well as all those to be formed hereafter, and with such a law the rates of transportation could be fixed so that an honest dividend could be made on an honest dollar invested.

This suggests a radical step, but what honest man or corporation can object to it? Why should a railroad be permitted to mortgage its property on any different basis than is enjoyed by the man who mortgages his farm, or his residence? Such a law as General Leese suggests would lay the axe at the very root of the evil. It would put a stop to the reckless issuing of bonds and stocks and give the people low rates by restricting earnings to a fair profit on the actual investment. And that would be just to stockholders and public alike.

Unless such a measure as the attorney general suggests is provided and enforced there is nothing that will prevent the systematic fleecing of the public by the present methods. It is a real and not a fancied evil. For instance, a railroad 65 miles in length was completed in central Nebraska during the past year. It cost to build and equip it $13,000 per mile. Bonds have been issued for $20,000 per mile and stock to the amount of $1,000,000, while bonuses for over one hundred thousand dollars were obtained from towns along the line. The traffic is expected to pay interest on the bonds and dividends to the stockholders. Meanwhile, the profits of the projectors of the enterprise will be further swelled by the townsite business, which is absolutely controlled by them. That such a one-sided transaction can be carried out in broad daylight is a commentary upon our laws and a justification of the term, "legalized robbery."

If the legislature acts upon the suggestion of General Leese it will put Nebraska at the front of railroad reform in this country. It will confer upon the people of this state the honor of having taken the first step in a path that the people are bound to tread, sooner or later.

The report comments with equal vigor on the subject of Union Pacific indebtedness and urges the government to foreclose. The attitude of THE BEE in this matter is well known. The report, as a whole, is one which should command great attention, not only in Nebraska, but throughout the United States.

TRAFFIC POOLING.

The new agreement of the western railway presidents does not provide for a system of direct traffic pooling, but it proposes what in effect would amount to such a system. The project is to create an advisory board, composed of the president and one of the directors of each of the roads subscribing to the agreement, which shall have full power, by a four-fifths vote, to fix rates that shall apply to all the railroads concerned, and shall also have charge, through properly constituted representatives, of securing traffic at competitive points. The obvious purpose of this is to provide for the distribution or division of traffic on some basis decided by the board to be equitable to all the roads in the agreement, and unquestionably this would be in effect, traffic pooling.

The question is already raised whether this arrangement would not contravene the provision of the interstate commerce act prohibiting pooling. The section of the act relating to this matter declares that it shall be unlawful for common carriers to enter into any contract, agreement or combination for the pooling of freight of different and competing roads, or to divide between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such roads or any part thereof. It is understood to be the opinion of Chairman Walker of the Interstate Commerce Railway association, who was formerly a member of the interstate commerce commission, as it is of some good railroad attorneys, that the law forbids a money pool, but not a physical division of freight, but it is difficult to see how this narrow interpretation of the language of the interstate commerce act can be sustained. The pooling of freight is distinctly declared to be unlawful as well as the division of earnings, and it is not easy to conceive of any plan for a division of traffic between competing roads that would not conflict with this provision.

This question will doubtless receive more careful attention at the next meeting of the presidents in January for final action regarding the new agreement, and it is not improbable that in the meantime they may get some light on the subject that will lead them to modify the powers of the proposed advisory board, so as to limit its authority to establishing and maintaining uniform rates between competitive points and deciding questions of common interest between the members of the association. How far or how long such limited authority would be effective in preventing the conflicts which the new agreement is intended to obviate, is very uncertain, but experience warrants the conclusion that the results would not be what are hoped for. The efficacy of the arrangements would depend, as did that of the former association, upon the good faith of the railroad presidents and their ability to control the action of their subordinates, and it has been demonstrated that such dependence is utterly insecure.

The important relation that the question of traffic pooling bears to the railroad problem is obvious, and the proposed amendment of the interstate commerce act so as to allow a system of limited pooling subject to the approval and control of the commission ought to receive the early consideration of congress. It is to be noted that the commission, in recommending changes in the law, does not refer to this subject, but that is not a reason why congress should not give it attention. There is a wide difference between permitting a system of limited pooling practically under the control of the government and repealing the anti-pooling provision of the interstate commerce act, as desired by the railroads.

LEVEL-HEADED GRANGERS.

