CORRESPONDENCE All communications relating to news and literial matter should be addressed to the

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company. Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the some passes. The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors,

The Bee B'ld'g. Farnam and Seventeenth Sts EWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas | 88

George is Trachack, secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, does solemnly sweat
that the setual circulation of The Daily Bar
for the week ending January 10, 1891, was as
follows.

Jan. 4....... 28.750 Monday Jan. 5....
Tuesday, Jan. 6.,
Wednesday, Jan. 7.
Tuursday, Jan. 8.
Friday, Jan. 8.
Friday, Jan. 10.

From to before me and subscribed in my presence this 10th day of January, A. D., 1891 [FEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

presence this 10th day of January, A. D., 1891
18EAL!

N. P. Fell, Notary Public.

Etate of Nebraska,
County of Douglas, 188.
George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee
Publishing Company, that the actual average
dally circulation of The Daily Bee
for the month of January, 1890, 19,505
copies; for February, 1890, 19,561 copies;
for March, 1890, 20,815 copies; for April,
1890, 20,464 copies; for May, 1800, 20,180
copies; for June, 1890, 20,500 copies; for July,
1890, 20,462 copies; for August, 199, 20,759 copies;
for Fentemier, 1890, 20,500 copies; for October,
1890, 20,752 copies; for November, 1890, 22,130
copies; for December, 1890, 23,751 copies,
Gronne B. Tzschuck,
Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my
presence, this 31st day of December, A. D., 1890
N. P. Feil.
Notary Public.

THE union depot company proposes but Jay Gould disposes.

THE doctrine of resurrection receives a new impetus from the fact that Carter Harrison is talked of for mayor of Chi-

SENATOR INGALLS is "still in the swim," but the odds are decidedly against his being able to disrupt the alliance majority.

THE latest weather bulletin from Topeka indicates increasing cloudiness, possibly accompanied by a cyclone, for one J. J. Ingalls.

THE "reorganization of the railroads goes bravely on, in the interest of Jay Gould. Some time they may be reor ganized in the interest of the people.

THE Elder family is booming. Th legislature of the Sunflower state matches Speaker S. M. Elder of Nebraska with Speaker P. P. Elder of Kan-

THE work of the school book agent begins to loom up modestly in the columns of the rural press. The book trust is bound to convert the public regardless of expense.

THE balance of power in the Illinois legislature has been weighed and tipped the beam at 502 pounds. In the opinion of Charley Farwell and General Palmer they weigh a ton.

WE ARE pained to note that the eastern states have been ravaged by another violent rain and snow storm. Meanwhile the weather is balmy and beautiful on the banks of the Missouri.

MR. KIMBALL's denial of the fact that the Union Pacific refused to permit trains of other roads to cross the bridge is a bold declaration to make to a court whose orders were recently spurned by the company.

NEBRASKA civilization is still ahead of Tennessee's. In the latter state they have but one governor, and he has thrown a newspaper man out of the window. In Nebraska, where we have several governors, no newspaper man has yet been assaulted.

THE prohibition lawyers are still trying to manipulate the legislature. It is surprising that members of the Alliance should permit themselves to be bulldozed into a filse and injurious attitude by a set of mercenaries who, having success fully tapped the Alliance treasury for \$1,600, are striving to manipulate the same power in favor of a raid on the state treasury.

SENATOR IRBY, the leader of the new dispensation in South Carolina, is not overwhelmingly commended by his political creators. Colonel Keitt, president of the state Alliance, paints him as "a scurvey fellow, leprous with crime, and without an element of statesman ship." Only a wild desire to serve his country and draw the salary prevents the senator from making the colonel recant or head a funeral procession.

* A LARGE supply of Dr. Koch's lymph has been shipped to Denver, and the native are innoculated with new hopes. Denver is peculiarly fortunate in securing an advance supply of the German elixir. Although a summer resort and a sanitarium of boundless pretensions, the hegira to the grave is such that it seriously imperils the population. Out of 107,000 inhabitants, 2,689 joined the silent majority last year-a cemetery per centage that few health resorts can equal.