The scheme of an unlimited issue of currency by the government based on real estate security, which is championed in congress by California's millionaire senator, Stanford, is not universally approved by the farmers of the country, for whose special interest it was proposed. On the contrary, there is a very large opposition to it among this class of the producers.

Conspicuous among the associations of farmers which repudiate this proposition is the Michigan grange, which recently made public a vigorous document against the scheme of creating a system of government loans to the people whether upon real estate or the products of the farm. These Michigan farmers expressed surprise that any large body of intelligent citizens should be carried away by a clamor for what in the very nature of things is the worst mishap that could befall them, and which they are constrained to think originates rather in a demagogical ambition for political preferment on the part of its promoters than in any patriotic aspiration for the public good. The impossibility of putting the plan into practice without promoting favoritism, encouraging dependence upon the government, and so causing a relaxation of individual effort, is stated in language so clear and vigorous that no doubt can be felt of the earnest conviction behind it. It is declared that the adoption of such a policy "would create a feeling of helpless dependency upon government aid by those whom it was designed to benefit, thereby relaxing their individual effort, destroying their energy and self-reliance, and rendering them helpless mendicants of government charity, leading to thriftless improvidence." No practical man with sufficient intelligence to understand the character of this remarkable proposition to reverse the true order, which requires that the people shall support the government and not the government support the people, can fail to see and acknowledge the wisdom and force of these views of the farmers of Michigan. No less forcible in the same direction was the address of the master of the Maine state grange, while one of the first resolutions adopted by the New Hampshire grange was one opposing the sub-treasury scheme for loaning money by the government on produce.

Such expressions are reassuring in the evidence they carry that there is a very large body of American farmers who understand their true relations to the government as citizens and cannot be carried away by wild and visionary schemes, even when professedly devised in their special interest. No class of the American people is more fully imbued with common sense than the farmers, who are brought into daily contact with practical facts and compelled to base their calculations for the future on conditions which admit of no favoritism or partiality. Practical and self-reliant, they are not the men to ask for class legislation and put themselves in the position, as the Michigan farmers express it, of "helpless mendicants of government charity," while their love and loyalty for the government which they did so much to preserve will not permit them to favor a policy which would in time reduce this nation to the condition of the Argentine Republic. Senator Stanford's object in fathering this scheme is transparent. He wants to be re-elected and seeks to pull the wool over the eyes of the California farmers whom he has mercilessly fleeced by extortionate railroad rates. Stanford has never offered to loan any part of his colossal fortune to the farmers at two per cent or even at eight per cent, and he has about as much sympathy for the poor farmer as his billionaire partners of the Southern and Central Pacific.

THE SHORT-LIVED SHORT LINE.

After a brief existence, dotted with spurts of much brilliancy, the Pacific Short Line drops into the capacious arms of a receiver. The actual indebtedness of the company is well up in the millions, while the assets include 100 miles of mortgaged road and a future of hypothecated promises.

The Pacific Short Line operated under a number of aliases, but the main object of the projectors was to build a road from Sioux City to Ogden, Utah. It was essentially a speculative road, not a genuine business venture. During the progress of the work, the public was frequently informed that the Illinois Central, the Milwaukee or the Manitoba roads were successively backing the enterprise. These announcements were evidently designed to arouse enthusiasm along the chosen route and correspondingly swell donations of bonds and right-of-way. And for that purpose the scheme worked to perfection.

The outcome of the project clearly shows that none of the eastern railroad corporations backed the road, financially or otherwise. Any intelligent railroad man could see that the road was premature. It was twenty years ahead of the country. With four east and west lines penetrating Nebraska and all having direct or indirect connection with the Central Pacific at Ogden, the so-called short line would be as useful in a commercial sense as a fifth wheel to a wagon. It would simply divide with the older lines the business of the region traversed, while its share of transcontinental traffic would be comparatively slight.

Competition is no longer a factor in western railroads, hence roads are useful only in developing local interests distant from existing lines. It is to the permanent interests of the public to discourage the building of parallel lines which are undertaken to fleece counties and towns and be unloaded eventually on the older corporations. As long as there is a surplus of railroads and a lack of traffic, rates will be maintained at the highest practicable figures, whereas a concentration of traffic must produce a steady decrease of tariffs, as has been demonstrated time and again in the east as well as in the west.