THE supreme court granted General Thayer a hearing in his petition for quo warranto but informed him that he would lose nothing by an orderly retirement from the executive office, pending the final decision. In suggesting that Lieutenant Governor Majors may if he chooses become party in the pending process the court strongly intimated that if Boyd is not eligible Majors would be his legal successor. The same sug- for the preservation of self-government, gestion may be construed as settling the point that Boyd is legally governor for the time being. All of these decisions are precisely in line with the construction which THE BEE has put upon the constitution since the discussion began. interests, or for the right; of indi-

DON'T ASK FOR THE IMPOSSIBLE.

A member of the senate has introduced a memorial to congress setting forth that 160,000 people in Nebraska are suffering for the necessities of life, and asking the national government to appropriate \$1,000,000 for their relief. There are several good reasons why

of which is that congress would never

give heed to a demand calling for such an enormous appropriation for one section of one state. We should therefore incur all the disadvantages of such a national advertisement and receive none of its benefits. Congress has already more business than it can possibly transact in the few remaining weeks of its session. Furthermore, there are large portions of Kansas, Colorado and the Dakotas in more pressing need of assistance than any part of Nebraska, and the expenditure of \$1,000,000 in this state would necessitate the expenditure of \$10,000,000 more elsewhere. It is quite probable that Senator Paddock's bill, appropriating \$50,000 for seed for our western counties, can be carried through, and it is possible that the amount may be increased to \$100,000. More than that, however, there is absolutely no prospect of securing.

While the memorial is for these reasons impracticable and unwise, it is a matter of the most vital importance that the condition of the destitute settlers should receive the immediate attention of the legislature and the people. The first step should be the approprintion of a sufficient sum by the legislature to provide for temporary demands and make sure that no family in the state suffers for food, clothing or fuel. The next step should be to make a thorough investigation of the extent of the destitution and then make permanent provision for it out of the state's resources. Nebraska can afford to extend aid to every man, woman and child who actually needs it. It can not afford to extend it to any who do not need it. nor to exaggerate the size of the calamity which resulted from the widespread drouth throughout the whole country last summer.

Until the legislature has determined from official data that the state treasury can not stand the reasonable wants of her unfortunate producers, there is no reason for appealing for federal aid. We feel confident that the state isamply able to provide not only immediate relief, but if necessary seed for the year's

The memorial names twenty-eight counties that are claimed to be wholly destitute. There is much reason to be lieve that this is a gross exaggeration of the real facts. Rev. Dr. Martin, who has devoted several weeks to the matter, under the direction of Governor Thayer, has hitherto reported that not more than a dozen counties needed assistance, and by no means the whole of these. He placed the total number of people involved at less than one-tenth of the 160,000 described in the present memo-

Instead of twenty-eight counties being in a condition, as the memorial recites, "to elicit public benevolence and deserve national consideration," we believe a careful investigation would reduce the total to less than half that many, and that it would further show that in most of the remaining counties but a compare tively small number are asking for aid. Take Lincoln, for instance, with 10,000 population. An appeal issued only a week ago states that 2,500 people are in need of help. This is one of the dryest counties in favorable years, and in the summer of 1890 had far less rain than the counties east and south of it named in this appeal. Phelps, Harlan, Kearney and Frankin raised fair crops. Scott's Bluff and Banner raised something by means of irrigation. Kimball raised less, but its people repudiate the stories of widespread disaster, and point with pride to the fact that their county warrants sell for 95 per cent of their face value. Dawson county people deny that they need any outside help, and the local newspapers even make "the destitute farmer of Dawson county" the butt of their ridicule.

This is too serious a matter to be undertaken without a full and careful knowledge of the facts. What is wanted is speedy relief for actual sufferers, secured in the manner that best comports with the dignity and welfare of the state.

SHUT OUT THE JANISSARIES.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature to prevent Pinkerton detectives from exercising police powers in this state. It is presumed that there will be no opposition to this measure. which is demanded by every consideration affecting the rights of the people and their security against the interference and espionage of irresponsible and reckless mercenaries who are not citizens of the state. The evils incident to the employment by corporations, in cases of difficulty with their employes, of armed bands of Pinkerton detectives, have been so serious and so numerous that public sentiment in the states into which they have been imported has demanded stringent legislation for their exclusion. As we have already noted, the governor of New York in his message to the legislature earnestly urges the adoption of a law prohibiting their employment in that state during labor difficulties, and the experience with them there has not been so serious as in some other states.

Every intelligent citizen must see the dangers in permitting the employment of these armed forces under private control and direction, as has been done in Nebraska and elsewhere. It is a menace to public peace, because naturally a source of irritation, provocation of viotence and disturbance, and has been the cause of wanton bloodshed. It puts the rights and liberty of the citizen in jeopardy, and involves the exercise of unlawful and unwarrantable authority. It constitutes an invasion of the state, which no people concerned for the security of their persons and property, and can afford to tolerate. Many of those who seek this employment are worthless and reckless characters, whose mo-

tives are wholly mercenary, and who

have no respect for law, for the public

viduals. They recognize no accountability, it having repeatedly been shown that those placed in charge of them were unable to restrain them from lawlessness and violence, although generally the chiefs of these mercenaries are undoubtedly as reckless as those they are appointed to command. While it is the memorial should not be passed, one true that these detectives are liable for any infraction of the law which they may commit, the fact is that there are few cases in which they have been punished for acts of lawlessness and violence. It is the policy of the private detective organizations to use every expedient for shielding from punishment those who serve them, and they are gen-

erally successful in doing this. Nebraska is fully able to protect the prosperity of every corporation within her borders. The legally constituted authorities have all the resources at command necessary to maintain peace and good order and to prevent injury to the interests of any portion of her people from violence. There can never arise in this state any condition of affairs that will call for or justify the importation of armed bands of mercenaries. The state has once been invaded by such a force, and that experience should be enough. The legislature will respond to a very general public sentiment by passing a stringent law prohibiting Pinkerton detectives from exercising police power in the

REGULATED POOLING.

The committee on interstate commerce of the United States senate has agreed to report favorably to the senate the bill modifying the anti-pooling section of the interstate commerce act so as to permit railroads to make contracts apportioning among them the transportation of freight and passengers. The measure to be reported was introduced in the senate last winter and has received very thorough and careful consideration from the committee having it in charge. It provides for allowing railroads to divert traffic from one road to another according to some agreed proportions, the details of the agreement having previously been filed with and approved by the interstate commerce commission. This is essentially different from the old system of pooling, which divided earnings, and is believed to have all of the virtues and none of the vices of the old method.

If this measure passes congress, as there is good reason to believe it will, the most serious objection to the new agreement of the western railroad presidents will be removed, and there should be no serious difficulty found in maintaining it, if it shall still be thought expedient or necessary to do so, but as the primary object of the agreement is to bring about a satisfactory traffic distribution the proposed modification of the anti-pooling clause of the interstate commerce act would permit this to be done without the agreement entered into by the presidents. The advisory board provided for to secure uniform and stable rates and enable each line to carry its fair share of the competitive traffic would perhaps be convenient, but its action would be subject to the supervision and approval of the interstate commerce commission. There are other matters covered by the agreement, however, which would perhaps make its maintenance desirable.

The change that has taken place in principle of pooling warrants the belief that there would be very little popular objection to the proposed modification of the interstate commerce act. A great many persons who were most hostile to any form of pooling a year or two ago have become convinced that a judiciously regulated system, subject to acceptance and approval by the interstate commerce commission and liable to be set aside at any time by the commission whenever it should be found not to operate satisfactorily, or to be against the public interest, would be a good thing, serviceable alike to the railroads and the public. The chief objection to pooling is that it gives an opportunity to carriers to exact extortionate rates, but this objection would not hold in the case of a regulated system absolutely in the control of the interstate commerce commission. The authority of that body to require that rates should be reasonable would be as complete as at pres ent, and it would also have the power to insist upon exact fairness in the distribution or division of traffic. In short, it is proposed that congress shall say to the railroads, you can go on and make such business arrangement among yourselves as you can, and if it is fair and just to the public it will be approved. There is reason to believe that a provision in the law allowing this to be done would accomplish a great deal toward solving the difficulties of the railroad situation.

POLITICAL PLUMBING.