The suspension of the Short Line will have no effect on the development of Nebraska. On the contrary, it will save taxpayers from the exactions of speculators, prevent a diversion of business from existing lines and strengthen the demand for an adjustment of transportation rates on a basis just to the producer and the carrier.

IMMIGRATION, SOUTH AND WEST.

The recent interstate immigration convention at Asheville, N. C., is an object lesson that should not be lost upon the west. When the south assembles such a representation of its interests and throws its doors wide open to "home-seekers and manufacturers from the north and west," it is time for the people of this section to be actively at work in the same direction.

The unusual feature of the Asheville convention is the fact that it included all the southern states. There is a force about an appeal emanating from such a body that does not belong to ordinary immigration methods. In a certain sense it represents the reawakening of the whole southern people and the revival of that sectional pride which has formerly been both the strength and the weakness of the south. It is undoubtedly an earnest effort to build up the material interests of the southern states with new population and capital.

Commendable as such a movement is, there are two reasons why it may not be expected to achieve great results. In the first place, the south has been very heavily boomed in the last few years. Magic cities have sprung up at the junctions of paper railroads, and innumerable Pittsburgs have been founded at the mouths of newly discovered mines. Thousands of town lots have been unloaded upon credulous northern investors, who, as inevitable collapses have occurred, have become so many tongues to decry the south. It will take a long time to outlive the results of this reckless booming.

There is another obstacle in the way of southern immigration that bids fair to last even longer. This is the fact that northern men have yet to be convinced that they are truly welcome in the south, as they are in the west. They know that their dollars are welcome in Dixie, but they do not believe that the descendant of the Puritan is regarded as the equal of the descendant of the Cavalier. And they do not care to occupy any but the top floor in the scale of southern society.

The lesson of the Asheville convention is that western men should stand together in an earnest effort to keep the tide flowing in its natural channel, which is ever toward the setting sun. We need a revival of immigration methods on a broad scale, and between now and the world's fair year they should be fully under way.

AFTER years of agitation and tribulation, Douglas county is now provided with adequate facilities for entertaining guests. The old county infirmary lacked those modern surroundings so essential to a proper digestion of county fodder, yet it was a magnet of considerable power in attracting transients and permanents. Under the new dispensation a complete revolution is effected. Instead of fly-blown surroundings, we have lace curtains, brussels carpets, fire places, elevators to facilitate movement and railroads to transport the provender from stall to stall. The favored wards of the county are in clover, and if they do not wax fat and beligerent, it will not be the fault of a generous public. When the full details of the county's luxurious hotel are thoroughly understood abroad, especially in counties and states that have heretofore sent epicures to sample the public menu and incidentals, it is safe to predict that the hostelry on Douglas heights will be taxed to its utmost capacity. Such elegant fittings, however, must not be marred with tallow dips or kerosene. Nothing less than electric lights will adequately illumine the internal beauty of the new poor house.

THIS is the season of the year when the energetic merchant usurps the columns of THE BEE and talks in thrilling pica lines with the public. So great is the pressure of these commercial "literary fellers" that the regulars cheerfully abdicate in their favor.

DOUGLAS county's proportion of the state school fund amounts to $16,224. Omaha's share will materially lighten the weight of the Paul street deficit.

UNLESS the street railway managers promptly tighten the brakes on reckless motormen, the company will have a heavy bill of damages to settle.

WITH $1,600 of good Alliance money in the socks, the prohibition inquisitors view the approach of Christmas with boundless joy.

TROUBLES multiply on all sides, but the prohibition contestants maintain a cheerful grip on Burrows' boodle.

AS a specimen of that charming Christian spirit which animates the prohibition party, it should be noted that Bishop Worthington, Dr. Duryea, Rev. Harsha, Judges Dundy, Wakeley, Clarkson, Doane and all persons who testified to the orderly conduct of the election, are officially denounced as liars, and heavy villains beyond the hope of redemption.

SPEED consistent with safety is one of the lost jewels of street railway management.

TO THE aspirants for chief of police: First catch your governor.

The Convict's Adieu.

Puck.

As down the wall the convict slid,
When he for freedom make a break,
He murmered—in the shadow hid—
"Excuse the liberty I take."

Nebraska Stands Alone.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Nebraska is the only state that gains three congressmen under the new apportionment, and it is to be hoped that she realizes the fact that she is expected to fill the places with three republicans.

The Dark Horse Wins.