The chief plumbing inspector may have collected fees which he has forgotten to turn over, but after all that only affects the taxpayers in an infinitesimal

The most damaging thing to the publie and the taxpayers in the plumbing department is the incompetency of the men connected with it. The assistant inspectors know a great deal more about high-five and fare than they do about plumbing. They were given appointments to pay them for political work without reference to their capacity. In the summer season their inspection is a farce and a fraud, and in the winter

they render little or no service. The inspectors of plumbing should be experts in their line. It is not merely a question of dollars and cents to the owners of buildings, but it is a question whether poisonous gases are generated and spread into tenements, residences and hotels by improper workmanship or

downright negligence of the plumbers. The city may spend thousands of dollars on chemists and dectors in the health department, and it may fill up all the wells and cesspools in the city, but so long as the inspection of plumbing and drainage is under the present set of blacksmiths and plugs, malaria and epidemic diseases will continue to spread and undermine the health of our people. If the mayor and board of health de-

sire to improve the sanitary condition of

Omaha they must turn out the whole

gang of bogus plumbers who are now playing the role of inspectors, and substitute men who have learned the plumbing trade and are recognized among master plumbers as first-class workmen. "

THE ARMY AND THE PENSION OFFICE. The first fruits of the demand for reform in the management of the pension office is a revival of the proposition to transfer the former from the interior to the war department. This is a good suggestion and ought to be carried into effect with the least possible demy.

The war department is now and always will be the custodian of all the records of the army. Every investigation of a pension case involves a reference to these archives. Why, then, should not both departments be under one head?

There are other good reasons for the change. The army has already a large number of very competent and well-educated men who have little work to do, and could be profitably employed in the management of the pension office. Sufficient force could be furnished from this source without extra expense to the government, and the result would be the saving of a large amount of money every year. These officers are not removable at the will of changing administrations and would therefore not be open to the baneful political influences that now dominate the pension business, and add enormously to its extravagance.

The proposed change offers a chance for the government to reduce the expense of the pension bureau, while increasing its efficiency and putting it in

its natural and proper place. It is not to be expected that so radical a reform can be brought about without encountering a fierce opposition from the professional patriots and hangers-on who get a livelihood from the present system. But the reform will come, nevertheless, in spite of any influence they can exert.

FUSS AND FEATHERS.

There is altogether too much red tape and ceremony about the proposed relief of western settlers by the legislature.

First there was a resolution introduced last Friday in favor of appropriating \$100,000 for the benefit of the distressed homesteaders. This was followed on Monday by another resolution requesting the chair to appoint a committee to draft a bill with an appropriation clause. Then the speaker appointed the committee. Now the committee is incubating the bill.

All this fuss and feathers causes inexcusable delay. The bill ought to have been framed by somebody and introduced immediately after the house had organized. The next day the speaker could have referred the bill to a special committee with instructions to report it back immediately and on the day following it could have been passed through the house. By this time the bill could have been a law and the work of relief could be vigorously carried on.

There is no time to be lost and the legislature should push this measure without further nonsense.

It is a matter of general notoriety that the plumbing department, as at present managed, is a useless sinecure. Every builder knows from experience that the inspection of so-called inspectors is a pretense. Yet builders are forced to pay a fee in proportion to the cost of the plumbing work. For what? Simply to keep up the farce of guarding the health of home builders. The department is one of the most important in the city, if managed by competent men, in accordance with the spirit and letter of the law. Hardly one builder in a thousand is familiar with what constitutes a firstclass job of plumbing, sewer connections and ventilation of traps. The city undertakes by law to guarantee compliance with the approved plans, yet as a matter of fact the inspection is worse than a farce. The builder is confidenced out of a fee at the outset and robbed at the end by slipshod work. A prompt overhauling of the office should be made by the council. Let the office be abolished or else place skilled plumbers in charge and give builders an honest equivalent for their money.

THE pension agents, after having been signally routed in the house of representatives, turned their attention to the senate and with advantage to themselves. It will be remembered that the house cut the fee for the prosecution of a claim from \$10 down to \$2. This was done upon the representation of the secretary of the interior that the larger fee was indefensible, a view of the matter which was heartily approved by everybody not in sympathy with the claim agents. But the senate pension committee on the appropriation bills concluded that these worthies, who do not hesitate to mulct the old soldiers to the fullest extent possible, are entitled to more than two dollars for doing practically nothing, and has accordingly reported in favor of making the fee five dollars. Here is an excellent opportunity for the veterans to do a profitable bit of protesting, which would doubtless induce the house to adhere to its figure, or at any rate to insist upon making the fee less than five dollars, which would still be an extortionate charge,

IT now rests with the property owners whether St. Mary's avenue shall be rescued from business decay. If a radical change of grade is seriously contemplated, this is the time to do it. The grading of Douglas street will furnish an ample supply of earth. By carrying on both works at the same time a vast saving will be effected in the total cost. It will reduce by one-half the cost of grading Douglas street, and save fully as much to the property owners of the avenue. The benefits accruing to both streets should overcome the opposition of those temporarily inconvenienced by the change of grade.

"ILL blows the wind that profits nobody." The bridge blockade keeps the surplus train crews of the Union Pacific actively employed watching the enemy.

In the federal court the Union Pacific attorneys boldly proclaimed the opposition of the company to any and all contracts granting eastern roads entrance

to the city over the bridge. In the state district court, the company declares, in as many words, that It is begging the eastern roads to come over. You pay your bonds and take your choice.

PAUL VANDERVOORT, Jim Allen, Joe Redman and a few more patriots of like brand, announce their decision in favor of Thayer. "That do settle it." It is a useless proceeding for the supreme court to tackle the question.

FROM present appearances the paving repair bill promises to become the richest of annual raid on the general fund.

"BUSINESS methods in city affairs" is a principle honored in the breach in the plumbing department.

Put a Pin in Here. Puck.
Prohibitionists are reminded that an apple

did the world more harm than all the cider that was ever made.

Leads the Van. Chicago Tribune. From present indications Nebraska will be

able to lead all the other states in its display of governors at the world's fair. Unitecided. Philadelphia Times, Which moves the slowest-is a question old,

A town policeman marching on his beat, Or a seasoned plumber working by the day? Give it Up. Chicago Tribune. Attorney-Now, mark me well sir! Do I

ng within ten feet of the parties when the fight began? Witness (to the court)-Your honor, have got to answer that question?

The court-I see nothing wrong in the uestion. You may answer it. Witness (to attorney)-Well, sir, I don't know whether you understand me to say it or not.

> SEASONABLE EPICS. An Eastern View.

Philadelphia Record.
Philadelphia's new mint would need to be ten stories high if congress should give ear to the siren tones of free coinage.

Accounted For. Acie Fork Sun.

No statutes are put up of women great, And this the reason is (pray do not smile). In two short years the brass would aggra-

Her relatives and friends, compassionate. Because the costume would be out of style.

He Lied. Washington Post. The youth who vowed on New Year's day To live no more 'neath habit's sway, Is happy once again,
A cigarette was not enough

To count; and just a little puff

Time Brings Changes.

When the proud father is looking with ad-When the proud father is looking with admiring eyes at his first girl baby and thinking what a happy man he is, it is hard for him to realize that eighteen years hence he will instinctively put his hand on his pocket-book whenever he sees her coming toward him with an affectionate smile upon her face. Kept the Pace.

Mrs. Chidefellow-Why do you employ such very pretty girls to wait on your custo-mers, Mr. Draperleigh? Mr. Draperleigh—Well, you see, my next door competitor, Mr. Haberdash, is giving away a necktie with every \$1 shirt and I hought the girls would be just as good a

counter attraction A Theological Fact. Texas Siftings

"What is the devil?" asked an Austin Sunday school teacher of the new boy, who is ite small. as fast as my pa can."
"How do you know that the devil can't run

"Because I heard pa say he always catches the devil when he comes home late at night from the lodge. I reckon I'll be able to catch 'Ive no doubt of it," remarked the teacher,

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Nebraska. Cordova sports talk of organizing a gun

While trying to kill rats in a cave, Fred Berlet of Talmage was shot in the leg by hi hired man and seriously wounded. Ed. Rosenberger, an employe of the lock actory at Seward, monkeyed with a buzz saw and lost two fingers and a thumb.