Chicago Tribune.

Two men in Oregon, with a net that required two horses and six or eight men to handle, "caught twenty tons of salmon in one haul at the mouth of Eel river" one day lately. This story comes late, but it carries off the honors.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Nebraska.

William Deakins of Ogallala went hunting Sunday and is now minus a thumb.

The Burr hotel at Alma has been closed by creditors. The liabilities are about $2,500.

Gregory J. Campan, sr., formerly a resident of Detroit, Mich., but recently residing at Redfern, Custer county, is dead.

While the family was at church the residence of C. Rogge near Auburn was entered by burglars and a number of valuable articles were taken.

Railroad interest at Decatur has again been revived by an official of the Illinois Central buying up real estate in that neighborhood, investing in lands heretofore considered worthless.

G. W. Jones, a Dawson barber, got on the train to go to Humboldt, the next station. When he got to Humboldt he found himself minus $300, the receipts from the sale of his barber shop and every cent he had on earth.

Dick Moore, while digging a well on his place at Indianola, found part of a human skeleton ninety-four feet below the surface. The jaw bone, collar bone, upper arm and one tooth were in an excellent state of preservation. The enamel was yet on the tooth.

A petition is being circulated in Fairbury and extensively signed asking Judge Morris to remit the fine of ex-County Commissioner Willey for offering to accept a bribe. The petition sets forth the previous good character, the age, the poverty of the ex-officer and the childish credulity of Mr. Willey.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Richards, an infant, vs Kilpatrick Bros. & Collins at Chadron has been overruled by Judge Kirkland and judgment rendered on the verdict for $5,000. This was a case in which the infant son of A. J. Richards was injured by the explosive used in excavating the tunnel on the Grand Island & Western Colorado railway south of Crawford.

The McCool Junction Record writes thus of a hog thief: A farmer by the name of Bratcher, living near Harvard, butchered a hog recently, leaving it hang out over night. Near morning the dog was heard to bark, which caused Mr. Bratcher to spring from his bed, and grasping a loaded shotgun he silently stole toward the hanging porker just in time to discover a two-legged "critter" carving a shoulder from the hog. The gun was raised, the trigger pulled, but the shot was not large enough to bring down the game. Something "dropped," however, which Mr. Bratcher found to be a sack containing a half bushel of potatoes which had been taken from his cellar, and which would, in a short time, have walked off in company with a shoulder of a hog had not the cruel farmer appeared on the scene just at that stage of the game.

Iowa.

Alton citizens will petition the council for waterworks.

James Dow, near Mallard, has a ram that chews tobacco.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa's war governor, was seventy-seven years old last week.

A state bank has been organized at Lake Park with a capital of $25,000, and with John W. Cravens president, and M. D. Green cashier.

There is a man in the St. Joseph hospital, Keokuk, severely cut and stabbed, who refuses to give his name or tell who his assailant was.

Muscatine has put $20,000 into street improvements this year, of which amount one-half was derived from what is known as the "saloon tax."

Governor Shoup, recently elected United States senator in Idaho, was a former resident of Dubuque, and his brother, Prof. W. J. Shoup, is principal of the Fourth ward school in the Key city.

Rev. C. N. Lyman has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Congregational church at Onawa, to take effect January 1. He has served the church for twenty years and lays down the work of the charge for lack of physical strength to carry it on. His resignation has been reluctantly accepted by the congregation. Mr. Lyman has received a number of calls to other places.

John Sturdivan of Laurens went to bed the other night leaving his wife writing a letter. He awoke about midnight and found her gone. She left a note to her husband saying: "Good-by. I am going away, God knows where—anywhere to get away from this accursed life. May the All Wise Father deal with you as you deal with my children." Search has failed to find her. She left four children, the oldest aged fourteen.

In the Lyon county district court Judge Wakefield dismissed the disbursement proceedings against Attorney D. C. McCallum of Sibley, with an admonition to McCallum to be more careful in his business methods and let officers sign their own returns. McCallum was charged with making a false return upon an original notice with intent to deceive the court into the belief that it had been served upon the party defendant. McCallum averred that G. L. Van Eaton, the complaining witness, brought the document to him, said he had duly served it and requested him to fill out and sign the return, which he did.

The Two Dakotas.

It is estimated that 150,000 sheep have been brought into North Dakota the past year.