There is talk of the alliance organizing stock company to build a flouring mill at Ra-venna, but the scneme has not yet taken definite form. A signboard at Ravenna fell from its fas

tenings the other day and etruck M. G. Wheelock on the head, spraining and nearly breaking his neck S. A. Searle of Nelson has gone to the front in charge of a box of clothing, blankets, etc., for the boys of company H, who are now

guarding the frontier. The citizens of Scott township, Sherman have organized a relief committee and an appeal for aid has been made. Some are in need of clothing, some bed clothes, some flour and meal, others fuel and some are in need of all of the articles, while nearly all need feed for their horses and seed to sow in the spring. Thomas Else of Litchfield is the person authorized to receive and distribute any ald which may be sent.

The married daughter of a well-to-do farmer living near Hazard, says the Ravenna News, was taken sick at the home of her of two or three weeks died. A coffin was or dered and the poor girl was given a decent burial. It is said that the father then pre-sented a bill to the authorities for the keping and care of his daughter during her ili-ness, and demanded payment on the ground that she was a pauper. All efforts to payment of the funeral expenses have so far been fruitless and probably the only way the accounts can be collected will be by Such a man, if he be guilty of such conduct, is a disgrace to civilization

There was a sure enough battle at Chadron Wednesday night, and nothing but the timely presence of a detachment of militia pre ented disastrous consequences, sava Chadron Advocate. The scene of the con-flict was at the court house, where so many families are gathered to avoid the terrible Sioux. Mr. M. C. Wilber of coal, oil and gas fame, was sitting in the midst of the refugees when Mr. Bill Seilers approached, and with a blood-curdling yell seized Wilber by the throat and was in the immediate act of scalping him when several of our home co seized their rifles and proceeded to pry Mr. Sellers off with fixed bayonets.

The Sutton Advertiser grows retrospective as it recounts the scenes at the departure of the brave militia boys for the front. After presenting some pen pictures of how the boys prepared for the march to the front, it says: "A widow of the war, with silvered hair and a face furrowed with time and pain leaned over a friend, one of the compa dressed in blue, leaning on his gun. As a kissed him good bye hot tears fell on his young face. She crowd — heard She looked beyond the noisy rd it not: thinking of crowd — heard it not: thinking of a far away time, when she was young. In memory she wandered far back to when she kissed a last good bye the proud and manly husband of her early, her first and best love. Dimmed some what with distance, but still in recollection fresh, came back to her the orders of the cap tain to 'Shoulder arms' and 'Forward march. The drums and bugle blare, the buzzas of the throng, the 'good byes,' 'keep your face clean, Jim' and 'be sure and write, now,' when the train sped away. There flashed back to rememorance a dispatch coming from the sta-tion early one morning from a June battle field saying. John was shot at the head of his company trying to scale the fort. He died never saying a word,' and she sat down FROM THE STATE CAPITAL,

The Police Trying to Run Down the Assassin of John Sheedy.

HIS IDENTITY AT PRESENT UNKNOWN.

Much Speculation as to the Real Name of the Man Killed in the Lincoln Hotel Elevator-Odds and Ends.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 13 .- [Special to THE BEE. |-At 9:54 last evening John Sheedy, the victim of a dastardly assault on Sunday night, aied from the effects of the blow received. He had been unconscious since early in the morning, and although at one time an operation was almost determined upon, it was concluded that nothing could save him. All that remained for the physicians was to ease his last moments. The blood began settling at the base of his brain and the pressure upon that organ first brought unconsciousness, then total oblivion.

Public suspicion as to the identity of the murderer is divided between the man Peterson and Mrs. Sheedy's former husband, named Merill. The police are working, however, on another clue, and within twentyfour hours an important arrest may be made, Marshal Melick and Detective Malone are And what the answer none can truly saydevoting all their time to the case, and are. confident they can run the man to the earth, It was said that Mr. Sheedy recognized his assailant, but declined to give his name for private reasons. This belief was belstered up by the fact that in the last two assaults inderstand you to say that you were stand-Mr. Sheedy was anxious to have the reporters believe that robbery was the motive. From what investigation has been made it is belived this view is incorrect, as it is known that he employed a private detective to trace the man who committed the first assault. Further than this, he would hardly shield a man who had shot at him five time with intent to kill. Important developments may be expected any time.