The water of the Vermillion river has been found to be especially adapted to the manufacture of linen.

Two hundred and twenty-seven students were enrolled at Yankton college the past year. Seven states were represented.

John W. Allen, a former prominent citizen of the Black Hills, died recently at Juneau, Alaska.

Mrs. J. A. Drake of Iriquois has been ordained a Congregational preacher, the first lady in the state to have that distinction.

One day last week eighteen persons confined in the Cass county, N. D., jail, awaiting trial, were discharged because the witnesses had all removed from the county. Two days after sixteen of the eighteen were again behind the bars, principally for stealing.

Twenty-six convicts are now out of the South Dakota penitentiary under the parol law. Thirty seven were set at liberty, but the terms of imprisonment of eleven have expired. The board of charities and correction reports favorably on the operation of the law, but cautions against its abuse.

Over $400,000 was paid out in Armour the past year for farm produce, including 275 cars of grain and 450 cars of cattle and hogs, besides butter, eggs, poultry, etc. The Armour Herald says the farmers of Douglas county have paid over $225,000 debts during the year, a sum equal to $225 for every voter in the county.

The Deadwood Pioneer says: "A new discovery was made in the wind cave last week by which openings were found that took a seven hours' tramp to one of the subterranean chambers and return. This cave is surpassing the famous Mammoth cave of Kentucky in magnitude, and will be a principal object of attraction to visitors to the Black Hills."

BURROWS WAS VERY SLICK.

An Alliance Man Tells How He Was Elected on the Executive Board.

THE RESIGNATION THAT NEVER CAME.

George Bayley Sustains a Fracture of the Skull from a Falling Brick —A Detective Arrested —Lincoln News.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 22.—[Special to THE BEE.]—"I see," says an alliance man, "that many persons think because Burrows received so many votes for re-election on the executive committee that he was the most popular person running. Now that is a great mistake. Burrows is not popular but forces the farmers to fear him by a manner of bluffing that he has cultivated. Besides, it was really an accident that he ran ahead when it came to voting for members on the executive committee. You see there were five persons to be selected. Most of the candidates were not known outside of their own community, and as a general thing nearly all the votes were cast for persons well known in the alliance. I saw a number of the tickets and noticed that as a general thing the first three names written were those of prominent members. The fourth was generally the most prominent member of the alliance in the county where the voter lived, while the name of Burrows never appeared except as the last on the list, showing that his name was merely put on as a makeshift to fill up. As nearly all the persons voted thus, Burrows apparently received more votes than any other candidate, when, in fact, he was the last choice of nearly every man who voted.

"Now, I voted for Burrows, and will never forgive myself for it. I will tell you how it was. After Burrows got up and said he would not accept any office, I supposed, like the majority of the delegates, that he was in earnest. That evening a prominent alliance man came to me and said: 'Burrows has done a good deal for us, and let us repay him by giving him a complimentary vote tomorrow. Of course he will decline, but it will make him feel good, and then we will elect a successor or let the man who stands fifth in the number of votes take his place.' I was quite taken with this idea, and like hundreds of other delegates put Burrows down as my fifth choice.

"We elected him and have waited for four days to receive his resignation. It has not yet been offered, and I am just beginning to realize that it never will be. Burrows has deliberately deceived us. We have been suckers and he has worked us. If I had thought that he was putting such a game up on us I would never have voted for him.

"Let me give you a private tip. A plan is on foot by Burrows to have his paper support THE WEEKLY BEE. Now I have subscribed for THE WEEKLY BEE for nine years and don't propose to be deprived of it. But wait and see if you do not hear something about this from somebody else.

"Another thing I want to tell you. You know that the alliance appropriated $1,300 to pay the expenses of the present contest for the state officers. Well, it is expected that the legislature will make an appropriation to pay all the expenses of the contest and of course will return this $1,200."

ELOPED WITH A WHITE MAN.

George Scraggins, a colored man, complained this afternoon to the police that his wife, a handsome octoroon, who would readily pass for a white person, had eloped with a young man named Paddock.

A DETECTIVE ARRESTED.

Charley Crowe, one of Lincoln's detectives, was arrested today on the charge of grand larceny. It seems that Crowe has got mixed up in a case in South Omaha in which two men, a father and son, were at loggerheads over the proprietorship of a span of horses. The steeds suddenly disappeared.

A CONFIRMED THIEF.

L. W. Cosgrove, a notorious sneak thief, was arrested last night on the charge of grand larceny, which was afterwards changed to petty larceny, as it was developed that the goods he had stolen were from different parties. George Smith, the white husband of a colored woman who lives in the bottoms, had been given charge of the goods, and he was discovered yesterday hiding the stolen stuff under the house of Mrs. Newberry, near Sixth and N streets. The stuff consists of two lap robes, the property of W. A. Green, and which were stolen from his buggy Saturday evening, and two bolts of dress goods. Smith was locked up on the charge of secreting stolen goods. The fellows will have their trial tomorrow. Cosgrove has just completed two terms in the county jail for petty thievings.

FRACTURED HIS SKULL.

George Bagley, employed in the restaurant of E. H. Wheeler and a brother-in-law of Deputy Sheriff Hoagland, was seriously hurt yesterday afternoon while passing the new school house on North Twenty-eighth street. He was walking past the school house leading his little child, when some boys playing upon the building either threw or displaced a heavy pressed brick, which struck Mr. Bagley on the head. Fortunately for him he was wearing a heavy cap, but the brick nevertheless cut an ugly hole in the scalp. He was knocked senseless to the ground. He had to be taken to his home on Pear street, just east of Twenty-seventh, in a carriage. He was reported as considerably improved this morning, although the physicians say that he has suffered a slight fracture of the skull. He had a very narrow escape from being killed.

LOOKING FOR HER BROTHER.

Martha Criss, a young girl of about fourteen or fifteen, was found wandering around the streets at an early hour yesterday morning, with her baggage in her hand, looking for her brother, William Criss. Officer Harry took her to the station, where she told Sergeant Miller her story. Her parents live in Elsa, Perkins county, and are among those who are unfortunately destitute by failure of crops. A party of farmers were leaving the county to journey eastward, and Martha came along with them to find her brother. After telephoning to various places her brother was found living in Blodgett's park addition, west of the city, and she was taken out there.

SHE PROVED HER GOOD CHARACTER.

This morning the judge gave Mrs. Laura E. Gilbert a divorce from her husband, David H., on the grounds of abandonment and cruelty. Gilbert had filed an answer charging his wife with infidelity, but when she brought forward ministers and laymen to swear to her character, David concluded discretion was the better part of valor, and left the city. Notwithstanding he did not appear he was ordered to pay his wife $350 alimony in lieu of all dower in his estate.

A VEIN OF FRESH WATER.

Councilman Royce is showing some very strong indications that the experimental well now being sunk about a half mile southwest of the penitentiary will be a great success. At a depth of twenty-three feet a vein of water bearing gravel was struck which extended down to a depth of seventy feet. Although the well is situated on the banks of Salt creek it furnishes good fresh water.

HER NEIGHBOR'S SWINE.

Judge Stewart has been listening to a number of witnesses in the case of Mrs. Gottchalt vs Mr. Brunson. The parties are neighbors near Cheney, and the plaintiff, who is a widow, claims that Brunson allowed his hogs and calves to run riot in the cornfield she tenderly watched over, inflicting damage amounting to $100.

HIS ACCOUNTS BADLY MIXED.

The financial affairs of D. H. Niemann, late in the general merchandise business at Hickman, are sadly mixed up. Petitions were filed by the First National bank in the county court today against him and several men who had endorsed his paper, the total aggregating nearly $6000. Niemann is still among the missing.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Today Governor Thayer appointed the following persons as notaries public in the counties in which they reside: John Swenson, Sartoria; W. S. Harmon, Freeport; W. S. Clapp, Kearney; Emanuel Reisinger, Catherine; James F. Morton, Mrs. B. G. Wheeler and J. W. Hander, Omaha; George H. Burton, Beatrice; J. H. Wooley, Grand Island; Simpson M. Day, Aurora; J. Edgar Black, Wilcox; A. H. Drain, Lincoln; H. W. Sink, Lincoln; F. W. Bostrom, sr., Malmo; J. E. Orcutt, Milford.

ODDS AND ENDS.

R. P. Caves, a farmer living about seven miles from the city, captured Charles Tibbetts in his corncrib Saturday night by wielding a pitchfork, and brought the young fellow and the team he had in his possession to the city. Caves was locked up, pending a hearing. He has a young wife, who is heart-broken over her husband's arrest.