An inquest is to be held. The murder is still exciting profound interest in Lincoln and there are consequently various speculations as to the motive that prompted the assassin to commit the deed, Mr. Sheedy was well known throughout the west as a sporting man, and has been eminently successful financially. He owns considerable property here, and it is estimated that the estate left by him is worth from \$130,000 to \$175,000. He was a cousin of Pat Sheedy, the noted Chicago gambler. Dennis Sheedy, a brother of the deceased, is vice president of the Colorado National bank of Denver and general manager of the Hoider smelter works. He is said to be a millionaire. Dennis has been summoned and is expected here today. Sheedy leaves no children and it is generally supposed that his wife will inherit his fortune.

CONCEALS A MYSTERY. Developments prove that there is considerable of a mystery concerning the identity of the man killed at the Hotel Lincoln yesterday afternoon, by getting his head caught in the freight elevator. To the manager of the hotel he gave the name of J. Ed Knowles, but this, it is almost certain, is not his right one. A man who has known, or at least claims to have known. Turner for some years says that his name was Samuel Turner. He told a reporter yesterday, and tells substan-tially the same story to Mr. Austan Humphey of the hotel company, that he had known Turner when the latter was an engineer on the Burlington railroad running out of Mc-Cook. Turner was a member of the Brother-hood of Engineers, and in the big strike of 1888 went out with the other members of the organization. His parents live near Council Bluffs, Ia., and a telegram was sent to a real estate man named Woods in Council Bluffs, who will notify the parents. Turner is about twenty-four years old, but his history, whether married or single and what caused

him to hide his identity under an assumed name is not known.

Coroner Holyoke was early on the scene after the accident and, assisted by Constable Hunger, empanuelled the following jury: T. Munge, M. R. Davey, Isaac Freend, J. B. Lyons, R. B. Townsend and G. C. Small They examined M. L. Crawford, the only the only witness to the accident, who told the same story as he related this morning in THE BEE, and which is the only correct account of the accident published. They returned a ver-dict in accordance therewith, that the deceased came to his death by accident. The remains were taken to Undertaker Heaton's rooms and prepared for burial. They are being held to awnit orders.

RELIEF COMMITTEE. The relief committee met late yesterday afternoon in the rooms of ex-Governor Thayer, at the capitol, with a full attendance. After a thorough discussion the committee decided to expend what funds it now has on hand and close up its business. It will recommend that the legislature take immediate action toward the relief of the people whom it has done its best, with the aid of the charitable people of the state, to keep from hunger and the discomforts of the weather. That this committee has done a magnant mous work of great magnitude will not be questioned by any who are familiar with the facts. Thousands of dollars have been expended to good advantage, and the sufferings of see people have been allayed for almost or quite two months by the results of the committee's labors and the generosity of the railroads penetrating the districts where the destitution prevails. Governor Boyd last evening turned over to Treasurer Mosher about \$175 which had been sent him to the credit of the fund. As soon as the affairs of the committee are wound up Mr. Mosher will submit his report, and the legislature will have to continue the work of relief. The committee will meet again tomorrow.

WAS AT PINE RIDGE. Colonel Robert McReynolds returned yes terday from Pine Ridge agency, whither he went last week as the bearer of an important communication to Major General Miles from Governor Thayer, as aide-de-camp on the latter's staff. Colonel McReynolds loft Rush-

ville Saturday morning, riding the twenty-five miles to the Ridge, delivered the mes-sage, interviewed General Miles, spent two hours in sizing up the situation, and rode back to Rushville the same day. He brought his right arm back in a sling with a bus case of rheumatism. When he left the agency General Miles told him that he expected the trouble would be ended in three or four days. but would hazard no opinion as to whether is would be done peaceably or by blood, but he hoped the former. Colonel McReynolds says that the state treeps were disposed in a masterly manner by General Colby, and thete presence inspired confidence among the

SECRETARY OF STATE'S REPORT.

The serotary of state's report is the first of the biennial statements of the state officers that makes its appearance. It is a pamphlet of 252 pages and consists mainly of lists of the notaries public in the state, the officers of the various counties and the organizations that have filed articles of Incorporation. The report shows that during the past two years \$3,365.41 in fees has been collected.

SUPREME COURT. At the session of the supreme court today the following gentlemen were admitted to practice: Benjamin F. Hastings of Persins county and D. B. Jonches of Dawes county. State ex rel Thayer vs Boyd. Relative allowed to file information in que warrante and cause summons to issue,

Meyer vs Fagan, leave to supply lost record granted. Colby vs Parker, cause reinstated.