The hearing of the youths Sanford and Wheeler, charged with burglary, was again continued until tomorrow afternoon. Sanford's father arrived last night to give his son whatever aid he can.

The case against John Rhykert, the boy who would a-hunting for Indians go, is up before Judge Stewart this afternoon.

Judge Field is engaged in the task of clearing up the dockets preparatory to closing up the November term tomorrow. Judge Chapman arrived at noon, and will assist him.

The demurrer in the damage cases of the Misses Meloy vs the Eden Musee was withdrawn this morning, and the defense given ten days to file a motion to strike out certain parts of plaintiff's petitions.

In the case of the State National bank vs F. G. Hamer the answer of garnishee the Union Savings bank was filed to the effect that it held forty-seven shares of bank stock as collateral for a loan of $4,200, and filed court orders that garnishee turn the stock over to the sheriff, by him to be sold to satisfy plaintiff's judgment. The defendant is Judge Hamer of Kearney.

The following Rock Island officials were in the city today perfecting arrangements for the starting of cars over the Rock Island branch to Lincoln on January 4: General Passenger and Ticket Agent John Sebastian, General Traffic Manager W. M. Sage and General Stock Manager L. B. Gorham.

Morrill, the grocer at O and Twenty-first street, was swindled out of $5 today by a young fellow who worked the old-fashioned flim flam game.

The Rock Island's New Branch.

The new Lincoln branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad will be opened next Sunday, and the inspection of the new line has called a brigade of officials to Nebraska. The following prominent men with the road were in Omaha yesterday and left in the evening for Lincoln: W. I. Allen, assistant general manager, Chicago; C. Dunlap, general superintendent, Topeka, Kan.; John Sebastian, general ticket and passenger agent, Chicago; S. F. Boyd, assistant general ticket agent, Topeka; Harry Fox, train master, Des Moines; A. H. Moffett, general ticket agent, Kansas City; R. C. Rutherford, traveling passenger agent, Topeka.

To Resume Business.

HURON, S. D., Dec. 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Forefathers' day was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies by the Huron Congregationalists. A New England supper was served, speeches by Dr. Beaton of Redfield college, Hon. O. W. Bair and others were delivered, all being enjoyed by several hundred people.

Arrangements have been made with the comptroller of the treasury at Washington whereby the Huron National bank, which suspended last week, will resume business in a few days. J. M. Bailey of Sioux Falls made the arrangements.

Will Watch Exported Cattle.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Dr. C. E. Mitchenor of the department of agriculture has just established in this city a branch of the bureau of animal industry where with his assistants he will carry out the provisions of the act of congress of August last relating to the inspection and registration of all cattle exported from New York and will also inspect all cattle and food sustances arriving from other countries, and where disease or infection is found will condemn them and have them sent back or destroyed.

Chippewa Reservation Timber.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The president today transmitted to the senate a communication from the secretary of the interior in regard to the disposition of timber on certain Chippewa reservations in Wisconsin, together with the draft of a bill prepared by the commissioner of Indian affairs. The secretary says the provisions of the bill are similar to those on the calendors on the same subject and recommends that one of the bills pass.

The Situation in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—There does not appear to be any material change in the situation in the senate and it is impossible to predict when the financial bill will come up. There are signs of a change of some kind in the treatment of the elections bill, and it is possible that the cloture resolution will be submitted tomorrow, to lie upon the table until its calling up is deemed necessary or expedient.

Illinois at the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Governor Fifer and the state board of agriculture today visited Jackson park and selected eight acres of land for the Illinois exhibit at the world's fair. The governor thinks the state legislature will appropriate $1,000,000 for the state exhibit if deemed necessary.

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The results of his experiments will be made public shortly. Both Prof. Koch and Sir Morell Mackenzie have for years used and recommended the Soden Mineral Pastilles for Catarrh, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds and all throat and lung diseases.

Sir Morell Mackenzie said in the Journal of Laryngology, edited by him (November No., 1887): "The Soden Mineral Pastilles (Troches), produced from the Soden Springs by evaporation, are particularly serviceable in Catarrhal Inflammation, Sore Throat, Coughs, Bronchitis and Lung Troubles."

Dr. Koch said: "A cough for which I tried many other medicines, which had not the slightest effect, soon became better and has now entirely disappeared."

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