The following causes were argued and submitted: Strunk vs State ex rel Lipp, Tample vs Hale, Alexander vs Meyer, Alexander vs Pitz, Hale vs Missouri Pacific railway company, Watson vs Tramble, Seebrock vs Fedawa on motion. Court adjourned until Wednesday.

ODDS AND ENDS. Colonel Charles Crow and his attorney, Judge Houston, went up to South Omaha yes-terday. It was the day set for hearing the case against Colonel Crow on the charge of horse stealing, and the trial came off at schedule time. There was practically no evi-dence against Charlie and he was discharged.

The trial of Eva Catlin, William Robinson and Sid Allen on the charge of as ault with a deadly weapon upon Tom Roger, came off in police court this morning. There was a large attendance of colored people from the pottoms, and the trial developed into a county Attorney Snell prosecuted and W. L. Cundiff defended. Rogers swore positively that Eva had used a razor on him to the extent of speiling his beauty and causing him great bodily pain. The others testified just as positively that Eva had not touched him, por in fact anyone else. The degree are a second of the country of the fact anyone else. The degree are a second of the country of the fact anyone else. nor in fact anyone else. The dozen or so witnesses called all swore that the only man present at the dance, which was held in the bottoms at Rogers' daughter's house, who had a a razor was Tom, and that he must have done the cutting himself. All three de fendants were discharged, but before the erowd dispersed County Attorney Snell gave them public warning that their fights and quarrels on the bottoms must cease,

A Little Hoss Sense. OMARA, Jan. 19.-To the Editor of THE

BEE: I have a few words to say on the situation, though not given to writing for the papers. I am one of those who, though not alliance men, are anxious to see them successful in passing needed railroad legislation, they be able to accomplish any good as they are going on !

Boyd is governor. That is a fact. Those who know him intimately say positively that he is a full citizen and that there is no possibility of an alien being at the head of the state government while he is there. As for most people it is enough to know that in heart and life-long work he is a true citizen. Who believes he feels allegiance to any other flag! Even if all the probibitionists claim about it is true, what does it amount to substance! He is a true critizen ir fact; might be a very false one if born in America I look to see the full facts in time, but I am satisfied as it is. We know that he has all the elements of a citizen; we have only newspaper articles and campaign talk to show that he is not a citizen. On this kind of "horse talk" will you deprive a man of his highest right—that of citizen? I don't want any flaw-hunting, snide lawyer coming to temptible a technicality. He would be a

But I started out to say that alliance men must see, first, that Boyd is governor; second, that the contest will take weeks of time at \$1,000 per day; third, that it will finally and surely fail; fourth, that no legislation will be had to relieve their constituents because this contest will take the time; fifth that Boyd will be governor for the whole of his term anyway; sixth, that the more they them, the more they complicate the situation please the railroads and invite utter and total and ridiculous failure. go home to your constituents with such a story behind you. Boyd is good enough citi-

Educational. Chicago Times: "Johnny," asked Uncle John smilingly, "do you enjoy going to school?

"You bet!" said Johnny, "I'd rather go, than not. "That's the right spirit, Johnny," said Uncle John encouragingly. "And what did

you do at school today "Put a pin under Bill Marks and I give him a lickin' at recess for tellin' the teacher. That's what I did," said little Johnny proudly with a gleam of enthusiasm in his eyes.

Just Her Luck. Life: Mrs. Bordenhouse-The lastesoan I

bought of you was so full of sand that we could not use it in the family at all. Mr. Grengrocer-Very sorry, madam. As soon as I discovered the fact, however, I sent it all back to the factory and we shall never keep such horrid stuff again, I assure you.

Mrs. Bordenhouse—Pshaw! That's just
my luck. I wanted two cases of it to put in the boarders' rooms. It is so economical

A Risky Proceeding.

"So you love Diana Phayre! Have you ever given her a hint of it?" "Well. I tried to break the ice the other day, but I'm afraid I chose an inopportune "When was it?"

"When I was out skating with her!"

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.



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GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889. Brown, Guy C. Barton, E. W. Nush, Thomas THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS. L. Kimbali, George B. Lake.